SIXTY PAGES. SEVEN SECTIONS.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY IS DEAD AT HIS BEAVER HOME

PEACEFULLY PASSED FROM SLEEP TO DEATH WITHOUT AWAKING

NEWS SUMMARY

SENATOR QUAY'S DEATH.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay died at his Beaver home at 2:48 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Democratic senators mourn the death of their late colleague.

Delegate Rodey says New Mexico has lost her best friend.

Mourning in Philadelphia when news of Senator Quay's death was received. Many tributes to the dead.

Gov. Pennypacker says that Senator Quay had "a divine gift."

The president sends a message of sympathy to Mrs. Quay.

Col. W. R. Andrews says Senator Quay's integrity was his power.

The congressional committee will meet in Pittsburgh and take a special train to Beaver.

Former Senator J. Donald Cameron, who talked with dying statesman, refuses to speak of interview.

Gov. Pennypacker issues a proclamation on Senator Quay's death.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Gen. Oku is already preparing to attack Port Dalny.

The survivors of the Kinchau fight are resting on their arms prior to an assault of Port Arthur.

Capture of Nanshan heights made possible only by the intrepid act of a small band of soldiers.

Russians said to have little hope for retention of Port Arthur.

DOMESTIC.

The Presbyterian General Assembly adjourns at Buffalo.

The United States government will reject the terms proposed by Rasouly for the release of Perdicaris.

The Methodist Episcopal conference at Los Angeles will probably adjourn Tuesday.

Cereals dropped from ½ to ¾ points on the Chicago board.

The Methodist Protestant general conference adjourned finally.

LOCAL.

The Gazette's directory of summer resorts is invaluable to those contemplating summer trips.

Pennsylvania planning to build bridge over the Allegheny at the Point to make freight connection with Fort Wayne.

Malmen, inventor of preliminary filters, to make an address before chamber of commerce.

Dr. C. C. Wiley resigns place on local United States pension board.

Memorial day to be observed by more organizations than ever before.

HOME JOURNAL SECTION—16 Pages.

The Editor's Point of View, by Sophie Gates Kerr.
Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau.
The Strategy of Tom Cod Tickle, story by Broughton Brandenburg.
Little Poems of Greater Pittsburgh.
He, She and They, the Experiences of an English Bride in Ireland.
Mistress Pepys.
According to Izaak, a short story.
Sarah Graham Hay's Talks on Artistic Home Needlework.
Fashions, by Catherine Howard.
Practical Household Topics.
For Health and Beauty, by Elizabeth Beveredge.
Beatrix Lee's Counsel.
At Story-Telling Time.

EDITORIAL SECTION—16 Pages.

Blue and Gray in Wartime Photographs, Noel Y. Harte.
Pilgrims Will Go to Mecca by Rail, Bertrand Elton.
Side Lights on the Fair, Martha L. Root.
Where Heroes of Revolution Rest, John P. Cowan.
Waning Days of the Whigs, Col. A. K. McClure.
Books and Bookmen, George Seibel.
Plays and Players, Charles M. Bregg.
The Quiet Observer, Erasmus Wilson.
Financial Review, John O. Baglin.

COMIC SECTION—Four Pages.

The Coon Hollow Folks.
Phoolish Philip and Upside Downs.
Foxy Grandpa and Lulu and Leander.
Buster Brown Puts a Lobster in Bed.

SHAW OPPOSED QUAY, BUT THEY CONTINUED FRIENDS

President of the Americus Club Says State Will Search Long for His Equal.

John I. Shaw, for years president of the Americus Republican club and a member of the state legislature from 1897 to 1899, when Magee and Flinn made their memorable fight against Senator Quay, said:

"Quay's death is a great loss to the Republican party, and it will be a long time before Pennsylvania will get another political leader who can approach Quay. I was always a Quay man until the session of 1899, when I went along with Magee against Quay. Notwithstanding this, Quay and I remained good friends."

SENATOR SCOTT MOURNS THE LOSS OF LEADER

Wheeling, W. Va., May 28.

To the Editor of The Gazette:

With great sorrow I learned of the death of Senator Quay. His was a masterful mind. He was a born leader of men, and one of the greatest political generals of his time. His party will miss his able leadership and his wise counsel. He was true to his friends, never breaking a promise if it was in his power to keep it. His personal friendship I prized very highly.

N. B. SCOTT.

BORN A GENIUS, SAYS GOVERNOR

Pennypacker Pays High Tribute to Dead Senator.

HAD A DIVINE GIFT

Accomplished More for Substantial Benefit of Commonwealth Than Any Other Man.

WILL ATTEND THE FUNERAL

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
HARRISBURG, PA., May 28.

Governor Pennypacker was much affected by the news of Senator Quay's death and immediately recalled the invitations for the dinner to the state supreme court judges on Tuesday evening at the executive mansion. The governor will go to Beaver to attend the senator's funeral, if it does not interfere with his trip to Gettysburg to preside at the Memorial day exercises at which President Roosevelt will be the orator.

He was shocked when he reached his office this morning and learned of the sudden change for the worse in the senator's condition, and that he could not live over the day. He immediately called up the Quay home at Beaver by telephone and learned from a member of the senator's family that the report was not exaggerated. During the remainder of the day the governor was kept advised of the change in condition of the patient and he was one of the first in Harrisburg to hear of the death.

Power Unexplained.

"He had a divine gift," said the governor when he learned that Senator Quay had passed away.

"When a real poet, orator or statesman appears among men there is no need to have the source of his power explained. It is felt. For years men have been trying to ascertain what were the methods by means of which he won his remarkable and continuous success in a difficult field. It has been a needless and a hopeless task. He was born and the ways are inscrutable. And, like the true artist, he was gentle, kindly and moved by a generous sentiment. Now that he has gone the people of this state will know what they have lost and what they never quite appreciated.

"No other man in public life, born of our Pennsylvania people, gave such an impression to those with whom he was brought in contact, of personal and intellectual power. No other man has been able to accomplish so much for the substantial benefit of the commonwealth.

Kindliness a Characteristic.

"Regarded from the point of view of his antecedents, his accomplishments, his many achievements and his influence upon future affairs, his career was most remarkable. His hold upon the affections of men, to which to a great extent his success was due, arose from the cognition of a sympathetic kindliness. When, last winter, he fulfilled the wish of his dead grandmother, made to deaf ears 60 years ago, it was an index to his character. Pennsylvania may well mourn."

All the state officials and other close friends of Senator Quay in Harrisburg in official positions, are expected to attend the funeral. It is not unlikely that the departments of the capitol will be closed on the day of the funeral in order that all those who may desire can go to Beaver.

The governor will tomorrow go to Gettysburg, accompanied by Attorney General Carson, Col. Horace L. Halderman of Marietta, as his special military aid, and Major Lewis E. Beitler of Philadelphia as special personal aid. While in Gettysburg the governor's party will be the guests of the Rev. Dr. E. J. Wolf of the Theological seminary.

Quay a Great Politician.

"Senator Quay was a great politician," said Thomas S. Bigelow. "His success in life was due to his great aggressive force, and, while he was aggressive, he was always gentle in manner, which assisted in crowning his efforts with success. He was a great leader. His death is a sad loss to the nation."

FUNERAL ON TUESDAY

Arrangements for Burial at Beaver Will Follow Desires of Great Man Who Is Gone.

THE PALLBEARERS ARE NAMED

By WALTER J. CHRISTY.
(Staff Correspondent.)
[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

BEAVER, PA., May 28.—Senator Matthew Stanley Quay is dead. The end came this afternoon at 2:48 o'clock. Twelve hours before the passing away, he fell into a deep sleep from which there was no awakening. Senator Quay had been fighting death for months. He had the benefit of the knowledge of the best physicians but he could not win the battle. The doctors say that he died of starvation. For weeks he could not take strength-producing food. His ailment is described as having been chronic gastritis, and mal-assimilation of food is given as the direct cause of death.

The remains of Senator Quay will be laid away in Beaver cemetery Tuesday afternoon. Aside from fixing 2 o'clock as the hour and the selection of the pallbearers for the services, nothing definite has been done toward arranging the details of the funeral. An effort will be made to carry out what is believed to be his desire in the matter of the funeral arrangements. The services will be made as simple as possible.

The pallbearers will be Senator Boies Penrose, Former Attorney General John P. Elkin, William Montgomery, Col. Samuel Moody, United States Marshal Stephen P. Stone, Former United States Marshal J. R. Harrah, Thomas S. Bigelow and George T. Oliver.

Telegrams of Condolence.

From all over the country tonight came telegrams of condolence for the family of Senator Quay. These messages came from President Roosevelt, from Gov. Pennypacker and from men prominent in state and national affairs in all parts of the union. The total of these notes of sympathy runs into the hundreds.

Col. Quay had thousands of warm personal friends. With the exception of the telegrams from the president and Gov. Pennypacker, the messages are being withheld from the public.

When it was certain that Senator Quay could not recover, R. R. Quay sent this telegram to President Roosevelt: "Father has but a few hours to live, but is suffering no pain, and is sleeping away as quietly and peacefully as a child."

In a short time Mrs. Quay received this message from the president:

"Accept my profound sympathy. Official and personal, throughout my term as president, Senator Quay has been my stanch and loyal friend. I have hoped to the last that he would, by his sheer courage, pull through his illness. Again accept my sympathy.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

After the death of Senator Quay, President Roosevelt was notified by Senator Penrose. This reply came from the president to Mr. Penrose:

"Accept my deep and sincere sympathy in the loss of Senator Quay.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Tonight Gov. Pennypacker sent this message to Mrs. Quay:

"The nation and commonwealth has lost a statesman of marvelous gift; the home a generous and kindly companion. My heart goes out to you in your great bereavement.

"SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER."

Quietly Passed Into Death.

Senator Quay, after 3 o'clock this morning, lay in a stupor which gradually grew more profound until complete coma followed and this was followed by death. Through all there was no pain, oxygen being constantly administered. The end came like a peaceful sleep, growing deeper and more profound until the end was death.

Every member of the family was at his bedside. With blanched faces they stood about watching the heaving of the breast growing less perceptible. Dr. J. H. Wilson and Dr. Lawrence Litchfield bent over the bed, each holding a wrist and feeling the failing pulse throbs grow less frequent. When death came there was no struggle or motion. The heart simply slowed down and ceased beating because the strength of the starved body had wasted away.

Mrs. Quay was the only one who broke down when the doctor looked up and in a low whisper announced that it was all over. She broke down and wept. She was prostrated, but is now in a calmer mood.

All had known for several weeks that

Continued on Second Page, Third Column.

LOSS IS IRREPARABLE TO STATE AND NATION

Henry C. Frick said: "I am deeply grieved over the death of Senator Quay as is everyone. They should be. His loss is an irreparable one to the state and the nation. He has directed great political forces with a master hand and with great benefit to all. His name will take high rank among American statesmen. He was a very useful man."

Wanted His Friends to Know That He Could Not Recover

"I saw him last Monday and was expressing hopes that he would soon recover, and even then he made a remark showing that he did not wish to have his friends deceived in any particular," said William Montgomery last evening.

"'No, Billy,' he said. 'It's kind of you to wish me a long life, but I know I am going to die and I am ready to meet death. It is the usual thing, I presume, in cases like this for the general public to be told that the patient is in a critical condition. For my part I would just as soon the public knew the truth from the start. But you, Billy, and all my friends, they must know the facts. I would not buoy them up with false hopes. If any of them ask you concerning my condition, tell them that this is my last illness, and I am resigned.'"

$150,000.00 worth of diamonds at 15 per cent discount during June. Sam F. Sipe, 339 Fifth ave., second floor.

Senator Quay's Beaver Home in Which He Died.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TELEGRAPHS SYMPATHY

Mourns Over the Death of His Staunch and Loyal Friend—Often Called Him "That Grand Old Man."

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The news of the death of Senator Quay was received this afternoon with keen sorrow by President Roosevelt, and he immediately sent a personal message to Mrs. Quay expressing his grief and sympathy. This message has been given out at Beaver.

The president's statement in his message to the stricken wife that Senator Quay has been his stanch and loyal friend is not a mere post mortem tribute but is a fact that the president has fully appreciated since he succeeded to the office. Quay has always been a firm supporter of the Roosevelt administration, as well as admirer of the president personally. President Roosevelt often spoke of the Pennsylvania senator as "that grand old man," and he was always welcome at the White House, whether he came on a political mission or for the friendly chat.

The last time Senator Quay called at the White House was just before he left here in March for Atlantic City, and Secretary Loeb stated today that on that occasion he called merely to say goodby to the president and have a little visit with him. A few days previous the senator had been there to urge the appointment of District Attorney Holland of Philadelphia, for judge of the United States court in the new district of Pennsylvania. Holland was appointed. In fact, it is not known that Quay never asked anything of President Roosevelt that he did not get. They had many interests in common. They read the same sort of literature, and many a time senators and representatives have cooled their heels in the ante-room, while the senator and the president discussed the history of Iceland or German folk lore. They were both interested in the Indians and were glad of an opportunity to exchange views on this subject.

Senator Quay had a record for achieving things in politics, and the president is always an admirer of men who do things. Some weeks ago a visitor at the White House mentioned to the president that the senator was very ill. "Yes," said the president. "I saw him yesterday and he is a very sick man. I do not expect him to live more than six weeks at the farthest," and strange to say it was within the limits of this time that his death occurred.

The last time that Senator Quay appeared upon the floor of the senate was on March 10. His last official act in the chamber was the introduction of a petition for the society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick of Philadelphia, asking that congress appropriate money for the erection of a monument in this city to the memory of Commodore Barry. Then he went to Atlantic City and remained a month, after which he returned to Washington and upon several occasions was seen upon the streets, though he did not visit the capitol. He was at the department of justice on business and visited some of the other departments, but did not take his seat in the senate and a few days after his return congress adjourned.

L. W. STRAYER.

CAMERON SILENT ON LAST WISHES

Believed That Dying Statesman Made Known to Him His Plans for Future.

JUST BACK FROM BEDSIDE

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Herald Building, Herald Square.
NEW YORK, May 28.

Former United States Senator J. Donald Cameron reached this city tonight from the home of the late Senator Quay in Beaver. He had hastened to the bedside of the dying statesman at the latter's request and, after a conference, came back to the metropolis with sealed lips.

He was not surprised when the news of the demise of Senator Quay reached him, because he said that as he looked upon the pallid face he knew that death must be but the matter of a few hours.

At the close of a series of questions concerning this last interview, which is taken to mean so much to the political situation in Pennsylvania, he gazed thoughtfully for fully a moment at the carpet in the Holland house corridor, and then, with a voice that seemed tremulous with sorrow, he begged to be excused from making any expression touching upon the passing of the man whose career marked an epoch in the history of the Cameron family.

If, as is suspected, the dying Quay imparted to him the key to the solution of the existing conditions in the Keystone State, these last words are as closely guarded as by the lips now sealed in death. Mr. Cameron denied emphatically that he had received the political will of Senator Quay, but let the inference fall that his conference touched solely upon the multiferious corporate interests in which they are both concerned. He paid no tribute to Matthew Stanley Quay, nor commented upon Pennsylvania's and the nation's loss.

OFFICIAL TRIBUTE BY GOVERNOR

Issues Proclamation Announcing Death of Senator Quay to People of State.

ORDERS FLAGS HALF-MASTED

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
HARRISBURG, PA., May 28.

The following proclamation was issued by Governor Pennypacker this evening:

"'Tis with deep sorrow that I announce to the citizens of the commonwealth the death of Matthew Stanley Quay at his home in Beaver, at 2:50 o'clock p. m., this 28th day of May, A. D. 1904.

He was born of ancestry who had lived in Pennsylvania from the time of the settlement and contributed two officers of distinction to the revolutionary army. He was colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers in the war of the rebellion, and he won a medal of honor for distinguished services at the battle of Fredericksburg. After holding many offices of trust and importance in the commonwealth, he was elected to the United States senate in 1887, and remained a member of that body almost uninterruptedly until the time of his death.

To narrate his public services would be to write the history of the commonwealth and to a great extent that of the nation during this period. Few Americans have had a more potent influence upon the growth and development of antional affairs. An erudite scholar versed in all branches of literature, a brave soldier in the time of his country's need, a forceful writer, a born leader and organizer of men for the purposes for which society is instituted, the benefits he has conferred upon his fellow citizens will be ever cherished and remembered.

His funeral will take place at Beaver, Beaver county, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, at 2 o'clock p. m.

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NEWS SHOCKED QUAKER CITY

Universal Sorrow Felt When Senator's Death Was Known.

FLAGS AT HALF MAST

Municipal Buildings and Clubs Lower the National Emblem and Drape Entrances.

MANY TRIBUTES OF REGRET

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Press Building.
PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 28.

Senator Quay's death has produced a sorrow universal. His was a figure so great, so masterful, so potential in its dominating force that in the public mind he seemed invulnerable, even to death. And this afternoon, when the news of his passing came, the people were shocked, stunned, as by a great blow unexpected.

Everywhere were heard expressions of sincere regret. Those who had been associated with him politically felt that they had lost a leader whose place could not be filled. Those who had differed paid generous tribute to his magnificent and invincible genius. Summarized, the thought was that Pennsylvania had lost her most illustrious son, the nation a statesman with but few peers.

Official notice was immediately taken by Mayor Weaver, by whose order the flags were half-masted on all municipal buildings. Col. W. H. Andrews wired from Washington to have the Republican state headquarters draped, and within an hour Superintendent A. K. Cassel had the flag half lowered and the front of the building shadowed by crepe.

Clubs in Sombre Black.

All of the political clubs acted promptly. The Penrose club, the Young Republicans and the Leeds clubs were draped. These organizations expect to attend the funeral in a body and special trains will be secured as soon as the funeral arrangements are made known. But signs of mourning are not confined to municipal and political buildings. They are to be seen in stores and residences, where windows show draped portraits of Col. Quay.

An incident illustrative of the sense of public loss occurred at the Bellevue. The hotel was crowded with people viewing the automobile race and the parade of the State Fencibles when the message announcing the senator's death was received. There was a hush that lasted for a minute. Then a prominent manufacturer of New York arose.

"Let us drink to the memory of the greatest political general of this or any other generation," he said.

Everyone stood, and the toast was drunk midst impressive silence. It was so everywhere. None were too poor to do him honor. At the Union League, at the Hotel Walton, where Col. Quay had his headquarters when state chairman, and where he always stopped when in the city, his name was on every tongue. Great crowds stood in front of the newspaper offices. Until individually they had read the bulletin announcing his death, they could not realize the truth.

Many Tributes Paid.

Among those who expressed themselves were:

Harry F. Walton, speaker of the house of representatives—I am deeply grieved to learn of Senator Quay's death. To my mind he was the greatest leader of men, politically, our country has ever seen. In his demise our party has suffered a great loss.

State Senator John C. Grady—"There has never been so colossal a figure in the arena of Pennsylvania politics as Senator Quay. His was a master mind that was alike capable of grasping a situation as a whole, and mastering its smallest details. In his death the Republican party not only of the state, but of the country at large loses a leader who, on more than one occasion, has been a tower of strength."

General James W. Latta—"To me the death of Senator Quay is a severe per-

Continued on Sixth Page, Sixth Column.

LAST ILLNESS WAS PROLONGED

Senator Quay Had Been a Very Sick Man for Months.

DESPAIRED AT TIMES

Vain Search for Restoration to Health Extended to Florida and Atlantic City.

HE AGED RAPIDLY RECENTLY

Just when Senator Quay's last illness developed so as to cause him alarm is not definitely known, but early last summer he experienced weak spells and attacks of stomach troubles that made him consult physicians and take unusual measures to preserve his health. The truth is that for 10 years past Senator Quay had felt uneasy about his physical condition. He feared for a time that his lungs and throat might be affected, as there had been a tendency in some of his family to pulmonary troubles. At times he would be very much depressed, and frequently during the past decade talked with his political and business advisers about retiring from active life. His resort in Florida and his farms in Pennsylvania were purchased and kept up by him with a view of affording retreats when he could throw off business and official cares and take care of his health.

After his vacation in the Maine woods last summer and a visit to his Florida home at St. Lucie, the senator returned to Washington last fall for the extra session of congress. For the first time it became apparent to his friends there that he was in bad health. He was emaciated and gave evidence of physical weakness, but not sufficient to cause apprehension of serious trouble. His age, 70 last September, seemed to explain much of his weakness. He was always deliberate in his movements and as his languor increased those who did not know his real condition attributed it to his three score and ten years.

Known to Few.

Few, if any, outside of his immediate family knew that he was seriously ill, but it developed during the early days of congress that he had been suffering from insomnia and would have to go away from his post in Washington to get relief.

Again, in December, he went to Florida, and from his seclusion there only occasional reports came. They were usually favorable and to the effect that while the senator had lost considerable flesh his general health was better. The character of his ailment was not disclosed and only his relatives and intimate friends knew his condition. Announcement was made from time to time that the senator would be back in Washington to take up his work in the senate. He was much interested in the statehood bill for the southwest territories and in certain Indian legislation. His return was postponed from time to time and these important measures held up more than once.

Finally, in January, he went back, and his appearance was a distinct shock to his friends and colleagues. In the few weeks he had been away a great change had occurred. He had aged 10 years in appearance. His face was thin and haggard, his eyes heavy, his throat scrawny, while his once full, rounded hand was almost claw-like in emaciation. It was almost pathetic to witness the greeting he gave senators who welcomed him back. There would be a fleeting, ghastly smile, and, after the friend had passed on, the senator's head would drop upon his chest. He had lost all animation and his vitality appeared at low ebb. One of his old colleagues, in grasping Mr. Quay's arm to attract his attention, was shocked. "His arm appeared no larger than a child's," said this senator afterward. "I was shocked. It seemed almost as though dissolution had begun."

Another Phase of Illness.

After his return from Florida his ailment took another phase. He slept nearly all the time. He would retire at 7 o'clock in the evening and during the day would lie down on a couch in his office at the capitol and sleep for two or three hours. He ate very little, and with all his sleep and rest gained neither strength nor flesh. At this time it was said that he was suffering from enlargement of the liver. After a while the insomnia returned, and a cottage was engaged at Atlantic City, where he and members of his family spent several weeks. Unfavorable reports came from there, and on April 26, accompanied by Mrs. Quay, the senator suddenly returned to Washington.

While at Atlantic City Mr. Quay was forbidden to attend to any business or to see anyone except members of his family. When he returned to Washington this restriction was continued, except as to Senator Penrose and a few of his closest political and business friends. Two or three days after his return he had an alarming spell early in the morning and a Washington physician was called in. This attack drew the attention of all his associates and friends to his alarming condition, and although he rallied and later on saw no more people, the impression got out that the senator was making his last fight. The liver trouble for which he had been treated abated and the senator improved greatly in spirits. While feeling better he sent for a photographer and had his picture taken in Delaware Indian costume. One of the photographs he sent to a Canadian priest at Montreal who is a descendant of the same tribe of the Delawares as was Quay—the Beaver.

Shows Ravages of Sickness.

Those who have seen this interesting photograph say that it shows in his face the ravages of sickness. The face is thin and sharp, the accentuated cheek bones

Continued on Second Page, Seventh Column.

RUSSIA DEEMS DEFEAT SURE

The Czar's Officers Think Resistance at Port Arthur Useless.

FOE IS DAUNTLESS

Scenes at Nanshan Hill Will Be Repeated and Even Storming of Fortress Attempted.

MORE DETAILS FROM KINCHAU

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—Military authorities are unanimous in agreeing this morning that the occupation of the powerful position of Kinchau by the Japanese means that further defense on the Kwan-Tung peninsula is impossible.

The enemy is now at the gates of Port Arthur. It is known that the Japanese are pushing forward strong reinforcements to replace troops which have been engaged in such prolonged and stubborn epoch-making fights for the past nine days. Only slight details of what has taken place are leaking in. Every item points toward fatensely terrific fighting.

With their usual pessimism the Russian people construe the withholding of the losses in a sinister light. The town is full of alarmist reports, one of which is that in the engagement of Thursday the Russians lost 3,000 men. Military men assert the losses of the Japanese under the circumstances are easily fivefold, as the attacks were repulsed over and over again, while some think Gen. Stoessel can, with his main strength, make a strong fight along the narrow isthmus before finally retiring within the fortress.

No Task Too Great.

It is now realized that the enemy is prepared to act in a way worthy of the blood and thunder scenes familiar to those who have witnessed the Japanese drama, and will undertake the almost superhuman task of carrying Port Arthur by storm, in which the loss of life must needs be terrific, and having sown outside the bay mines to try to prevent the Russian fleet from escaping, will blandly execute the mikado's order to take Port Arthur at any price and without delay.

Four divisions are acting against Port Arthur, six with Gen. Kuroki, exclusive of the guards. The latter are pushing toward Siu Yen, threatening the Russian right flank, and are being constantly reinforced by the third army. Gen. Count Keller, who is charged with the duty of checking the advance of Gen. Kuroki's army, in other words to take the brunt of the foremost fighting, has admitted two Austrian and two German military attaches to his staff. Today interest in the war runs higher than at any time since its commencement.

TOKYO, May 26.—The breaking of the outer defenses of Port Arthur, though accomplished at the cost of 3,000 men, has caused the greatest joy among the people at the Japanese capital, and it is not confined to any class. Not the least of the causes for this feeling is the knowledge that the splendid work of the mikado's soldiers compels even the military nations of Europe to acknowledge they are the equals, if not the superiors, in dash, courage and military ability to anything the western nations can show.

Later advices from Gen. Oku's force tell of the capture of 50 Russian guns and say that the Russian general in command, Fock, has been seriously wounded.

Gen. Oku has already begun the attack on Dalny. As the road from Dalny to Port Arthur is cut off, the garrison there must capitulate or be destroyed. Dalny, being open not only to a land but a sea attack as well, it is not believed it will hold out long. Oku's forces are now at the very gates of Port Arthur, and it is firmly believed here that within a few days, or as soon as his heavy guns are brought up, a combined sea and land attack will be made, and high army and navy officials anticipate no more difficulty in capturing Port Arthur itself than was experienced in driving the Russians from Nanshan hill.

Kuroki Nearly Ready.

Advices have been received from Gen. Kuroki to the effect that he is again in touch with the main body of the Russian army, and it is believed another great battle is about to be fought below Liao-Yang. No details as to Gen. Kuroki's report has reached here, but it is said it indicates the near approach of what may be the decisive battle of the war.

While the Japanese loss in the fight about Kinchau was large, the Russian loss was also heavy, and the final report is expected to total 2,000 men.

Nan-Quan-Ling was occupied yesterday morning by a force of infantry, artillery and engineers under the command of Gen. Nakamura. The main Japanese force spent Friday night in the villages around Nanshan. The soldiers were greatly fatigued as a result of the constant fighting, but they entered with much spirit upon the new operations.

The Japanese assault on Nanshan hill was one of the fiercest and bloodiest affairs in modern warfare. In the earlier rushes of the engagement, every man participating was shot down before he reached the first line of Russian trenches. It was found necessary to stop these infantry charges and renew the artillery fire from the rear before the final and successful assault on the Russian position could be made.

Band of Heroes.

The success of this assault was brought about by one detachment of Japanese troops more intrepid than their comrades, who succeeded in piercing the Russian

Continued on Second Page, Seventh Column.

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...s splendidly defended. ...s of various sizes were ...the various emplacements ...were also two batteries of ... field pieces. The artillery was ...behind loopholes trenched on ...aces of the hill. The infantry man... field pieces ran with them around ...hill; thus using these guns for the ...ection of the most important points. The Japanese began the fight by bringing all their field guns into action and concentrating their fire on the emplacements on the hill. By 11 o'clock in the morning the principal Russian batteries had been silenced. The two Russian field batteries then withdrew to Nan-Quan-Ling hill, and from there continued to fire on the Japanese until nightfall.

A Terrible Slaughter.

After the Russian batteries had been silenced the Japanese artillery opened on the enemy's trenches, the Japanese infantry advancing meanwhile to within rifle range. The Japanese gradually worked to within 400 meters of the Russian lines, where they encountered wire and other entanglements. They succeeded in discovering an opening in these obstacles and, getting finally to within 200 meters of the Russian trenches, they rushed for the line.

Several successive charges were made, but every officer and man in the attacking party was shot down 20 or 30 meters from the line. The charges were then stopped and the Japanese artillery renewed its preparatory fire on the enemy's position. Toward evening a detachment of Japanese carried a section of Russian trenches, breaking through the enemy's line. Hundreds of the comrades of these men, inspired by their success, sprang forward, and then the entire Japanese line swept up the hill, driving the Russians from their positions. It was in the desperate infantry charges that the Japanese sustained the bulk of their losses.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kuropatkin, dated May 27:

"On May 25 a Japanese force, consisting of a battalion of infantry and a squadron of cavalry, advanced on the main road to Liao-Yang, but was soon compelled to retire toward Tkhouinenze.

"A second Japanese detachment, consisting of a battalion of infantry, at the village of Dapu, in the Ai valley, fired heavily on our Cossacks from 10 in the morning until 4 in the afternoon, but the Japanese infantry failed in an attempt to turn the Cossacks' right flank and intercept their retreat."

YOUNG WOMAN KILLED UNDER WRECKED CAR

When It Toppled She Fell Through Trap Door in Floor and Was Crushed.

One woman was killed and five passengers injured, by the overturning of a car of the Mt. Lebanon branch of the Pittsburgh Railways Company, about 1:30 o'clock yesterday, between West Liberty and Fetterman.

THE DEAD.

MISS MARY DOYLE, aged 21, of Mt. Lebanon.

THE INJURED.

MRS. EDWARD MORTON, Mt. Lebanon; bruised about the back, limbs and head.

MISS J. MORTON, Mt. Lebanon; cut on eye and forehead.

JOHN MURRY, Banksville; arm and hand cut.

J. P. MURRY, son of the former, Banksville; right hand bruised and cut.

W. C. M'CORD, No. 1434 Federal street, Allegheny; cut on forehead and right hand.

The accident occurred about half way between the Baker and Fetterman switches, on a slight grade. The car was running rapidly when it lurched and toppled over. The motorman and conductor jumped, but were not injured.

Miss Doyle fell through the flooring of the car, caused by the opening of the trapdoors which cover the motors. She was caught under the car and crushed to death. Her body was carried to the Knowlson Methodist Episcopal church.

SENATOR PENROSE WAS TOO LATE TO CONFER

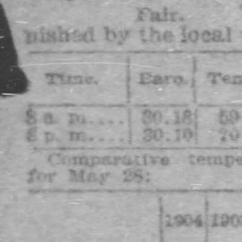
Expected He Might Talk With Colleague, but Had to Return in Sorrow.

Senator Penrose was one of the early callers at the Quay home yesterday. He arrived in Pittsburgh from the east at ... o'clock, and shortly afterwards took a train for Beaver. He did not know at that time the serious condition of Senator Quay, with whom he had expected to talk over a few matters.

He then returned to the city. At the Duquesne club last evening he met a party of friends, with whom he dined. He was closeted with these gentlemen for several hours, but the nature of the conference could not be learned. Among those who met Senator Penrose were former State Senator William Flinn, M. K. McMullin and John A. Glenn, assistant attorney-general. He was at the club shortly after 9 o'clock, but refused absolutely to talk politics. An hour later he left for Philadelphia, being accompanied by Senator Flinn.

One of his friends said that he is too broken up over the death of Senator Quay to talk politics. He will return for the funeral on Tuesday.

THE WEATHER


Fair.

Fair and warmer weather for today and showers for tomorrow is the forecast for Pittsburgh and this vicinity of the observer at Washington. The maximum temperature yesterday was 75 and the minimum 52 degrees. The sun rose clear at 4:51 and set clear at 7:42 yesterday. The daily report, furnished by the local weather office, follows:

Time.	Baro.	Tem.	Hum.	Wind.	Weather.
8 a. m....	30.18	59	66	N.	Clear
8 p. m....	30.10	70	39	W.	Clear

Comparative temperature and precipitation for May 28:

	1904	1903		1904	1903
Maximum ..	75	79	Mean	64	70
Minimum ..	52	62	Precipitation ..	.00	.37
Nor. temp. 31 yrs. 65			Nor. precip. 31 yrs. .11		
Dfcy. for day..... 1			Dfcy. since May 1. 1.13		
Dfcy. since May 1. 47			Dfcy. since Jan. 1. .29		
Dfcy. since Jan. 1. 407					

Goverment Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Forecast:

Western Pennsylvania—Fair and warmer Sunday; Monday, showers, fresh south winds.

Ohio—Fair, warmer Sunday; Monday, showers; cooler along the lakes; fresh to brisk south winds, becoming westerly.

West Virginia—Fair Sunday; Monday, showers.

Observations taken at weather bureau stations at 8 p. m.:

Cairo	74	Cloudy	Indianapolis	72	Clear
Chicago	68	PtCldy	Washington ..	88	Clear
Memphis	78	Cloudy	Kansas City..	64	Rain
Vicksburg ..	78	Cloudy	Philadelphia	72	Clear
Louisville ..	76	Cloudy	New Orleans.	80	Clear
St. Louis..	76	PtCldy	St. Paul.....	66	Cloudy
Omaha	66	Cloudy	Helena	70	Cloudy
New York..	72	Clear	Duluth	66	Clear
Buffalo	56	Clear	Huron	80	PtCldy
Des Moines.	66	Cloudy	Salt Lake....	72	Clear
Oklahoma ..	68	Cloudy	Denver	68	Clear

PIANOS.

Genuine Chickering, Hardman, Kroeger, McPhail, Estey, Mathushek, Haines Bros., Schubert, Kingsbury and 10 other reliable makes, sold only by

W. F. FREDERICK, 632 Smithfield St. Entire bldg. G. & W. Schroeder, Mgrs.

Reasonable prices and easy terms if wanted, make piano buying easy at this store. Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh. Chase & Baker piano player.

TRIBUTES TO THE SENATOR

Prominent People Speak of His Years of Public Work.

DEATH CAUSES SHOCK

Quay's Many-Sided Genius Recognized by Associates and Friends.

HE WAS A MASTER AMONG MEN

Senator Quay's condition had been a matter of speculation in Pittsburgh for more than a week, and of anxious concern in the last two days, but, notwithstanding the fact that they were pretty well forewarned of the critical nature of his illness, the news of his death yesterday afternoon caused a profound sensation in this city among the thousands who had known him personally or by reputation. When his death was confirmed men of all shades of political opinion and from every walk of life paid tribute to his memory and his work. These expressions all told of his personal influence and power over other men. Some of these tributes follow.

Although he had been reported growing worse for a week past, it was a curious fact that until yesterday morning most people in Pittsburgh believed Senator Quay would get well. Knowing his wonderful recuperative and staying powers they felt that somehow or other he would conquer disease.

When the bulletins announcing his death were posted the crowds on the streets stood in amazement and sorrow. They were loath to believe that such a strong personally had really passed away. Not satisfied with the statement in large letters in front of the newspaper offices, hundreds of business and professional men and others called up by telephone for confirmation of the news.

The general expression was that a great political general and statesman had gone and that the Republican party of the state had lost its strong arm. Throughout the afternoon and evening Senator Quay's death was discussed on the streets, in the cafes and hotels, to the exclusion of all other topics.

QUAY'S TRUE MEASURE HAS NEVER BEEN TAKEN

Walter Lyon Says the Senator Was a Man of Striking Purity of Character.

To the purity of character of Senator Quay, to the sterling integrity of the man and the depth of his studies of statesmanship, Walter Lyon, Esq., former lieutenant governor of Pensylvania, paid last evening a tribute that carried unusual weight as coming from one of the men in the late senator's closest confidence.

"The secret of Senator Quay's success is found primarily in his high sense of honor and the rigid rules of integrity which he observed," said Mr. Lyon. "He was thoroughly sincere. His patriotism was unaffected and unselfish. By the most profound studies of the history of people and of all the learning that a statesman should have, he endeavored to find the right principles to control his actions in his positions of influence. He endeavored always to discover what the people wished and what they should have.

"Senator Quay was a profound man of great attainments as a scholar. He was endeared to all who came to know him by his entire simplicity and his lovable characteristics.

"Senator Quay combined the genius of Napoleon Bonaparte with that of Aaron Burr, and coupled with it a striking purity of character. Whatever Quay was called upon to do he did, and a little better than could anyone else. Quay was so much greater than ordinary men that his true measure has never been taken."

AS GREAT IN POLITICS AS AMERICA PRODUCED

Congressman Brown Believes the Dead Senator's Influence Was International.

"The keenest and wisest, the most daring and successful politician that America has ever produced," is the character that Congressman James W. Brown gave to Senator Quay.

"No one was known more widely than the Pennsylvania senator," he said. "His control of the political affairs of the state was complete, and it is fitting that he should pass away at a time when there is no voice raised within the wide borders of the Keystone state to dispute his authority. Where we shall find another to take his place no one can say.

"At Washington Senator Quay ranked among the most important leaders. Not only as the head of the state delegation, but in national and international affairs, his knowledge, tact and experience will be missed. He was familiar with all things affecting the United States, and in the determination of the difficult problems of statecraft he had far more than average influence."

UNSELFISH PUBLIC MAN.

Francis J. Torrance Much Affected by the News of His Death.

Three hours after Senator Quay's death Francis J. Torrance was seen. He was still much affected and could hardly speak.

"I consider Senator Quay to have been one of the most unselfish men, when his country and his party were concerned, ever in public life," he said, "and as particular evidence I would instance the Delamater campaign for governor and the Harrison-Cleveland presidential campaign, when he sank his personal feelings and did his best for the country and the party. He was a master mind; in my opinion his was the greatest analytical brain of any man I ever met in public or private life.

"He was faithful to every promise or obligation entered into. I never knew him to forget anything, although he forgave much. There was not a trait of vindictiveness in his makeup. In fact, some considered that the only political weakness he had was his proneness to forgive and placate his political enemies."

CHOICE PIANO BARGAINS SLIGHTLY USED UPRIGHTS.

Arion upright	$ 98
Cabinet grand upright	110
Sohmer upright	135
Kimball upright	165
Krakauer upright	190
Fischer upright	195
Chickering upright	215
Schubert upright	228
Steinway upright	265
Estey upright	270
Hardman upright	295
Chickering upright	310
Chickering baby grand	510
Good square pianos	$25 to 75

All these instruments in stock exactly as advertised and will be sold while they last to suit purchaser. Some as low as $10 down and $6 per month. Bring this with you. Money refunded if instruments are not as represented. Mail orders filled. Easy terms if wanted.

W. F. FREDERICK,
The Reliable Piano Dealer,
632 Smithfield St., Near Seventh Ave.
Retail and Wholesale. Entire Bldg.
G. & W. SCHROEDER, Managers.
Largest dealer between N. Y. and Chicago
Largest stock of pianos in Pittsburgh.

Father of the Dead Senator Was a Presbyterian Pastor

THE REV. ANDERSON BEATON QUAY.

Senator Quay was descended from Presbyterian stock, his father, the Rev. Anderson Beaton Quay, being a pastor of that denomination. Anderson B. Quay was born in Charleston, Chester county, Pa., May 22, 1802, his father being Joseph Quay. He entered the Princeton Theological seminary in 1837 and was graduated in 1830. A year later he became pastor of the united churches of Monongan and Petersburg.

The mother of Senator Quay was Miss Katherine McCain. She was married to the minister about the time of his ordination and eight children were the result of the union. There were four girls and four boys, all of whom are now dead with the exception of Jerome Quay. They were: Sara Stanley, who was married to Dr. Thomas Dickson; Mary and Martha, who died in infancy; Thetta, who was married to J. C. Prentiss; Lindley Rutter, who was named after the Rev. Lindley C. Rutter of Chestnut Level, Pa.; Matthew Stanley; Jerome Anderson and Elliot Swift, who was named after the Rev. Elliot Swift, of Allegheny. The latter Quay, fought during the civil war in the Seventh Ohio infantry and was later promoted to be assistant adjutant general on the staff of Gen. E. B. Tyler. He died shortly after the war from a disease brought on by exposure.

PEACEFULLY PASSED FROM SLEEP TO DEATH WITHOUT AWAKING

Continued from First Page.

Mr. Quay could not recover and the constant suspense and waiting and watching had deadened their pain.

Those who were at the bedside were Mrs. Quay and her five children, Richard R. Quay, Maj. A. G. C. Quay, Mrs. Mary Davidson, Miss Coral Quay and Miss Sue Quay, Jerome Quay and his daughter, Miss Pride Quay, Mrs. Davidson, and Senator Quay's grandchildren, Agnes Davidson, Elizabeth Quay and M. S. Quay, Jr. Downstairs were Senator Boies Penrose and several of Senator Quay's relatives.

The oxygen tube was in the senator's mouth when he died. He had taken no nourishment since 3 o'clock and no drugs had been administered. During the early stages of the stupor the doctors were able to arouse him, but at 8 o'clock the stupor became more profound and from then on he did not move an eyelash. It was at this time that the word was given out that the senator was dying.

Strict Secrecy Till Then.

Until then the strictest secrecy had been maintained about his case, and the public had no idea the end was near. As early as March 18 when he was at Atlantic City, the family was informed he could not live. Oxygen had to be used nearly every night, but this was never known until today. Every night the senator suffered from nervous sinking spells. He had a relapse Thursday night and two more last night.

After last midnight the senator never spoke, except to ask that he be lifted up or to request a drink.

Senator Penrose raced across the state from Philadelphia last night to see the senator before he died. He reached here at 10 o'clock this morning before the end had come. He did not enter the death chamber. Senator Penrose came too late to converse with Senator Quay. During the morning former Lieut.-Gov. Walter Lyon and Col. John Glenn of the auditor general's department, called. Mr. Lyon left before Senator Quay died, but Mr. Penrose, W. F. Wright, former private secretary to Senator Quay and consul general to Munich; Col. Glenn, Col. Moody and Capt. J. M. Clark, Senator Quay's secretary, were in the library when news reached them of the death. After the senator's death Mr. Penrose and Richard R. Quay began arranging the details for the funeral. At 5 o'clock Penrose left for Pittsburgh.

Details to Be Arranged.

The details of the funeral will be arranged tomorrow. It is probable that the Rev. Dr. J. S. Ramsey, pastor of the First Presbyterian church will have charge of the services. Whether they be held in the Quay residence residence or across College avenue in the church has not been determined.

Tonight Judge J. Sharp Wilson, worshipful master of St. James lodge of Masons, of which Col. Quay was a member, called at the Quay residence to learn whether the family desired that the lodge participate in the services. This question will not be settled until tomorrow.

The Grand Army of the Republic would also like to take part. The sergeant-at-arms of the senate sent word that he would tomorrow inform the family concerning the arrangements of the senatorial committee that will attend the funeral. Col. Moody announced that the Pennsylvania will run a special train from Pittsburgh to Beaver on Tuesday. It will leave Pittsburgh at 12:50, city time. It is being run for the accommodation of the Pittsburgh friends of the senator who want to attend the funeral. Ex-Representative T. L. Kennedy of New Brighton, called a meeting of business men and manufacturers of that town tonight. It was decided that on Tuesday afternoon between the hours of 1:30 and 4:30, all the stores and factories would be remained closed as a mark of respect to the memory of the senator. A committee was appointed to secure the same observance in the other valley towns.

All Beaver is mourning tonight. The people of this beautiful town realize that they have suffered a distinct loss. The senator was known to all and as one passes along the street expressions of sincere regret are heard on every side. While many did not agree with him politically, they loved the man.

Did Not Want Secrecy.

Beaver had been Senator Quay's home for over half a century and when the news went out last Sunday that he had come here, friends feared that he realized the end was near and that he wanted to be at home. At first the change appeared to be beneficial, but the improvement was for but a day or two. The real condition of the senator was closely guarded. This was not his request. The doctors knew that he would insist upon reading the papers each day and they wanted to make the news look as bright for him as they could. This rule was not broken until this morning. Then it was seen that the end was near and that there was no longer need for the suppression of the real condition.

Yesterday morning the senator was able to have an extended talk with his old friend and former colleague, former United States Senator J. Donald Cameron. Later he chatted with Col. Samuel Moody and William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National bank. All three of these men knew that the senator had not long to live. They found him cheerful. To Senator Cameron he said that he had decided that he wanted to remain here longer and would renew his fight for life, but within almost 24 hours, he had passed out of this world.

CONGRESSMEN WILL MEET AT SCHENLEY

Will Gather in This City and Go on Special Train to Beaver.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Sergeant-at-Arms Ransdell of the senate received a message this afternoon from W. F. Wright, Col. Quay's private secretary, at Beaver, announcing the senator's death and notifying him that arrangements had been made for a special train to leave Pittsburgh for Beaver on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock for the accommodation of the congressional funeral committee. The sergeant-at-arms immediately notified Senator Fry, president pro tem. of the senate, and the sergeant-at-arms of the house of representatives. The latter, in turn, notified Speaker Cannon. The delegation will be notified by wire to gather at the Hotel Schenley, Pittsburgh, in time to take the train at 1 o'clock on Tuesday.

The following senators have been selected to attend the funeral: Penrose, Frye, Allison, Aldrich, Alger, Gallinger, Elkins, Hansbrough, Stewart, Platt (New York), Allee, Foraker, Mitchell, Gorman, Daniel, Teller, Dubois, Cockrell, Tillman, Blackburn and McLaurin.

At a late hour tonight a list had not been received from Speaker Cannon. A number of Pennsylvania men here will attend the funeral.

L. W. STRAYER.

WORKED HARD FOR THE SCHOOL TEXTBOOKS

Supplies for Pupils Were Secured Mostly by the Earnest Effort of Quay.

Max G. Leslie, chairman of the Republican city committee, said regarding Senator Quay:

"His death is a great loss to Pennsylvania and the nation, and the loss will be felt by the Republican party at this juncture, for he has been President Roosevelt's chief adviser and was looked upon as one of the great leaders who would assist in the management of the coming presidential campaign. But I would like to call particular attention to one phase of Senator Quay's activities, deeds of his that should endear his memory to every parent of youth in need of education, or every pupil of the public schools.

"It was Senator Quay, more than any other man, who was the means of making our state known as a great educational center. He thought public-school education should be absolutely free, and it was mainly through his efforts that the present laws, furnishing free textbooks and supplies to public-school pupils, were put upon the statute books.

"It was through his efforts chiefly that the tax laws were so amended that corporations paid their share of the increased revenue that the free textbook law could be carried out, and that the legislature finally came around to making the requisite appropriations, now amounting annually to from $5,000,000 to $6,000,000."

QUAY A NOBLE FRIEND.

United States Marshal Stone's Tribute to the Dead Senator.

United States Marshal Stephen P. Stone, who had been a lifelong friend of Senator Quay, was deeply affected. He said:

"The United States, the state of Pennsylvania and the world have lost a great man. He was a noble friend and a stanch advocate of the right. He was the most eminent man, in my opinion, in the United States in his line, and in this death there should be, and I have no doubt will be, universal regret and grief. As a friend, all I can say is that no man had a better or closer friend, and he stuck closer than a brother."

Shot Glanced, Wounding Two.

While Howard McDade, a barber of Oakmont, was exhibiting a new shotgun to James Mitchell, aged 30, of Valley street, and James H. Hastings, aged 5, of Sixth street, the weapon was discharged. The shot struck the pavement and glanced, wounding Mitchell and the child. They were taken to West Penn hospital.

UPRIGHT PIANOS $125, $165

At Henricks Piano Co., Ltd.

Two special bargains in slightly used pianos of first-class makes. The case of one shows a little wear, but the other for $165 cannot be told from new, as it was in use less than six months. Easy terms accepted at slight advance. Both pianos are full size, have excellent tone and actions, best ivory keys, veneered cases and are excellent value for the money. Call and see these at 611-613 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. Open Decoration day till noon.

DEATH CAUSED BY SLOW STARVATION

Senator Quay Passed Away Peacefully and Painlessly, With Family Around Him.

END DESCRIBED BY PHYSICIAN

Patient Was Cheerful and Overcome by His Last Slumber—He Was in His Library Less Than 48 Hours Before He Died.

"It was the desire of the senator's family and Dr. Wilson and myself that the patient's end should be as peaceful as possible," said Dr. Lawrence Litchfield, who has been in constant attendance upon Senator Quay since his arrival in Pittsburgh last Wednesday two weeks ago.

"On Friday we knew that life could not be sustained much longer. Late in the afternoon the senator fell into a deep but natural sleep. There was no attempt to arouse him. Five o'clock Saturday morning he stirred slightly, and upon being offered some leben he drank about a half pint and soon again was deep in slumber. He was allowed to remain so until he died. After noon there was a noticeable weakening of his pulse, and so by degrees he passed away. His family from time to time passed in and out of the room, and every member was present at the last. There was nothing to indicate that death had claimed its own. The usual death rattle in the throat was missing.

Death From Gradual Starvation.

"The published accounts of the diagnosis have been in the main correct. The senator had suffered a long while from his liver, and this complaint developed chronic gastritis, which is characterized by the absence of gastric juice. It is a weakening of the lining of the stomach which towards the end fails to perform its work. The senator died from gradual starvation.

"I took him in charge last Wednesday two weeks ago, when he arrived here from Washington. Not having come in personal contact with the senator, in a professional way, for several years previous to this, I cannot speak of his condition of health earlier than a month before he came here. He had been losing ground very fast. He was then taken in hand by physicians of Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia, including Dr. Stengel of the latter place. These men were the first to place the senator on a rigid diet.

"With the impression that a change might benefit him, the eastern physicians urged that the senator come home. I met him at East Liberty and accompanied him to Morganza. The following day I placed the senator on the scales. He weighed only 135 pounds. Last fall I weighed him in my office, when he registered 165 pounds.

Unable to Digest Food.

"The change seemed to benefit him little. I gave him toast and occasionally the white meat of a chicken or squab, but he could not digest this food in sufficient quantities. Finally, on last Sunday, he requested that he be removed to his home in Beaver. I am sure that Senator Quay realized then that the chances for his recovery were extremely slim. He was hopeful, however, and during all of his illness he showed fortitude. He would not remain in bed. Only on Thursday he was taken into his library and there discussed a number of things with his family.

"He was mentally alert, and while his body hourly lost in strength his mental vigor remained strong. In this respect his illness was characteristic of an aged person. Frequently their stomachs waste away while they retain consciousness until sleep intervenes, and in this condition they pass away. It is a peaceful and painless way of dying. We hoped that the senator would expire this way, and all reports to the contrary, he was not disturbed after he went to sleep on Friday.

Could Only Wait For Death.

"His diet on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday consisted of leben (a special preparation of cow's milk), buttermilk, the whites of eggs, slightly cooked, and Eskay's food. Had he been able to assimilate in sufficient quantities the nourishment given him we could have prolonged his life. But he was able to digest only very small quantities of the leben. It would have taken about four quarts a day to have supplied nourishment for his body. In fact, his case had reached such an aggravated stage it was impossible to do anything but wait for the end.

"I think in years gone by Senator Quay did not think it necessary to follow the instructions of his doctor. He was a busy man and thought little of giving up to regain his health. Since coming to Morganza, however, he was an excellent patient.

"Friday the family realized that death was not far off, and I am not sure, but I think they bade him good-by just before he fell asleep for the last time. He had eaten little that day, his strength was slight and he appeared weary.

Dying for a Week.

"Nothing more was done the last day other than administer a half pint of leben, and as the signs of dissolution were so unmistakable, oxygen was also administered.

"At 6 o'clock this morning the patient's pulse rose to 120 and his temperature was 104¼. The temperature Thursday night was 103¾ and Wednesday night 102½.

"Senator Quay was dying for weeks, but the fact was suppressed because he insisted on reading the newspapers regularly. Had this been published his condition would have been aggravated."

DOMINATED POLITICS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Senator William Flinn Says Quay Was in the Forefront of Republicanism.

Senator William Flinn said:

"I knew Senator Quay well during his senatorial career of 18 years. The first 10 years we were in thorough accord; during the past eight years we have had some differences of opinion of a political character. My associations with him led me to consider that he was an extraordinary man, a born leader of men, methods and measures.

"His influence was more potential during the past 20 years than that of any other single individual in Pennsylvania. His position as United States senator brought him to the front as one of the leaders of the Republican party in national affairs, both in the United States senate and in the councils of the Republican party. He will be missed in the approaching presidential campaign; he will be missed by thousands of his followers in Pennsylvania."

MOTHER A CHURCH WORKER.

Pastor Young Says the Senator Was a Great Lover of Shakespeare.

"Senator Quay's mother was a member of the Second Presbyterian church, of which I am pastor," said the Rev. S. Edward Young. "She brought into the church, as our senior elder, Mr. Daniel Cooper, who has been elder of our church for half a century.

"I have learned that Senator Quay when a young man was singularly valiant and devoted to Shakespeare, a copy of this great author's works being in his hands during most of his leisure hours."

A DISTINCT LOSS TO THE COUNTRY

INDIANA, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—John P. Elkin said: "The death of Senator Quay is a distinct loss to the country. As a political strategist he was without an equal. He stood in a class by himself. In the conception of his plans he was as silent as Grant and as daring as Napoleon. The next generation of men will not produce another like him."

QUAY'S LIFE A NOTABLE ONE

In His Youth He Tried to Be a Texas Ranger and Studied Law.

HIS FINE MILITARY RECORD

Besides Being a School Teacher and Politician He Had a Newspaper Before Becoming a Statesman and Reaching His Proper Field.

In 1698 three brothers named Quay left the Isle of Man and settled in Canada. Seventeen years later Joseph, one of the brothers, traveled to Pennsylvania, locating in Chester county. From this plant the Quay family of Pennsylvania sprang. Joseph Quay, the grandfather of the late Senator Quay, was the eldest son of the man bearing the same name, who, more than 50 years before the revolution, first made his home upon Pennsylvania soil. He was a strong man, intellectually and physically, and served in the revolution and the war of 1812. He married the daughter of a man named Anderson and to the couple was born Anderson Beaton Quay, the father of Matthew Stanley Quay.

The early education of Matthew Quay, who was born at Dillsburg, York county, in 1833, was obtained at Beaver and Indiana academies and later he was graduated from Jefferson college, at the age of 17. When 6 years of age his parents moved to Beaver, where his father for several years ministered to congregations in this part of the state.

After graduation Matthew traveled, taught school, lectured and then studied law under the Hon. James P. Sterrett, chief justice of the supreme court. It was his early ambition to establish a union paper in Louisiana, but his mother dissuaded him.

First Went to Texas.

Before he finished his law studies, however, he broke from the restraints of home and settleid in Texas. The Indians were troublesome and as Quay had a little money he bought a rifle and pony and started for Austin to join a regiment of mounted rangers. When he reached the capital he learned, much to his dismay, that the legislature had adjourned before passing a bill authorizing the organization and payment of a regiment. This was his first experience in the uncertainty of legislation. In disgust he sold his outfit, returned home and resumed law under R. P. Roberts.

In 1854, 10 days after he reached his maturity, he was admitted to the bar and a year later was appointed prothonotary of Beaver county, to which office he was elected in 1856 and again in 1859. He resigned to enlist with Company F, Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, in 1861 and was afterward made first lieutenant. Before entering active service Gov. Curtin appointed him assistant commissary general on his staff with the rank of lieutenant colonel. This appointment took him to Harrisburg, where his executive abilities attracted much attention. When the military staff was abolished the governor appointed him his private secretary. For efficient services he was made colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania infantry, assuming command in August, 1862. On August 30 he made a forced march to the front, but a severe illness compelled him to resign. He was unwilling to retire and volunteered as an aid on the staff of Gen. Tyler. This was on the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg.

Although enfeebled and with much money on his person, which had been given him by his comrades to take home, he was in his saddle early the next morning and was so conspicuous a figure in the memorable battle as to win a congressional medal and the recognition of Gen. Tyler.

Taste for Journalism.

Upon his return, Gov. Curtin appointed him military state agent at Washington. In 1863 he was made military secretary in addition to assuming the duties of superintendent of transportation and telegraphs. A year later the counties of Beaver and Washington elected him to the legislature. In 1868 he was made secretary of the Republican state committee.

He always had a taste for journalism and in 1869 established the Beaver Radical. Its first issue appeared without notice and a single subscriber. Through this journal Matthew Quay did telling and wonderful work. During the campaign, which resulted in the election of John F. Hartranft as governor, upon whom a bitter attack was waged, Matthew Quay bore so important a part as to save the state for the Republicans.

He was then made private secretary to Gov. Hartranft, which place he held until appointed recorder of Philadelphia. He was chairman of the Republican state committee from 1878 till 1879, delegate-at-large to the national Republican conventions in 1872, 1876, 1880, 1884 and 1890. In 1885 he was elected state treasurer by a majority of 50,000, the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office up to that time. While holding this position he was elected by the legislature United States senator in 1887, to succeed the Hon. John I. Mitchell. So began his career in national politics apart from the work he had done at the national conventions.

Speech of Eulogy.

The Hon. J. S. Clarkson, who succeeded Senator Quay as chairman of the national committee on November 28, 1891, made a speech eulogizing the senator that will live forever in political history. In part he said:

"Only those of us on the executive committee know the great and splendid work rendered the Republican party by the man from Pennsylvania. Nearly all of us who fought with him were strangers to him until that time. The Democratic party was serene, almost impudent, in its hold of national power. The Republican party had scarcely half heart in success. It took courage to take up the doubtful cause and attack the Democratic party, fortified in national power and unscrupulous in the use of every force in the scope of government or in the fury of politics. It did take more than one man to lead the fight. For it took several men, those who understood thoroughly the anatomy of politics and the mathematics of details to accomplish and maintain the complete organization which was effected. But the victory could never have been won without Senator Quay. His genius gave the superior generalship and that gave the victory. The Republican party will never know and it could never repay if it did know, the services rendered by Senator Quay in such a time of doubt and peril."

A Consummate Diplomat.

A close friend of Senator Quay, writing some years ago, gave the following pertinent estimate: "He is a consummate diplomat, seeing the unwise and avoiding the impracticable, full of tact in flanking breaks and healing divisions. In the campaign of 1888, next to the president-elect, he was the most conspicuous figure among the potent factors in the Republican and protection triumph. As senator of the United States he has contributed largely to the success of party measures, particularly those relating to protective tariff. It was largely due to his efforts that the McKinley tariff bill became a law, and during the great tariff fight of 1894 Senator Quay effectually blocked the Wilson tariff bill until it was amended to protect the manufacturing industries of the country. His speech on this occasion was a most memorable one. It was begun on April 14 and ended June 16."

Pittsburghers in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—(Special.)—The following Pittsburgh people are registered at the leading St. Louis hotels:

Washington—Mrs. Howard M. Hoover.
Planters—W. R. Kuhn, John W. Hubbard.
Southern—A. M. Fox.
Monticello—Stephen P. Moore.
St. Nicholas—M. F. Warren.
Lindell—A. C. Cameron.
Christian Endeavor—W. P. Ewing, C. M. Philips, Mrs. C. J. Phillips, Sadie M. Crooks, Agnes Cromlis.

LAST ILLNESS WAS PROLONGED

Continued from First Page.

and thin, acquiline nose showing clearly the hereditary Indian lines, although the senator has but 5 per cent of aboriginal blood in his veins.

At the solicitation of his brother, Jerome Quay, the senator visited the latter at his home at Morganza. He had great faith in his brother's ability as a nurse and felt that the latter's presence and attendance would do him good. The expected benefit and relief did not follow this move, and the sick man was removed to his old home in Beaver.

Senator Quay was very despondent at times over his condition. When he went to Florida last fall it was with the sole thought of securing a new lease on life. He was convinced that he could not live in this state of physical depression. During all the months since he alternated between hope and despondency. He would lose interest in the affairs of life and talk of only what he believed to be his near approach to death. When the revival came and he felt better, he would immediately plunge into the consideration of politics and business. His scathing letter on the supreme judgeship of Pennsylvania, written from Florida, was penned by him after recovering from one of his bad spells.

OFFICIAL TRIBUTE PAYED BY GOV. PENNYPACKER

Continued from First Page.

In honor of this memory and in recognition of his eminence and distinction, I invoke for his family the sympathy of the people of Pennsylvania, and recommend and order that the flags upon the public buildings be displayed at half staff, and that the several departments of the state government be closed upon the day of his funeral."

Given under my hand the great seal of the state, at the city of Harrisburg, this twenty-eighth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and four.

(SEAL) By the Governor,
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

WILL CHERISH MEMORY.

Of Strong Personality He Had a Faculty of Mastering Forces.

James S. Young, United States district attorney, said:

"Senator Quay had no equal in American politics. His death removes a man whose place will be hard to fill. He was truly a great man, a remarkable leader among men. There are few men who have been longer before the public eye than Senator Quay. He was a man of strong personality and had a faculty for mastering forces that was peculiarly his own. Although he is dead, yet his memory will be cherished for generations to come. His name will be written in history as the greatest politician of the nineteenth century."

Durham Will Hasten Home to Funeral

(By Private Wire.)

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—J. Clayton Erb tonight received the following telegram from Insurance Commissioner I. W. Durham:

"Wire at once when Senator Quay is to be buried. Will be home for funeral if I can possibly get there in time."

IT WILL PAY YOU TO INVESTIGATE.

The Ambuhl Bros.' New System of Piano Selling Is a Wonderful Saving Over the Old Way, From $60 to $100 on Each Piano.

The new system of piano merchandising, buying, pricing and selling, recently adopted by Ambuhl Bros., is the only just and proper system.

The Ambuhl Bros.' system gives you free use of the piano while you save the money little by little to pay for it, and more than that, it protects you against overcharging by unscrupulous agents and the get-all-you-can houses. It insures the exact piano value that you pay for, and above and beyond all, the Ambuhl Bros.' system SAVES YOU MONEY—saves you $60 to $100 on the price of the best and most standard makes of pianos.

Some special offers are made here this week in used pianos of many of the best makes:

$350—Hardman Upright	$115
$400—Kranich & Bach upright	140
$400—Kimball upright	185
$600—Steinway upright	250
$500—Kimball upright	310
$325—Hinze upright	185
$350—Whitney upright	215
$100—Kimball organ, nearly new	45

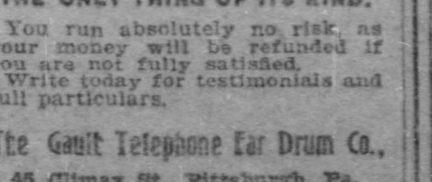
A slightly used piano of a good standard make is always far better than a cheap, unknown new one.

AMBUHL BROS.,
632 Smithfield Street.

THE DEAF CAN HEAR PERFECTLY WITH Gault's Telephone Ear Drum

Made of pure silk rubber, soft, pliable and invisible when being worn.

A perfect substitute for the natural drum and a complete remedy for deafness from almost any cause.



THE ONLY THING OF ITS KIND.

You run absolutely no risk, as your money will be refunded if you are not fully satisfied.

Write today for testimonials and full particulars.

The Gault Telephone Ear Drum Co.,
45 Climax St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
38th Ward.

Elk City Bank is Closed.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The comptroller of the currency has been notified by Bank Examiner Sturtevant that he closed today the Elk City National bank of Elk City, Oklahoma territory. The capital stock of the bank was $25,000. According to the last statement of the condition of the bank its assets and liabilities were $75,676. It had deposits of $25,193 and loans and discounts of $58,720.

$150,000 WORTH OF Diamonds AT 15% Discount.

Prior to my annual European trip to purchase Diamonds, I offer my entire stock of Diamonds, Watches, Clocks, Cut Glass and Sterling Silver at 15 per cent discount from regular retail prices on all cash sales during June.

My Diamonds were all purchased last July before the advance and this is certainly a rare chance to secure bargains in Precious Stones, as the prospects are for further advances on rough diamonds.

Sam. F. Sipe
IMPORTER
Diamonds
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H. J. McBride, Cor. Federal and Ohio Sts., Ally.

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INSURES PURE, SOFT, WHITE SKIN AND A BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION, cures Eczema and Tetter, Absolutely and Permanently removes Blackheads, Freckles, Pimples, Redness, Sunspots and Tan. Used with Derma-Royale Soap a Perfect skin is insured.

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Both in one package, $1.25, express paid.

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MAJOR'S CEMENT

Is the Best for Repairing Broken Articles. Price 15 cts. Major's Rubber and Major's Leather Cement. Same price. Sold everywhere and by mail. ALPHONSE MAJOR, Proprietor, N. Y. City.

(Trade Mark.)

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NERVE AND FOOD TONIC, SWEETENS THE STOMACH—PLEASANT AS CREAM SODA.

WILL DO THE WORK WE CLAIM IT WILL.

Contains no Morphine—Opium—Antipyrine—Bromo.

The ONLY ABSOLUTELY HARMLESS CURE FOR HEADACHE.

FREE—A sample bottle will be sent to any one sending us 10 cents for mailing expenses. Bottle free to agents. Address Century Chemical Company, F. T. & S. Davis, Indianapolis, Indiana.

MR. QUAY FIRST BECAME PROMINENT IN POLITICS IN CAMPAIGN OF 1860

Capacity for Organization and Energy Displayed During Civil War.

FOUGHT FOR UNION

Sketch of the Eventful Life of the Statesman Whose Career Is Closed by Death.

WAS GREAT IN MANY FIELDS

Matthew Stanley Quay was born in Dillsburg, York county, Pa., September 30, 1833. He was the son of the Rev. Anderson Beaton and Katherine (McCain) Quay, and his name was given him in honor of Gen. Matthew Stanley of Brandywine Manor, Chester county. The Quay family was of Scotch-Irish extraction and the senator's father was eminent as a Presbyterian minister both in Eastern and Western Pennsylvania. The father's last charge was at Indiana, Pa., and his death occurred in Beaver in 1856.

The senator's grandfather, Joseph Quay, married Asenath Anderson and lived in what is now Schuylkill township, Chester county, and in this township Patrick Anderson, the father of Mrs. Asenath Quay, was the first white child born.

Patrick Anderson, the great-grandfather of the senator, was a captain in the French and Indian wars and, on the outbreak of the American revolution was, with "Mad Anthony" Wayne, a member of the Chester county committee. In 1776 he entered active service as captain of the first company mustered into the Pennsylvania musketry battalion, and after the battle of Long Island, he became its commander. He sat in the Pennsylvania assembly in 1778-79 and his son, Isaac Anderson, represented the same district in congress from 1803-07.

Came West as a Boy.

Anne Beaton, the great-grandmother of Senator Quay, was a daughter of Daniel Beaton and a sister of Col. John Beaton, widely known for his activity in the military affairs of Chester county during the war of the revolution.

Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, then a boy of 7 years, was brought to Western Pennsylvania in 1840, his father, the Rev. Mr. Quay, having been selected as the pastor of a strong and influential congregation of Presbyterians in Indiana, Pa. He remained at that place for upwards of 10 years, where the younger Quay got his academic education as the classmate of Judge Silas M. Clark, late of the supreme court. From Indiana he moved to Beaver, Pa., which has been the home of Senator Quay for over 50 years.

After being thoroughly prepared he entered Jefferson college at Canonsburg, Washington county, from which instution of learning he was graduated with distinction at the early age of 17 years. He then proceeded to Pittsburgh, where, in 1850, he commenced the study of law in the office of Penney & Sterrett, a prominent legal firm of whom the junior partner later became famous as a judge in Allegheny county, and later became associate justice and finally chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

A Trip to Mississippi.

But before he had completed his legal studies, Mr. Quay became desirous of traveling and accompanied a college friend to his home in Mississippi. After a sojourn of two years in that state, Louisiana and Texas, during which time he taught school, lectured and acquired much valuable information, he returned to his home in Beaver, where the impress of his strong will was soon made, not only upon the politics of his county, but on that of the whole state.

Immediately after his return Mr. Quay resumed his legal studies with R. P. Roberts, afterward colonel of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania volunteers, and killed at Gettysburg, and in 1854 was admitted to the Beaver bar; in 1855, was appointed prothonotary of Beaver county. In 1856 he was elected to the same office, and re-elected in 1859.

Mr. Quay came to the front in state politics in the gubernatorial campaign of 1860. In that contest he was one of the chief lieutenants of Andrew G. Curtin, the successful candidate for governor.

In 1861, moved by the same patriotic spirit that possessed so many young men, he resigned his office to accept a lieutenancy in the Tenth Pennsylvania Reserves, then organizing for service. While his regiment was awaiting at Camp Wright the call to the front, he was summoned to Harrisburg and made assistant commissary general of the state, with the rank of lieutenant colonel.

Willing to Work Hard.

It was here that his capacity for organization, his energy and his rigid and exact attention to details soon attracted the attention of the authorities, and upon the transfer of the commissary department to Washington, Gov. Curtin invited him to become his private secretary. The military staff of the governor having been dispensed with about that time, the duties of these offices, together with the then enormous correspondence of the executive office, devolved upon the private secretary, all of which were diligently and methodically performed.

In August, 1862, Col. Quay was selected to command the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, nine months' service, and continued to fill that position until prostrated and enfeebled by typhoid fever, after the battle of Antietam. Afterward he was chosen by Gov. Curtin to attend to the delicate and responsible duties of state agent at Washington. His resignation as colonel of the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth, on account of physical disability, was accepted, but the acceptance arrived immediately upon the eve of the battle of Fredericksburg, December 13, 1862, into which fight he accompanied his regiment as a volunteer aid.

Col. Quay volunteered against the advice of the surgeon of the regiment. He was told that if he went into the battle in his weakened condition, he would "die as the fool dies." This did not deter the young soldier and his reply was, "I would rather die like a fool than live like a coward." For his bravery that day Col. Quay gained the congressional medal of honor.

War Governor's Secretary.

The legislature in 1863, in order to meet the urgent needs of the service, created the office of military secretary, and Gov. Curtin, remembering the valuable services of his former private secretary, immediately recalled him and assigned him to the newly-created post. Upon the death of Col. W. W. Sees, superintendent of transportation and telegraph, the duties of that office were also transferred to him.

Holding these important and confidential relations to the governor until 1865, he resigned them to take his seat in the legislature, to which he was elected in 1864, to represent the district of Washington and Beaver counties, and was reelected in 1865 and 1866. In this body he was made chairman of the committee of ways and means, and among the many important measures reported and passed during the winter of 1867 which bore his stamp was the act relieving real estate from taxation.

In 1868, the election of James R. Kelley as speaker was due mainly to the individual and untiring efforts of the member from Beaver, Mr. Quay, and in the following year the latter became himself a candidate for presiding officer. It was a bitter contest, for the Republican party was divided into two factions on the question of United States senatorship, one supporting ex-Gov. Curtin, the other Simon Cameron. The latter, desirous of success, determined to defeat Col. Quay, which was finally effected.

Beat Cameron Forces.

In 1868 the war of the factions was renewed, and the following winter saw the anti-Cameron candidate elected state treasurer. In 1869 the breach was healed and Hon. John Scott was elected United States senator and Robert W. Mackey state treasurer. In 1869 Col. Quay started the Beaver Radical and issued the first number without a subscriber.

In the canvass which resulted in the election of Gov. Hartranft, Col. Quay was one of his main supporters in the fight and exerted a powerful influence toward his success. When the new executive was inaugurated, he invited Col. Quay to his councils as secretary of the commonwealth, and in this position, which he filled from 1873 to 1878, his experience with legislation and his knowledge of public men were of great advantage to the administration.

His resignation of the secretaryship was caused by his appointment as recorder of Philadelphia but this office he resigned in January, 1879, having in the meantime, as chairman of the state Republican committee, conducted the successful campaign of Gov. Hoyt. The newly elected governor again appointed him to the post of secretary of the commonwealth, in which capacity he served until November, 1882, when he resigned.

A Power in the Nation.

New honors were awaiting him and, in November, 1885, he was elected state treasurer by the largest majority given up to that date to a candidate for that office. On January 18, 1887, he was elected United States senator from Pennsylvania and, in order to assume his place in the United States senate, he resigned his post as state treasurer in August of that year to take effect when his successor was appointed. He was succeeded by William Livsey on September 6, 1887.

It was in the following year that the entire country became aware of the power of Senator Quay's genius as an organizer and politician. He had been elected a member of the Republican national committee and chosen chairman thereof and ex-officio chairman of the executive committee when the committee was organized in July, 1888. By consummate generalship in this campaign he assured the election of Gen. Harrison over ex-President Cleveland with a majority of 65 votes, even carrying the solid electoral vote of New York state, the home of the Democratic candidate.

So quietly did Quay pursue his work that he had his opponents on the hip before they were even aware of danger. Tammany was firmly intrenched. Quay's first move was to have charts made of the entire city. New York was regarded as a storm center. That Quay would be able to familiarize himself with conditions there in time to accomplish anything was looked upon as an impossibility.

The campaign was at white heat. The fact that a new establishment came into existence just about that time to compile a city directory attracted not the slightest attention. It was not regarded as anything unusual that the establishment in question should scatter hundreds of canvassers over the city. The canvassers, working like so many bees, gathered the names and addresses of bona fide residents, taking care not to overlook any and making sure of it that none but bona fide names were entered upon their lists.

Nothing Taken for Granted.

Of course it did become known that a new city directory was being compiled, but no one paid further attention to such a commonplace undertaking. Meanwhile the canvassers went on with their work. The slum sections of New York were combed, not once but several times. Their instructions were to be thorough. Nothing was taken for granted. Had the Tammany leaders suspected anything they might have made the work of the canvassers more difficult.

Had any member of the Tammany crowd followed the canvassers he would have discovered nothing but the simple fact that they reported at night to managers stationed in humble quarters. Had one of the Tammany braves followed these same managers of the new city directory he would have at least suspected that a surprise was in store for political circles generally.

At last the canvassers had completed their work. Quay, who, up to that time, had not been in evidence so far as concerned the new city directory, suddenly appeared as its head and front. He had thus come into possession of the voting lists of New York, not only the voting lists, but, as he had long suspected, the information that Tammany had thousands of fraudulent names registered for use on election day. To Tammany Quay sent this message:

"Gentlemen—I have the names of the bona fide voters of every election division in New York. If any fraud is attempted on election day we are not only in position to detect it, but we will see to it that the guilty go to prison."

Tammany Thunderstruck.

Tammany was thunderstruck. Confusion reigned full sway in the camp of the enemy. Quay, unruffled and serene, sat at his desk in headquarters and smiled at the commotion caused by his new city directory. He had won the trick. Tammany, disheartened at what it had learned and frightened for fear of other cards that Quay might perhaps have up his sleeve, was unable to move and knew not which way to turn.

Election day came. Quay's city directory had done its work. Tammany was harmless and Harrison was elected.

Quay had reluctantly accepted the task of national chairman, but once he was in charge he never let up until he had the votes polled, and, what was more to the point in his estimation, safely counted.

At midnight on the day of the election Mr. Quay announced: "We have won this fight and will hold it with a mailed hand." By his clever management he prevented Tammany from holding back returns in order to increase the totals to the desired size in strong Democratic districts.

Quay not only served with the Republican national committee in 1888, but he was re-elected in 1896, and again in 1900. He served either as delegate-at-large or district delegate to practically every national convention from 1872 to the time of his death.

Later Honors.

Senator Quay was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1892; in 1893 he was elected to succeed himself in the United States senate; was chairman of the Republican state committee in 1895, and in the next year was chosen a member of the national committee and the executive committee; was delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention in 1900 and also a member of the national committee. In the convention of 1896 he was balloted for as a candidate for president. This year he was elected as a delegate from his district to the Chicago convention.

Senator Quay was always a great protectionist and most of his fights in the senate have been in behalf of this policy which has been so beneficial to Pennsylvania. The McKinley bill became a law through the strategy of Mr. Quay. Republican leaders were trying to pass the force bill and the Democrats threatened to filibuster until the end of time rather than allow it to become a law. When the Democrats agreed not to filibuster against the tariff measure, the senator showed them how to bury the force bill.

The longest speech in the history of the senate was made by Mr. Quay during the session of 1894. The Wilson bill was under discussion. The iron and textile schedules inserted by the house were objectionable to the Pennsylvanian. He offered substitutes. In defense of these amendments he talked for days, reading much from typewritten copy which his private secretary carried to him as the senator exhausted the supply. The senate finally surrendered. He then announced that if the house changed the schedules, he would talk for an indefinite period. His amendments were not disturbed. President Cleveland refused to sign the measure and allowed it to become a law without his approval.

Senator Quay's term of service in the United States senate would have expired March 3, 1905.

Resigned Many Offices.

With the exception of the United States senatorship and his seat in the Pennsylvania house of representatives, Mr. Quay resigned nearly every important office he ever held. Had his life been spared, it is quite probable that the senatorship would not have been made an exception to the rule.

Mr. Quay was married in 1855 to Agnes Barclay, daughter of John Barclay. The children of this marriage, all of whom were born in Beaver, are Richard Roberts, Andrew Gregg Curtin, Mary Agnew, Coral, and Susan Williard. The eldest son is in business in Pittsburgh.

Richard R. Quay, who was a member of the legislature from Beaver county in the session of 1891 and 1892, has been engaged in the iron, tinplate and street railway business for a number of years. The second son was graduated from West Point, was advanced to the rank of major in the regular army, and after seeing service in the Spanish war, retired from the service. He is now deputy naval officer in Philadelphia.

Senator Quay for the last 10 years maintained four separate places of residence, though the house at Beaver was considered the real home of the family. The other establishments were his residence in Washington, his farm at Mountville, Lancaster county and a winter home at St. Lucie, Fla.

Principal Events in Life of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay

Born, September 30, 1833.
Graduated from Jefferson college in 1850.
Taught school in Texas.
Admitted to the Beaver bar in 1854.
Appointed prothonotary of Beaver county in 1855.
Elected prothonotary in 1856 and re-elected in 1859.

In 1860 he assisted in the management of the campaign which resulted in the election of Governor Curtin.

In 1861 he resigned the prothonotaryship to become a lieutenant in the Tenth Pennsylvania reserves.

In 1861 he was made assistant commissary general of the state, with rank of lieutenant colonel.

In 1862 he was selected to command the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania volunteers and remained at the front until stricken with typhoid fever.

During the remaining years of the war he was state military agent at Washington; was private secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania; was chief of transportation and telegraphs; and was military secretary to the governor of Pennsylvania.

In 1865 he resigned the military secretaryship to take his seat in the house of representatives at Harrisburg as a member from the Beaver-Washington district, serving from 1865 to 1867.

In 1867 he fathered the law which relieved real estate from taxation.

In 1869 he founded the Beaver Radical.

From 1873 to 1878 he was secretary of the commonwealth under Governor Hartranft.

In 1878 he resigned to become recorder of Philadelphia. During the same year he was chairman of the Republican state committee and conducted the campaign resulting in the election of Governor Hoyt.

In January, 1879, he resigned the recordership to become secretary of the commonwealth under Governor Hoyt, serving until 1882, when he resigned.

Elected state treasurer in 1885, resigned in 1887.
Elected United States senator in 1887.

In 1888 he was elected chairman of the national Republican committee and conducted the campaign resulting in the election of President Harrison. He resigned the chairmanship before the end of his term.

Re-elected to the United States senate in 1893.
Elected chairman of the Republican state committee in 1895.
Was delegate to all national conventions since 1872. Was member of the national committees of 1888, 1896 and 1900.

In 1896 was balloted for by the Republican national convention for president.

In 1899 failed to secure a re-election to the United States senate, the legislature adjourning without an election.

In 1901 was elected United States senator to serve until March 3, 1905.

In 1902 was elected chairman of the Republican state committee conducting the campaign which resulted in the election of Governor Pennypacker.

Died, May 28, 1904.

WAS CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT

National Convention of 1896 Gave Senator Quay a Complimentary Vote.

SPEECH OF GOV. HASTINGS

Senator M. S. Quay was balloted for as a candidate for president in the Republican national convention heldin St. Louis in 1896. There were 61½ votes cast for him, Pennsylvania contributing 58; Georgia, 2; Mississippi, 1, and Louisiana the half vote.

Gov. D. H. Hastings placed the name of Col. Quay before the convention. He said, in part:

The American citizen who believes that all policies should be for America's best interests, the American soldier who admires valor as much as he loves the flag of his reunited country; the American manufacturer anxious to relight the fires of industry where silence and darkness now holds sway; they who believe that dollars good as gold should be given as the wage for a fair day's work; they who believe in reciprocity; they who believe in calling a halt upon any further foreign invasion upon our domestic shores. All these have found in him a steadfast friend and able champion.

He was the soldier's friend in peace and was their constant friend in war. Survivors of those who fought for freedom and gained immortal fame will recognize in him a comrade whose valor has been proved on well-fought fields and attested by the noblest trophy ever won by soldier, the decoration awarded him by the congress of the United States.

Called to lead a forlorn hope in the campaign of 1888, he wrought a task equal to the six labors of Hercules. He organized the patriotism and the Republicanism of the country for victory. He throttled the Tammany Tiger in his lair, and, forcing an honest vote and honest count in the stronghold of the most powerful and corrupt organization in the land, rescued the country from the heresies of Democracy.

Having thus made himself too powerful and too dangerous to the enemy, the order went forth to assassinate him. But the poisoned arrows of vituperation and slander fell broken at his feet. He turned to the people among whom he lives and whose servant he was, and their vindication was a unanimous re-election to the senate of the United States.

Nominate him whom I now name to you, and this country will have a president whose mental endowments, broad-minded statesmanship, unusual and marvelous capacity, ripe experience, knightly courtesy and true Americanism are unexcelled. Nominate him and he will elect himself. I name to you the soldier-statesman, Pennsylvania's choice, Matthew Stanley Quay.

When Gov. Hastings had concluded, a great reception was accorded the name of Senator Quay. The demonstration lasted 17 minutes. It was, of course, a foregone conclusion that the nomination would go to William McKinley. That fall Senator Quay assisted in rolling up a majority of over 300,000 in Pennsylvania for McKinley.

WAS FAST FRIEND OF THE PRESIDENT

Roosevelt Greatly Admired Senator Quay and Praised Him Highly.

SOME OF HIS FINE TRAITS

Senator Quay and President Roosevelt were fast friends, and great admirers of each other. Mr. Quay had a very high opinion of the president, and considered him an able man, and a thoroughly honest one. The characteristics of the president that especially appealed to the senator were, no doubt, those of aggressiveness and directness. These are qualities that the senator possessed himself in a considerable degree, and which he admired in others. He had no sympathy for beating about the bush, but always in his dealings with other men preferred frank and direct methods. It is told that Senator Quay and the president first became good friends when they learned of their similar tastes in literature. Both were extensive readers, and both were especially fond of the by-paths of history and literature.

It is said that Senator Quay one day called at the White House to see the president about some appointment. While waiting in the ante-room the senator picked up a volume on Iceland and whiled away the time reading it. When it came to his turn to see the president, Senator Quay said to him: "Mr. President, this is a very good work on Iceland, but have you ever read ——'s book on this subject? I rather think that that is a little better than this."

Led to Literary Discussion.

This remark opened up a conversation about Iceland, which gradually drifted to German folk lore, and other subjects in which both were interested, and for an hour or more, the senator and the president chatted away on these subjects, exchanging views on authors and comparing books that they had read. The errand upon which Senator Quay had called was entirely forgotten, and he left, after promising to send the president some books, in which he assured him he would be interested. Ever after that, Senator Quay was a very welcome caller at the White House, and whenever he and the president came together, they employed most of the time discussing books and literary subjects.

The president was a great admirer of Senator Quay as a political leader. He always spoke of him as "that grand old man of Pennsylvania," and was always glad to avail himself of the senator's advice when it came to a question of politics.

Another question in which both men were very much interested was the welfare of the Indians. Senator Quay was considered the best friend that the red man had in Washington. He was always ready to go to the president in behalf of any tribe that had a petition to present or a complaint to make. President Roosevelt's experience in the west made him familiar with the Indians and their needs and his high opinion of Senator Quay's knowledge of the Indians made him prone to grant almost any request that came through the senator.

Of late years Senator Quay did not take an important part in the committee work of the senate. He had a chairmanship, which gave him the use of a committee room, but his committee, that on organization, conduct and expenditures of the executive departments, seldom met, and really had little business to attend to.

Regularly at Sessions.

Mr. Quay was a member of the committees on agriculture and forestry, appropriations, Indian affairs, public buildings and grounds, and territories, but did not devote a great deal of his time to the work of any one of them. While he was in good health, he was a regular attendant upon the sessions of the senate and took an interest in all matters of public importance, although devoting himself especially to Pennsylvania affairs, and matters relating to the Indians. His committee room was a very comfortable inside room, but one difficult for a stranger to find. It was no doubt selected by Mr. Quay for this reason, and in order to make it not too easily accessible to everyone who might want to see him. From the main floor of the capitol it was reached only by a private elevator, or by climbing up the winding stairs that lead to the dome. There was an ante-room, and back of it a very comfortable private office, furnished with a leather couch, some easy chairs and a desk.

In his dealings with the newspaper correspondents, Senator Quay was not very communicative, and it was very difficult to get any information out of him. He would scarcely ever consent to a formal interview, and it was never possible to extract information from him that he did not want to give. However, if he consented to answer questions, his replies were always frank and reliable, and the correspondent could rely upon what the senator told him. This is a characteristic that all senators and representatives do not have. In fact, it is not an uncommon thing for some of them to deliberately deceive newspaper men, but such was not Senator Quay's method. He would either positively refuse to give information, or if he did give it, he would give it frankly.

GALLANT COL. QUAY WAS BRAVE UNDER FIRE

Seized Colors from Adjutant Reed and Bore Him to Place of Safety.

Of Senator Quay's personal bravery during the war of the rebellion, there can be no doubt, as it was proven time and again and congress took cognizance of his gallantry and awarded him a medal. But there is one story of his bravery under fire that is peculiarly interesting to Pittsburghers.

It was at Chancellorsville, where the battle line was most liable to repulse and the fire was hottest, that the One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania regiment was ordered to take a certain stone wall, behind which the rebels were ensconced. The order to advance was given and the troops moved to the front until the fire became too hot, and they were told to seek cover or lie down.

Among the officers responsible for the behavior of the men was Alfred Reed, brother of Nelson P. Reed, at one time a large owner of The Gazette. The confederates were getting down to business. They were shooting low and some of the men were getting hungry and wanted to go out for lunch. Reed turned on them like a tiger.

The men rallied. The charge was resumed only to meet a withering fire from the stone wall. Reinforcements were ordered up and came dashing to the scene, but already the color sergeant had been shot dead. The man next to him grabbed up the flag and dashed on, only to fall mortally wounded before he had advanced 15 yards.

Then Reed grasped the colors and clambered to the top of the rebel barricade, only to be rendered helpless by a confederate bullet as he took his seat astride the fence. He still hung on to the colors as the storm raged about him, and then his regiment fell back.

Quay, the colonel of the regiment, saw the gallant adjutant on the ramparts still holding the colors, and, saying no word to any of his aids, galloped to the wall, snatched the flag from the wounded man's hands, lifted him on the saddle and bore him to a place of safety.

LAWRENCE aims to make the best, not the cheapest.

Decoration Day at Alliquippa Park.
P. & L. E. railroad. Fare, 75 cents. Train every hour.

Go to Ashtabula Harbor
Decoration day. Rate, $1.75. P. & L. E. train 8:15 a. m., city time.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove What SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, Will Do for YOU, All Our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear.

If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow; Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you.

The mild and the extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well.
Yours truly,
B. H. Chalker, Ex-Chief of Police, Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, brick-dust or sediment in the urine, catarrh of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, sallow complexion.

If your water when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settling, or has a cloudy appearance, it is evidence that your kidneys and bladder need immediate attention.

In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle aid to the kidneys that is known to medical science.

Swamp-Root is the great discovery of Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist. Hospitals use it with wonderful success in both slight and severe cases. Doctors recommend it to their patients and use it in their own families, because they recognize in Swamp-Root the greatest and most successful remedy for any derangement of the kidneys, liver and bladder.

So successful is Swamp-Root in promptly curing even the most distressing cases, that to prove its wonderful merits you may have a sample bottle and a book of valuable information, both sent absolutely free by mail. The book contains many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured. The value and success of Swamp-Root is so well known that our readers are advised to send for a sample bottle. In writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., be sure to say that you read this generous offer in The Pittsburgh Daily Gazette. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need, you can purchase the regular fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles at drug stores everywhere. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Say! You're Drinking Disease Germs!

Maybe you don't realize this tremendous fact, but if you're still sticking to river water you are taking into your system germs of typhoid, diphtheria and other disastrous diseases.

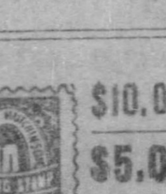
But if you're awake to it now, why don't you eliminate the danger, the resultant doctors' bills—stop drinking disease germs and use

Crystal Water

Which is the world's one absolutely pure water. It is doubly distilled, re-aerated, put up in sterilized bottles and delivered to you at a very small cost.

Order by Postal or by 'Phone—Bell 2561 Grant, or P. & A. 1295 Main. Delivered as desired without extra charge.

CRYSTAL WATER CO.
902-904 FIFTH AVENUE.
Also Sold by All Grocers and Druggists.



$10.00 worth of any kind Stamps **with $1.00 Orders** SPECIAL GROCERIES

$5.00 WORTH OF ANY KIND **Stamps With $1 Orders**

Roll Butter, Canned Goods, Dried Fruits, Etc.

ECONOMY SUPPLY CO., 403 East Ohio St., 2d Door from Cedar; 1620 Beaver Ave., Allegheny, Pa.

W. H. KEECH CO.

FURNITURE
CARPETS

This Store Will Be
Closed All Day Tomorrow
MEMORIAL DAY

PLAIN FIGURE PRICE MARKS.
ONE PRICE TO EVERYBODY.

Keech's Furniture
Makes Happy Homes.

W. H. KEECH CO. - 923 to 931 Penn Ave.

BORAXOLOGY

We live in a world of microbes. There's never any telling when they will break in and steal your health certificate. There's a way to make your house burglar proof against microbes—use BORAX. Use it in every cleansing process, from the kitchen to the bath-room. Borax is not only a cleanser, but an antiseptic. To add a little Borax to the bath water is to get the most refreshing and cleansing bath imaginable. To put Borax in the wash is not only to make the clothes clean and white, but sweet and *pure*. Imitations are worthless and injurious. Get *pure* BORAX.

20-MULE-TEAM BRAND.

For sale at drug and grocery stores everywhere in 1/4, 1/2 and 1-lb. packages.

The famous "AMERICAN GIRL" PICTURES FREE to purchasers of "20-Mule-Team Borax." At stores or sent for BOX TOP and 4c. in stamps. Pacific Coast Borax Co., New York, Chicago, San Francisco.

Twenty Mule Team—Our Trade Mark.

Comfort, Convenience and Safety at The World's Fair.

High-Class Accommodations Right Inside the Fair Grounds, St. Louis.

The long, tiresome trips which so often proved an unpleasant feature of world's fair visits, both in Chicago and Buffalo, have all been eliminated for visitors by the erection of The Inside Inn, situated right inside the Fair grounds. This splendid hostelry has been specially built under the supervision of the World's Fair Management, with a view of affording high-class accommodations and entertainment for visitors. The rooms which number over 2,000 are large, light and beautifully furnished, many of the suites having bath attached. Fireproofing material has been used throughout and most extraordinary precautions have been taken against fire. It is run on both the European and American plans, at rates ranging from $1.50 to $5.50 per day European, and from $3.00 to $7.00 American, including admission.

Ladies unattended and families will fully appreciate the very great convenience of thus residing right within the Fair grounds where their comfort, safety and pleasure are studied in every conceivable way.

The enormous capacity of The Inside Inn assures good accommodations for all—no matter when or in what numbers they come—but those who like to feel that their accommodations are secure can make reservations now for any period desired. Address The Inside Inn, Administration Bldg., World's Fair Grounds, St. Louis, Mo.

It's easy to haul a big load up a big hill if you grease the wagon wheels with **MICA Axle Grease**

Get a box and learn why it's the best grease ever put on an axle. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

CUT THIS OUT.
$5.00 worth of Stamps free with $1.50 sale of Shoes. Good until June 4. Shoes at all prices.

M. A. SOLOMON
531 Ohio St., Allegheny, and 517 Grant Avenue, Millvale.

$5.00 worth of stamps free with $1.50 Shoe Sale. Cut this out. Good until June 4. Shoes at all prices.

M. A. SOLOMON
531 Ohio St., Allegheny, and 517 Grant Avenue, Millvale.

RAILROADS.

Pittsburgh Union Station.

Pennsylvania Lines.

By Central Standard Time.

TRAINS.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis	* 1.10 am	* 1.45 am
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 8.16 am	* 2.15 am
Tiffin and Toledo	* 6.15 am	* 5.50 pm
Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis	* 4.50 am	* 3.00 am
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 4.50 am	* 8.40 pm
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 5.00 am	† 7.25 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 5.00 am	‡ 6.55 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	† 5.00 am	† 1.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	† 5.08 am	* 5.00 pm
Salem and Alliance	* 7.00 am	†10.25 pm
Jamestown and Youngstown	† 6.50 am	† 1.50 pm
Jamestown and New Castle	* 3.05 am	* 8.25 am
Ohio Valley Express	† 6.45 am	† 5.30 pm
Fort Wayne and Chicago	* 7.00 am	* 5.50 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 7.30 am	† 4.55 pm
The Forest City Special	* 8.00 am	* 5.40 pm
Columbus and Cincinnati	* 8.00 am	* 5.40 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 8.05 am	†11.05 am
Erie, Youngstown and Ashtabula	* 8.06 am	†11.05 am
Expo Train, Ft. Wayne, St. Louis	* 8.10 am	* 2.00 pm
The Toledo Special	*11.50 am	* 8.00 pm
The World's Fair Special	* 1.00 pm	* 2.15 pm
Columbus and Chicago	1.05 pm	* 4.00 pm
Youngstown and Jamestown	†12.25 pm	* 2.50 pm
New Castle and Ashtabula	†12.35 pm	†11.05 am
Cleveland and Bellaire	† 1.25 pm	† 3.15 pm
Alliance and Mansfield	* 1.35 pm	† 1.10 pm
New Castle and Erie	† 4.20 pm	† 8.20 pm
Youngstown and Niles	* 8.20 am	* 6.50 pm
Mercer and Oil City	† 4.50 pm	† 3.20 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	† 4.55 pm	† 8.40 am
The Cleveland Special	* 5.00 pm	*11.30 am
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡ 7.50 am	‡ 6.55 pm
Wellsville and Bellaire	‡ 5.10 pm	‡ 9.19 am
The Chicago Special	* 6.00 pm	* 7.45 am
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville	* 8.15 pm	* 6.00 am
Columbus and Indianapolis	* 8.10 pm	* 6.35 am
The St. Louis Limited	* 8.10 pm	* 3.35 am
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 8.15 pm	* 4.00 am
Toledo and Detroit	* 8.20 pm	* 5.05 am
Beaver Falls and New Castle	†10.40 pm	† 5.50 pm
Alliance and Cleveland	*11.00 pm	* 5.40 am

Leave for Washington, Pa., †6.00 am, †7.30 am, †9.00 am, †9.45 am, *1.30 pm, †3.10 pm, †4.10 pm, †5.15 pm, †4.50 pm, †6.20 pm, †9.20 pm, †10.30 pm.

Leave for Wheeling, †6.45 am, *8.30 am, †11.50 am, †2.50 pm, *5.15 pm.

Leave for Steubenville, *5.40 am, †5.25 am, †4.35 pm, †10.55 pm, ‡11.35 am.

Leave for Dennison, *5.40 am, †2.50 pm.

Leave Allegheny for Salem and Alliance, †3.25 pm.

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sundays only.

Time tables, tickets and sleeping car space may be obtained at 360 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, at Union station, Pittsburgh, and at Fort Wayne station, Allegheny.

G. L. PECK, Gen'l Mgr. SAMUEL MOODY, Gen'l Pass'r Agt. E. A. FORD, Pass'r Traffic Mgr.

ALL THE NEWS ALL THE TIME. Accompanied by Local, Sporting, Telegraph and Cable Features of Interest to be Found Only in THE GAZETTE.

MAY MEAN UNION OF PRESBYTERIANS

Action of the General Assembly at Buffalo Believed to Be the Prelude.

ADJOURNMENT IS TAKEN

Answer to Protest Against the Action of the Assembly in Union With the Cumberland Presbyterians Is Adopted. Other Proceedings at Closing Sessions.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 28.—The Presbyterian general assembly brought one of the most memorable gatherings of this denomination held in recent years to a close tonight. The sessions, it is believed, give the prelude to union of all branches of the Presbyterian denomination in the United States. The question of union will now be submitted to the presbyteries and upon approval of two-thirds, the plans of union will be consummated. The relations between the mother church and the Presbyterian church (south) and the United Presbyterians also tend toward unity.

Votes of thanks to the officers of the assembly and the various committees were adopted and the closing session ended with the singing of "God Be With You Till We Meet Again," the reading of the final minutes and the farewell prayer.

There was a slim attendance at the closing sessions today and tonight, as most of the commissioners left for their home last night and this morning. The assemblymen were busy today sizing up the situation after the smoke of the battle over union with the Cumberland Presbyterians. There was a rush to get under cover, which was an easy thing to do, as there was no yea and nay vote recorded. After working all day Dr. John Fox, well known in Pittsburgh, was able to get only six signatures to his protest against the action of the assembly in uniting with the Cumberland Presbyterians. The only name of influence remaining is that of the Rev. Dr. Francis L. Patton of Princeton. It is universally acknowledged that the Rev. Dr. James D. Moffat of Washington and Jefferson developed the qualities of a great leader in the fight and it is sure that he will soon fill the chair of moderator. "The Washington and Jefferson team made a touchdown," said the doctor in referring to the action on union.

Doctors Moffat, Johnson and Coyle were appointed a committee to reply to the Fox protest. The assembly adopted the report of this committee, thus placing itself on record in favor of union. The membership of the committee on church co-operation and union has been increased from eight to fifteen, the new members being Moderator Henry, Dr. Patton, President Moffat, St. Nicholls, St. Louis; Prof. John Dewitt, Princeton seminary; L. H. Severence, Cleveland, and H. C. Gara, Philadelphia.

The report of the committee on judicial commissions proposing the establishment of a permanent tribunal, which would be a supreme court for the general assembly, to which the assembly could refer all cases involving church law, was adopted.

An overture was adopted requesting the state legislature of Oregon to pass a law requiring the Lord's and Clarke exposition to close on Sunday.

A recommendation objecting to the removal of the Liberty bell from Philadelphia to St. Louis and its exhibition on Sunday was carried unanimously.

The committee on bills and overtures reported a memorial to the United States senate praying for the expulsion of Senator Reed Smoot and the enactment of more stringent laws against polygamy. It was adopted.

REUNITED AFTER 26 YEARS.

George Rittmeyer of Pittsburgh Finds Long Lost Sister in Cincinnati.

After a separation of 26 years, dating from infancy, George Rittmeyer of 101 Torrens avenue has located his sister, Eleanor, now Mrs. Lauder, in Cincinnati.

After divorce proceedings had separated the parents, Eleanor, then but 1 year old, was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Exterkamp of 323 West McMicken avenue, Cincinnati, while George was thrown upon the world to shift for himself at the tender age of 5. Drifting to Pittsburgh, he eventually learned steam fitting, and is at present employed by the Pennsylvania railroad at the Twenty-eighth street roundhouse. Several months ago a stranger in search of one Rittmeyer approached him in the roundhouse and developed to be his father, who is now a resident of Greensburg, Pa. Learning of an uncle of his in Iowa the former address of his sister, Rittmeyer went to Cincinnati on May 16 and located his sister at 518 Pierson street. She had been the mother of six children, two of whom are twins. The brother was so affected by the meeting that he fainted and remained unconscious for three hours.

Rittmeyer is in the city to gather together his effects, and will hereafter make his home in Cincinnati near his sister.

TERRORIZED NEW HAVEN.

Negro Under Arrest Believed to Be Guilty of Attacking Three Young Women.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 28.—A further confession was made today by William McLane, the negro who, when he was arrested last night, admitted that he was the author of an attack on a young woman in Canal street early in the week. The police now believe that McLane committed all the three assaults which have stirred the residents of the fashionable section of the city in the neighborhood of Whitney avenue and Prospect street of late.

Under a searching examination today, McLane confessed that he was the assailant of Miss Richards, daughter of Prof. Charles F. Richards of Yale university. He denied, however, that he knew anything about the assault on Augusta Pederson, the domestic in the employ of Prof. Vandell Henderson.

The prisoner said last night in explanation of the Canal street assault that he was drunk at the time and did not know what he was doing. Today he said he was subject to epileptic fits.

The young woman assaulted on Canal street today disclosed her name. She is Miss Mary E. Flanagan, a clerk, and resides in Lake place. She had refused heretofore to reveal her identity until it were certain her assailant had been apprehended.

"99 Years Act" Is Limited.

CHICAGO, May 28.—A decision which in effect upholds the so-called 99-year act, but restricts application, was announced today by Judges Grosscup and Jenkins in the United States circuit court. The decision says the act applies to all ordinances and grants made by the city of Chicago up to the adoption of the city charter in 1875, but does not apply to grants after that date.

Couldn't Identify the Remains.

SHARON, PA., May 28 — (Special.) — George Nicholls, a farmer living near Orangeville, discovered a wrecked buggy near his house yesterday. He paid little attention to his discovery until he went into his barn. He then found that the buggy was his own, stolen from the barn.

WOMAN FATALLY BURNED BY STOVE POLISH EXPLOSION

Mrs. Elizabeth Klabeheneel, aged 55, was probably fatally burned while polishing a stove in the kitchen of her home, 2250 East street, Allegheny, shortly before 6 o'clock last night. There was a small fire burning in the stove, which caused the polish to explode. The flames set fire to her clothing, and before assistance arrived her entire body was horribly burned.

SEATS FOR EDITORS IN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The President Favors Request. Joseph B. Cotton to Deliver One of Seconding Speeches.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—At a recent conference held with President Roosevelt by the leading officers of the Republican Editorial association, a request was made for an assignment of seats in the visitors' gallery for the editors of such Republican newspapers belonging to the association as might be unable to secure seats among the larger newspapers in the regular press enclosure, at the Republican national convention meeting in Chicago June 21. President Roosevelt immediately expressed himself as decidedly in favor of having a seat for every Republican editor in the country who could attend the national gathering. Arrangements accordingly were made through Secretary Loeb with Chairman Payne for the issuance of a reasonable number of admission tickets to the members of the Republican National Editorial association to the secretary of the latter, Mr. A. O. Bunnell, editor of the Advertiser, Danville, N. Y., who will have charge of the distribution.

Representative Adam Bede of Minnesota had a talk with the president today regarding the selection of the northwestern man who is to second the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt at the Chicago convention. Several men were anxious to have the privilege of making the seconding speech for that section of the country, but it has been determined that the speech shall be delivered by Joseph B. Cotton of Duluth.

BISMARCK WAS INSINCERE ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE

Personal Friend Says Iron Chancellor Introduced Measure Only as Expedient.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, May 28.—Germans who have read an article, signed by a former high government official and close personal friend of the late Prince Bismarck, in a leading German paper, will probably not cherish the memory of the "Iron Chancellor" quite so much as before. The author of the article states that Bismarck several times told him that he introduced universal suffrage into Germany only because he thought he needed the votes of the German people temporarily, but he always intended to abolish it later, as soon as he had made all the use of it that he could.

Coming at the present time, when a member of the reichstag from Altona has just declared himself as opposed to universal suffrage, this disclosure of the great chancellor's inmost thoughts is of exceeding interest. There is of course, absolutely no possibility of the reichstag passing any law disfranchising any part of the German people, no matter how much this would please the present government.

NEW RELIGIOUS LAW IS RADICAL FRENCH MEASURE

It Will Not Recognize Any Clergymen and Abolishes Concordat.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, May 28.—Premier Combes' announcement that the question of the separation of state would come up in January has drawn attention to the law already formulated by the committee on the separation of church and state. It is a sweeping measure, the opening clauses reading as follows:

"The republic will neither protect nor pay salaries nor subvene under any form whatever to any denomination. It will not recognize any minister of religion, and will not furnish any building for the services of any denomination, or for the lodging of any of its ministers."

The measure further abolishes the concordat, suppresses the French embassy at the vatican and makes detailed provision for the disposal of the government's extensive possession of church property.

In comparison with the present regime, under which the clergy are salaried officials, and the minister of public worship is one of the members of the cabinet, the foregoing makes a striking change in long established social conditions.

THIEF TOO BOLD.

American Express Co. Messenger, Wanted for Theft, Arrested After Cashing Order.

OMAHA, NEB., May 28.—A man giving the name of John Lane was arrested at the Union station today, and on his person was found $600 in cash, several valuable diamonds and a number of blank money orders stolen from the American Express company's office at Bernardsville, N. J. He later admitted that his real name was George W. Hendricks, for whose arrest the express company had offered a liberal reward.

An hour before his arrest Hendricks had deliberately walked into the company's office and secured $50 on an order payable to John Lane. Shortly after the clerk had paid the order he became suspicious, and looking up the record, discovered the order was one of those stolen from the New Jersey office. The police were notified and Hendricks was taken just as he was preparing to leave the city.

ROBBERS TOOK RINGS.

Forced Their Way Into House Through the Basement, but Got Little.

Robbery was perpetrated yesterday morning between 1 and 5 o'clock at the home of Joshua Hawthorne, superintendent of the finishing mills of the Edgar Thomson steel works, at 111 Hawkins avenue, North Braddock. Mrs. Camille Stewart of Duquesne, wife of Harry Stewart, son of Maj. Robert E. Stewart, the district attorney, had five rings stolen.

When the family arose yesterday morning they found the windows leading to the basement battered and the door from the cellar basement to the kitchen also forced. A necklace and some trinkets were taken from one of the bedrooms but the robbers were frightened away.

Wanted Knife and Was Arrested.

When Andy Robles of 52 South Fifteenth street called at the South Side police station last night to claim a knife he left there when sent to the workhouse three months ago for beating his wife he was again placed under arrest. During her husband's imprisonment Mrs. Robles had made information for surety of the peace before Magistrate Vitchestain.

Voodoo Woman Acquitted.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 28.—(Special.)—Virginia Taylor, alias Mme. Doe, has been acquitted in common pleas court of the offense of practicing palmistry. The woman is alleged to have secured $112 from Lorenza Boggess for counteracting the influence of the "voodoo."

Former Pittsburgher Selected.

Alexander Ashley, a brother of C. W. Ashley of Ashley & O'Brien, who has been weather man at Syracuse, N. Y., for years, having previously been connected with the Pittsburgh weather bureau, has been selected to establish a government weather office at Honolulu. He will leave for Honolulu on Thursday.

OCEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, May 28.

NEW YORK—La Touraine from Havre; Moltke from Hamburg; Sicilian Prince from Naples.

GENOA—Nord America from New York; Prinz Adalbert from New York.

LONDON—Philadelphian from Boston.

AVONMOUTH—Englishman from Montreal.

LIVERPOOL—Campania from New York; Cymric from Boston.

GLASGOW—Sarmatian from Boston.

Sailed, May 28.

NEW YORK—Menabo from London; St. Louis for Southampton; Finland for Antwerp; Koenigin Luise for Naples; Etruria for Liverpool; Columbia for Glasgow; Belgravia for Hamburg.

HAVRE—La Lorraine for New York.

QUEENSTOWN—Celtic for New York.

LONDON—Minnehaha for New York; Eastpoint for Philadelphia.

ANTWERP—Kroonland for New York.

LIVERPOOL—Umbria for New York; Armenian for New York; Bohemia for Boston.

SOUTHAMPTON—St. Paul for New York.

GLASGOW—Carthaginian for Philadelphia.

BREMEN—Barcarosse for New York.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS WILL HOLD TO PSALMODY

Regard as Humorous Petition to Concede This for Church Union.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

GREENVILLE, PA., May 28.—The United Presbyterian general assembly adjourned at noon to become the guest of the Bessemer and Lake Erie Railroad Company, which furnished a special train and entertained the delegates at Conneaut Lake. Local pulpits of all denominations will be filled by visiting ministers tomorrow, with an open-air meeting in the afternoon.

The assembly decided to co-operate with the Utah gospel mission and equip and maintain a gospel wagon. Rev. J. R. Milligan was elected to represent the church.

A letter was read from a member in Cambridge, N. Y., relative to church union with the Presbyterian denomination.

"All that stands in the way of this grand union now," he wrote, "is the use of the psalms. Let us permit the use of hymns in our churches, and the union will have waited for for 40 years will be accomplished."

The clerk was directed to write the sender of the communication a kindly letter, and state that the assembly would "wait" with him. The proposition to give up the most distinctive principle of the denomination was considered distinctly humorous by the delegates.

A resolution of congratulations was passed for John Findley Wallace, on his appointment of chief engineer of the Panama canal. Wallace is a delegate from Chicago.

The board of directors of the Women's General Missionary society reported the number of presbyterial societies as 57; congregational societies as 1,019; members, 26,575; presbyteries represented, 63. The Boys and Girls' Mission Band societies have passed the mark by contributing $2,200 for the support of the girls' boarding school in Luxor, Egypt. A new school building is being erected at Luxor at a cost of $15,000. The site of the school was purchased entirely with the money contributed by tourists. Miss Margaret M. Wilson of Chicago has been appointed a missionary to India and will be supported by the Second church of Mercer, Pa. Miss Mary Kyle of Xenia will also go to India, and will be supported by the Women's Missionary society of the First Ohio presbytery.

COVENANTER SYNOD.

Reformed Presbyterians Commend Closing of World's Fair on the Sabbath.

SPARTA, ILL., May 28.—(Special.)—The Reformed Presbyterian synod in session here today commended the directors of the St. Louis fair for their contract with the government in closing on the Sabbath. They indorsed their refusal to allow the Pike exhibition to open on the Sabbath and desired a refusal of such openings to the last day of the fair.

During the report of the committee on the revision of the book of discipline a heated discussion ensued. Dr. McAllister of Pittsburgh championed the cause of the young men who favored revision and was opposed by Profs. George and Wilson of the Allegheny Reformed Presbyterian seminary. The synod will adjourn next Tuesday to meet next year in New Castle, Pa.

Sunbonnet Saved Her Eyes.

SHARON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—When Mrs. Frank Hughes of this city lit the kitchen range today a gas explosion occurred, the flames flashing out over her. She was thrown across the room and badly burned about the head and arms, but a sunbonnet which she wore saved her eyes.

Point Bridge Being Repaired.

Vehicle traffic on the Point bridge was stopped yesterday, owing to the repairs being made. The footpaths will not be closed for two weeks.

PERSONALS

J. S. Horsfall, wife and daughter, are in Pittsburgh en route to Europe. Mr. Horsfall is an old Pittsburgher, and 25 years ago was connected with The Gazette staff. About 10 years ago he went to California and adopted Los Angeles as his permanent home. He will sail with his family on the Cedric on June 15, and expects to be gone a year ommore.

The employes of the Allegheny bureau of water last night presented to retiring Supt. J. L. Brown a reclining chair, a silver water set and a dress suit case. The presentation speech was made by Joseph Stewart and Mr. Brown responded. Mr. Brown has been at the head of the water department for 11 years. He will spend the summer on the lakes and enter the engineering business at Cleveland, O., next fall. He will be succeeded by Alexander Bennie.

A party of 25 German specialists passed through the city last night in a special car over the Pennsylvania railroad. They are in quest of knowledge. On account of a mistake in the arrangements, the party was unable to visit the Pittsburgh industries and continued to Indianapolis. They will stop off in Pittsburgh on their return if they can so arrange it. From Indianapolis they will go to the world's fair at St. Louis.

"Isn't that remarkable?" asked John Algeo of Chicago as he entered the Union station last night. He referred to six trains which were leaving the station at the same time. One train was leaving over the Fort Wayne, one over the Panhandle, three going east and the sixth was the Allegheny Valley express. "I have been in nearly every large station in the United States," he continued, "but I never before have seen six trains leave the same station at once." Once every day four trains are scheduled to leave at the same time, and last night was an exception due to two of the trains being delayed.

"Blind Tom," the negro pianist, left the Union station last night for New York. "This must be a fine station," he said, "because I hear so many voices, which prove many people are passing to and from the trains."

Neighbors Visiting Pittsburgh.

Residents of nearby towns registered at local hotels last night were:

Duquesne—W. F. Cree, California; R. C. Beatty, Ford City.

Henry—M. L. Davis, Vandergrift; T. Heidman, Kittanning; G. A. Moyer, Sandusky; L. R. Boyd, Washington.

Monongahela house—T. Davis, Lisbon; E. E. Burnett, South Fork; J. J. Sheehan, Meadville.

Lincoln—H. B. Ward, Greensburg.

Colonial—W. H. Webster, Wheeling; F. Wiley, Washington; C. C. McCord, Beaver.

Anderson—John H. Meyers, Connellsville.

Newell's—M. O. Smith, Latrobe.

Seventh Avenue—R. S. Davis, Sharon; F. O. Bingham, Suter.

Griswold—D. E. Wysse, Punxsutawney.

RECEIVERS REFUSE REQUEST OF SULLY

No Demand Will Be Made by Them for Delivery of Cotton.

THEY HAVE NOT THE POWER

Courts Would Have to Order Such Action—Not Enough Money in Their Possession to Pay for It—Requests of Outside Creditors Also Declined.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—The receivers for Daniel J. Sully & Co. have thrown a wet blanket on the coup with which the insolvent firm threatened the cotton market yesterday and no demand will be made by them for the delivery of 130,000 bales of cotton which Mr. Sully claims were still open contracts on the day of the failure and were not included in the failure. They also refused the request of outside creditors, besides the members of the cotton exchange, for the payment to them in an equal division of the full margin received.

The receivers in refusing Mr. Sully's request state that they had no power to carry out the coup suggested, certainly not without a motion or order from the courts. Such a deal, they assert, would involve $14,000,000 to $15,000,000 and the price they would have to pay at delivery would be about $2,000,000 more than they are worth at present.

The receivers contend that it is too much of a speculative affair to recommend to the courts. They also believe that it would create a corner. So many persons are interested, they believe, that it might be the fact that some would give the cotton and others would not. As an instance, one single creditor was mentioned who controlled 23,000 bales of the cotton. Should he tender the cotton, they said, it would take $1,750,000 to pay for it, or twice the amount of money they have in sight. The receivers say that, even if Mr. Sully is right in his contention that the contracts are still open, he or his representatives could recover from the default, whether the receivers make the demand or not.

In regard to the other request, that the margins be turned over to the receivers and equally divided, the receivers say that it is a question of law and could not be decided without the appointment of a trustee.

FRANCE HAS POWERFUL FLEET OF SUBMARINES

Believes England's Navy Would Be at Mercy of These Little Boats.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

PARIS, May 28.—It is with great satisfaction that prominent men in naval circles, who claim to have positive information that the Japanese battleship Hatsuse was blown up by a Russian submarine boat and not by a stationary mine, as first reported, point to the fact that France leads the world in number and size of these modern engines of war.

If a Russian submarine built in sections and transported across two continents by rail, and for this reason necessarily a very small craft, was able to sink one of the most powerful battleships in the world, what may one then expect from the French submarines, which are more than five times as big and with a corresponding greater range?

The new friendship between France and England is by no means less popular than before, but officers in the French navy are nevertheless quite proud of being able to feel that should a war break out between the two countries, England's far greater and apparently much more powerful navy would probably be at the mercy of our large fleet of swift and invisible submarines, the number of which is rapidly increasing.

Since January this year no less than six powerful submarines of an entirely new and very much improved type have been launched at Toulon and Cherbourg. How greatly these little destroyers are prized by our navy department is plainly shown in their navies—the Emerald, the Opal, the Ruby, the Sapphire, the Topaz and the Turquoise. In more than one sense they are the gems of the French navy.

In every way they are superior to the submarines of other nations. They are able to dive deeper, run faster, and they are far easier managed than either those of England or the United States, and they are quite formidable in size, averaging a little less than 500 tons each.

HOW GERMANY DISPOSES OF SURPLUS PHYSICIANS

Enlists Consular Aid to Have Them Settled in Foreign Lands.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, May 28.—The medical profession in Germany is becoming very much overcrowded and the universities of Germany are turning out full fledged physicians in ever increasing numbers, though it is a well-known fact that thousands of physicians do not make enough to keep soul and body together.

For this reason the German Practitioners' association recently established an information office for medical men desiring to settle abroad. The object of this office is not only to advise young doctors as to the best oportunities of settling, but also to deter men of inferior professional attainments from practicing in foreign countries and thereby damaging the credit of the German medical profession.

To this end the association has made an application to Chancellor von Buelow, requesting him to inform the association whenever German residents in foreign countries wish a medical man to settle among them. The chancellor has responded by sending a circular to all German consuls directing them to supply all information required and also to give the number of German residents in the districts where the consul is appointed, what languages are spoken, the nature of the climate and the cost of living.

KAISER WILL INVESTIGATE POISONED WATER AT METZ

BERLIN, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—The kaiser is once more interested in the water supply of the fortress of Metz, which is again said to be contaminated and causing much sickness among the soldiers of the garrison. He has announced that he intends to visit the city in the near future, accompanied by experts and scientists, for the purpose of thoroughly investigating the drinking water.

It is a puzzle how these springs, which formerly, while the province of Alsace-Lorraine, still belonged to France, have always been known for the purity of their water, can have become contaminated, and the municipal authorities refuse to believe that the water is the reason of the sickness among the soldiers, but that it is caused by the neglect of the military authorities.

HUNDREDS OF CAMBRIANS LEAVING FOR JOHNSTOWN

Three hundred Cambrians from Allegheny county will attend the eisteddfod which takes place tomorrow afternoon and evening at Johnstown, Pa., in the Cambria theater. The competition is under the auspices of Emmanuel Baptist church of Johnstown, and several ministers will take part as judges and in charge of sessions. Many prominent Welshmen throughout the state have contributed to the prizes which are being offered. Besides the choirs and singing societies from Allegheny county, there will be representative bodies from all over the western part of the state.

The Cambrian Choral union of Pittsburgh, under the directorship of D. J. George, is entered for the chief choral competition, the award being $250 for the best rendering of Handel's chorus, "When His Loud Voice in Thunder Spoke."

The Homestead Glee club, of which Benjamin Francis is the leader and director, is entered in the male chorus competition. For the singing of Protheroe's chorus, "The Crusaders," a prize of $100 will be awarded. Besides these and smaller bodies of singers, and also single competitors in the various other events, such as reciting and literary, a delegation of the Pittsburgh Eisteddfod association will attend the festival which has aroused more than the usual interest among Cambrians.

BEN. J. THOMAS,
Vice President of the Eisteddfod.

CLUB FOR TRAVELERS IS OPENED IN PARIS

Its Rooms Are in the Famous Palace Built by Marchioness de Paiva.

PARIS, May 28.—No longer will the American clubman who visits this city have to sigh because he must do without the comforts of his club while staying here. On Sunday last magnificent club rooms were opened by the Travelers' club in the famous Paiva Palace, with its marvelous onyx stairways. It is intended especially for the accommodation of English and American travelers on the continent, who may become members by paying an entrance fee of $50 and annual dues of $75. On the board of governors are such celebrities as Lord Ilchester, Lord Buchan, Lord Howard de Walden, Prince Alexander of Thurn and Taxis and the Duke of Braganza.

The mansion was built at a great cost by Napoleon III. for the famous Marchioness de Paiva, who was reported to be Bismarck's secret agent in Paris. The marchioness employed the best artists of the day in building the mansion, but they took so many years over the work that she was almost an elderly woman by the time it was completed, and she only lived in it a short while.

BERLINERS CELEBRATE THEIR RIGHT TO SMOKE

Observe Anniversary of the Royal Permission Granted Them in 1832.

BERLIN, May 28.—A most peculiar anniversary was recently celebrated in this city to commemorate the day on which the brave people of Berlin were graciously permitted to smoke in the streets and in the Tier Garten. Previous to May 23, 1832, it was a misdemeanor to smoke a pipe or cigar in any public street or park in Berlin.

The criminals who transgressed this paragraph of the penal code were punished with a fine of $2 for the first offence, and if they were caught emitting smoke in the street more than once, they were sent to jail, and the police seemed to take an especial delight in catching offenders of this kind.

Not alone were the police after smokers, but every soldier in uniform was under orders immediately to arrest and take before a judge any person who had the audacity to disobey the pet regulation of the king of Prussia.

The only time during the beginning of the last century the people of Berlin had a chance to smoke in the streets was during the occupation of this city by French troops and they enjoyed this privilege to the fullest extent, taking especial care to blow out dense clouds of tobacco smoke every time they passed a policeman who had lost his authority to arrest them. From 1832, however, they have been allowed to smoke when and where they pleased, and this anniversary is duly celebrated every year in this city, as everyone will understand who knows how dear is the pipe to the average German.

Fire Sweeps Glenville.

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 28.—(Special.)—Fire in Glenville, the county seat of Gilmer county, destroyed the Goff hotel, the general store of Fred Wilt and the law offices and library of R. F. Kidd. The Shackleford store was badly damaged. The total loss is about $15,000.

ROYAL HEIR RECEIVED A PATERNAL STRAPPING

How King Peter of Servia Cured His Love-Lorn Son.

[Special Cable to The Gazette.]

BERLIN, May 28.—It is reported from Belgrade that King Peter, even if he is not very popular with his subjects in other respects, has won their admiration for the fatherly measures which he recently took with his son and heir, and which may suggest themselves favorably to the kaiser.

It had become generally known all over the city that the young prince was paying court to a music hall dancer, who, however, did not seem to appreciate his love, and repulsed his attentions in the most open manner, so that everybody was laughing at the expense of the prince, who had been made a fool of more than once in the music hall.

This finally reached the ears of the king, and without hesitation he ordered from his court shoemaker a powerful strap, which he then introduced to the crown prince with much force.

The young prince has not been seen at the music hall since and has not even dared to show himself in the streets, much to the amusement of the Servian people, who are preparing to give him a great reception when he gets over his soreness.

DUKE SHARES THE LIFE OF HIS HARDY SOLDIERS

LONDON, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—The duke of Norfolk, premier earl of the United Kingdom, who went to the front during the recent Boer war, is again showing his military enthusiasm. This week he has been sleeping on a truckle bed under canvas, notwithstanding the rain and thunder, for he is the officer commanding the Royal Sussex regiment, which is having an annual field week.

Arundel castle, the duke's ancestral home, is only a few hundred yards from the camp, but the duke prefers to share the lot of his men rather than enjoy the comforts of his house.

STRAUSS IN UNIQUE ROLE.

He Will Conduct a Performance Absolutely in the Dark.

HEIDELBERG, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—The old city of Heidelberg is crowded with people from all over Germany, who have come to be present at the great reform concert which takes place here tomorrow. This concert will be the first of its kind and will contain many novel features.

Richard Strauss, the famous composer and leader, who has just returned from the United States, will conduct the concert in a hall which will be absolutely dark, and both orchestra and singers will be invisible.

BUTTER FAMINE IN LONDON.

Scarcity of Article Is Due to War in Far East.

LONDON, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—Londoners are beginning to feel the effects of the Russo-Japanese war in an unexpected manner, the supplies of food, and especially of butter, having been entirely stopped.

During the last year the English imports of Siberian butter have been many thousands of carloads a month, and the prices of this staple have already gone up considerably.

Danish butter is now so high that it can only be bought by the very rich people, and it will be some time before enough butter can reach here from New Zealand to make up for the decrease.

LIVING GERMS ARE FOUND AFTER TWO THOUSAND YEARS

PARIS, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—Two French scientists, M. Lacouloumere and Baudoin, have made discoveries which in a most drastic way prove the longevity of microbes. In opening a tomb which has been undisturbed since about 200 years before Christ remnants of goats and dogs, which had been buried with the body, were found, and when these were examined closely they were found to contain a number of living bacilli.

As this tomb has been hermetically sealed for more than 2,000 years, it has thus been proved that there is practically no limit to the life of these death-dealing organisms.

VATICAN WILL RETALIATE.

Will Recall Papal Nuncio If French Ambassador Is Not Returned.

ROME, May 28.—The pope was up until 1 o'clock this morning, awaiting telegrams about the result of the debate in the chamber of deputies on the policy of the Combes' ministry toward the vatican. Notwithstanding the strong anti-papal statement of Premier Combes the pontiff expressed satisfaction at the fact that the chamber did not adopt the proposition of the extreme parties, rendering the Franco-Vatican rupture definite, as he believes that with time and reciprocal explanations all will be satisfactorily settled.

After conferences held at the vatican today the opinion seemed to prevail that should France not send her ambassador back to the vatican within a short time, the papal nuncio at Paris, Mgr. Lorenzelli, will be summoned to Rome, that he will be created a cardinal at a consistory to be held in July, and that his post at Paris will not be filled.

To Be Buried in Masontown.

Funeral services over the remains of James Eshbaugh Gray, who died at the home of his mother, Mrs. Frances P. Gray, 71 North Negley avenue, on Friday, will be held at the home of his brother, E. P. Gray, in Masontown, Pa., this afternoon. Dr. Gray, who was 43 years of age, had practiced medicine for a number of years in Youngstown, O., and was a prominent member of the Eagles, Elks and Masons. He is survived by a widow, three children, a brother, two sisters and his mother.

Tuesday Specials

Women's smart traveling suits at little prices—
Clean, Cool, Chic Silk Walking Suits in blue or black—
$18.50 Each.
One lot of neat cloth Walking Suits—
$25.00 Each.
Generous reductions in many of our choicest hats—

J. G. BENNETT & CO.,
New Stores
Wood St. and Fifth Ave.

Now that you've seen all the other properties—little-value-for-big-money kind—let us show you the difference.

The Beechwood Improvement Co., Ltd., extends a cordial invitation to past, present and prospective customers to come out—today, tomorrow, or any day during the week. We pay your car fare.

See the big-value-for-little-money lots. Just a few more left. Like life's opportunities, they're going fast. Take Mount Lebanon or Castle Shannon car south. Get off at Beechwood stop. That's all.

COSTS LESS

To have your teeth filled when the cavities are small.

Our way of filling teeth pleases people because we are careful and considerate. We try to make your visit here a pleasant one instead of a disagreeable duty—"try us."

Born here and established 18 years.

Corrugated Suction Teeth, With Extracting (made only by us.) Stick up fast..... **$10** Per Tooth.

Gold Crown or Bridge Work..... **$5** Per Tooth.

EXTRACTING PAINLESS by Air, Gas or by Application to the Gums.

Urling Bros., Surgeon Dentists,

204 Sixth Street, Cor. Penn Avenue, 2nd Floor, Opposite Hotel Anderson.

East End Office, 6125 Penn Avenue, Cor. Collins Avenue.

Phone or Write for Night Appointments.

Closed Sunday. Both 'Phones.

EDITORIAL ESTIMATES OF SENATOR MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY

Following are the editorial comments on Senator Matthew Stanley Quay which will appear in some of the leading newspapers this morning:

The Pittsburgh Press.

Matthew Stanley Quay has been a picturesque figure. He was the favorite child of Victory. Baffled, but never beaten, it was left to him to go through the noisy arena of life the invincible master, until at last he bowed to death alone, the universal conqueror.

What defeats he may have encountered on that quieter battlefield—the unseen ground where every man is called upon to struggle with the foes unknown save to his own soul, we can never guess. But on the open ground where men battle for worldly honors, for power, for fame, for those material blessings which form the incentive and the spoils of the outward life, he had never met his equal. His was the genius which directs political battles, as Napoleon, Hannibal, Cromwell, Grant directed the comings and goings, the martial array of actual war. And the same unerring insight, the same mighty grasp upon the enemy's weak point, the same tremendous blows upon the vulnerable quarter, distinguished the career of this fallen captain of convention strategy, the most remarkable political leader that Pennsylvania or the United States ever saw.

Attack was the very air and food that he lived on. When, since he first entered the political field, was he not under fire? His name appeared the signal for the most vehement criticism. Impeachment followed like an insatiable Nemesis. Denunciation marked out his course like a trail side by side with the trail of his worldly glory. The higher he advanced the more determined and spirited became the opposition. Exalted to an abnormal notoriety, for every foeman history raised up, a counter current of sympathy brought him a friend. Vicissitude after vicissitude changed the identity of those around him. He alone remained unchanged—ever the same resourceful, calculating, sagacious, bold, cunning, brilliant adversary, the battle ever raging about his head, staking his all on a cast of the die, invariably to win.

One can only state this absorbing puzzle, not boast of its discovered solution. Quay was simply Quay—a political intuition which never failed; a seeming madness which was really consummated method; a genius as unique and as unfathomable as any that ever blazed its way across the party sky; a character which never deviated a hair's breadth from the remorseless path to its chosen goal, as inflexible as iron, as grim as destiny, as quick to forgive an enemy as to exact the last ounce of devotion from a friend; a personality, in short, as forcefully domineering as a Caesar's, yet as full of amiable weaknesses and contradictions as any one which a generation ever violently disagreed.

His adversaries have no harsh words to speak of him now. When he was the powerful center and leader of the fight, there was no lack of those who gave him challenge. We were called a commonwealth of sluggards, to so let one man dominate our government affairs, and wits, astounded by his power, alluded to us as the Quaystone State. But the strife was the answer to those who deemed us incapable of resistance to a personality which sometimes seemed to have acquired more power than was its desert. If Massachusetts had possessed a Quay, Massachusetts might not have been "free." But this is all past. When he was here to answer, there were brave men to speak. He had been more than human if he had not erred; and let us remember that power brings trial if it seems to us that he has made mistakes of opportunity and of motive. As it is, his silence is our silence. The voice of the conscientious remonstrant, and of the merely censorious, alike is stilled. Though there was once the courage and energy to strike valiantly at the man of power, where is there today the hand to strike at this still, fallen, mute remnant of the invincible, the very emblem of our common frailty, our final human weakness?

Strength is what we will judge. We shall praise and mourn only, after the intervention of the Presence in whose solemn shadow every human judgment appears impious. To belittle, to criticise, to disparage, to accuse now, would offend the grief of friends, and of these the singular man known as Quay had myriads. Where has our political history recorded more wealth of personal devotion than that which followed Matthew Stanley Quay through all the storms of his eventful career? No man in all this vast commonwealth, teeming, as it does, with an almost infinite variety of interests, could have excited by his passing away a more widespread sense of personal bereavement. Do men love without cause and admire without reason? There were fascinating, engaging human qualities beneath this impassive exterior. Even in this day of wonderful party fealty and impregnable political organizations, it is not without great powers of mind, and heart faculties as well, that a man becomes the uncrowned ruler of Pennsylvania. To suppose that sheer impudent, unrefined assumption can attain this dizzy eminence, that the boss, if such he must be called, carries about with him none of the virtues or the graces, being nothing but the inordinately selfish and brutal caitiff, would be an insult to seven millions of people from whose borders rang the first cry for national liberty and independence, and from whose loins sprang hundreds of thousands of sturdy defenders when our national integrity was menaced by slavery and rebellion.

Matthew Stanley Quay was one of these sturdy defenders. Let his errors of office-holding and office-dispensing have been what they may, he was one of the brave men who did not shrink in the hour when the supreme sacrifice was demanded of them by their country. Later he called a similar richness of courage into play in the service, not of country but of party. To his genius for organization was owed the election of at least one Republican president. He was no statesman, they tell us in other commonwealths. Yet he went to the senate, and, without any display of oratory, dominated the greatest statesmen of the country.

Is it not possible that this extraordinary man—like another American, Grant, saying little and doing much—was a faithful mirror of the Pennsylvania with which he was so conspicuously identified? Bold and unapologetic, disturbed by few academic maxims, yet intensely loyal to certain fundamental party traditions, the very qualities that made him potent within Pennsylvania were also sources of his outside weakness. Those who spurned Quay also spurn Pennsylvania. It they regard as tariff-machine-made. In him they saw only the machine politician. In both cases they overlook the deus ex machina, the genius without which it is idle to attempt to understand the result. Behind and beyond Quay the officeholder stood Quay the gallant soldier and patriot, the recipient of a special medal of honor from congress. Behind and beyond Quay the manipulator stood Quay the thinker and Quay the philosopher, esteemed by Vests and Roosevelts for his marvelous knowledge of affairs and of men. Behind and beyond Quay the gladiator stood Quay the companion and scholar, and it was to his far-famed library and his familiar books that, breaking yearningly away from friends and physicians, he stole to dream and doze away the last hours, which blow out our lamps with as little consideration for the great among us as for the small and find each of us asking himself, "Who is there here that can judge me right, and what am I taking away with me that I should have striven so long and endured so much turmoil?"

The Pittsburgh Dispatch.

No career in Pennsylvania has been more remarkable and no character more unique than those of Matthew Stanley Quay. Few public lives have extended over a greater space of time and none has included such constant struggle, so many cases in which victory was snatched from seeming defeat, and ill fortune conquered by the genius for political mastery, to which there is hardly a rival in the history of our country.

The political life of the dead senator began 48 years ago by his election to a county office in Beaver. It was varied by his service as a soldier of the union, made famous by distinguished gallantry at the battle of Fredericksburg. Since then his career has been identical with the political history of Pennsylvania, and for the larger part of the 40 years he was a central figure of the combinations, maneuvers and struggles which have controlled our state. He attained the rank of state office 32 years ago, and from that time was recognized as the keenest and most astute of the strategists who sought to sway the destinies of Pennsylvania. Prior to his election as senator, 27 years ago, his position became that of actual mastery. Since then, though his power has been disputed to desperate lengths, each struggle, however near to defeat it came, left Senator Quay with a firmer hold on the state than before.

Of many, indeed, of most, of the dead senator's political acts the Dispatch has not approved. But as the genius of Marlborough and Napoleon for military strategy overshadowed their ethical qualities, so Senator Quay's genius for the strategy and combinations of political warfare leaves the issues of political morality in the background. There is no dispute that his talents as a leader of politics attained the rank of genius. In the absolute knowledge of his field of action, in the resourcefulness and unexpectedness of his measures, and the undaunted skill with which, on more than one occasion, he turned almost certain defeat into brilliant success, he has had no equals. All the qualities needed to play the great game to which he gave his life he brought to the highest pitch, and those that might hamper him in that fierce struggle were discarded as the wrestler casts aside superfluous garments.

In private characteristics Senator Quay was a lover of literature, averse to show or ceremony and deeply attached to his family. But these qualities were entirely apart from his public characteristics. His death ends his control of the political machinery of the state. It is hardly possible that any successor will possess his genius for management, and it is therefore unlikely that the undisputed direction which he has exerted on the public affairs of the state will long outlast his life.

The Pittsburgh Leader.

From end to end of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania the news of the death of Matthew Stanley Quay, our senior representative in the United States senate and the leader of the Republican party in the state, will be received with the sorrow naturally consequent upon the loss of a great man, for that Senator Quay was, in his field of activity, a truly great man in beyond contravention. He lacked some of the gifts that are commonly supposed to be essential to a leader of popular thought and action. He was not an orator nor an inspired writer. He gained his strength from a keen insight into human character, a profound knowledge of the art of molding men to his will and enlisting them in his service and a complete master of all forms of political strategy. He had indomitable courage, tireless persistency and marvelous powers of planning and combining. He was at his best when opposition to him was strongest. Then it was that his powers of generalship were quickened to their fullest activity, and he took delight in surprising the enemy, turning his flank in the most unexpected ways and snatching from the jaws of defeat a victory which astonished men by the very simplicity of its accomplishment. These faculties made him as potent a factor in national politics as in the politics of his own state. In every Republican national convention he was a power that had to be reckoned with. In 1888, when the Republican party nerved itself to the task of depriving Grover Cleveland of a second term, Senator Quay was chosen to conduct, in the capacity of national chairman, the campaign for Gen. Harrison. His management of that campaign remained a standing object lesson for political captains. What he accomplished in New York alone, where the infernal shrewdness of Tammany had always previously baffled the Republicans, was a marvel of adept tactics. Against him the keenest operators in the Democratic camp were as little children.

The great influence thus acquired by Mr. Quay naturally gave him a position of authority in the United States senate. He took little part in the debates, but in the shaping of final action upon legislative measures no hand was stronger than his; no counsel had greater weight than that which he offered.

As a matter of course Mr. Quay's exercise of political suzerainty in Pennsylvania made him a subject of continual and vigorous attack. High crimes and misdemeanors were laid to his charge and he was painted as a species of Mephistopheles working the ruin of those about him and sapping the foundation of public morals. But to the great host of men that became familiar with his personality there was nothing Mephistophelian about him. He was a plain man, simple and unaffected in his tastes and his manners, yet having about him that intangible something which magnetizes and attracts human hearts and rivets upon others bonds of friendship which no power can break. In every quarter of Pennsylvania there are men whose feeling toward the great political captain was one of literal affection—men who, heedless of returns, were always willing and happy to follow Quay, to serve and to stand by him, even when his fortunes seemed to be at the lowest ebb. What more is needed to show that this man, iron-fisted and stern as he was when he took the field in time of political warfare, was underneath his uncompromising exterior, a man of heart and sentiment and of strong and enduring sympathies.

There are tears today—tears of genuine, heartfelt sorrow over the death of Senator Quay, in every town and every hamlet in this commonwealth. Say what men will of his weaknesses, all must acknowledge, now at all events, the strength that was in him and the good that was at the bottom of his nature, and Pennsylvania must feel that in him she has lost one of the most notable of her sons.

The Pittsburgh Post (Dem.)

Even the charity which is usually invoked in discussing the careers of men who have just died would be stretched too far were it to extend to the statement that Mr. Quay's influence as a political leader or a legislator was beneficial to the best interests of the people of the state or the nation, or such as to furnish a proper and inspiring text for the education of American youth. During his life the Post never hesitated to most severely criticise his conduct and to point out wherein it was greatly detrimental to the public weal, and it has now nothing to regret in having done so. * * * Mr. Quay, despite the vast power which he long possessed, never wielded it for purposes that were either great or good in the best sense. He acquired and retained that power by methods which struck at the root of good government, and which if they obtained generally would necessarily mean the ruin of the republic. His career fortunately would not have been possible in any great state other than Pennsylvania, as his successes were due in the first place to a combination of circumstances not created by him, and, next, to his persistency and ability in taking advantage of them. When he succeeded Simon Cameron, whom he much resembled in many respects, as leader of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, he found a strong and well organized machine, which had been built through many years of patient effort by his predecessor, who surpassed him in ability. For Cameron had to deal with conditions which did not confront Quay. In Cameron's day the state was always debatable between the Democratic and Republican parties. It had recently broken from the rule of the former, and a change of a few thousands of votes was sufficient to oust the new master, a change which occurred many times. But when Quay came came into power the madness of high tariff had seized upon the people, and the Republican majority was already approaching the 100,000 mark. Later for the same reason it attained three times that much on occasion.

This majority was so great that the mere cry that the tariff was in danger was sufficient to elect even the traditional yellow dog bearing the machine Republican brand, and to this fact Mr. Quay largely owed his long-continued ascendancy. Whenever that ascendancy was seriously threatened by a great revolt of decent Republicans their efforts were neutralized by the 50,000 to 75,000 fraudulent votes which the Quay machine in Philadelphia furnished when necessary.

Mr. Quay had also a powerful aid in the great tariff-protected corporations, upon which he was always able to draw for unlimited funds for campaign and other purposes. He won these by his great obstructive stand in the senate for special legislation in their behalf, and thereafter they were his devoted clients. Great railroad, oil and financial corporations were also his friends for value received, while their stockholders, standing high in the community and in some instances in the churches, were among his strongest financial supporters. Armed with these great resources, it is no wonder that he came to despise public sentiment and to openly deride and defy it as he did in the case of his stock speculations in commodities affected by national and state legislation, his written agreement with regard to legislation for Allegheny county, his defiance of the constitutional provisions in the matter of apportionment and by the naming of unfit and unpopular candidates. Had Mr. Quay attempted in Ohio, New York, Indiana or any other state where the Republican majorities are small and the election laws prevent fraud, a fraction of what he undertook in Pennsylvania with impunity he would have quickly ended his political career, and it would have terminated in some other place than the United States senate.

In view of these things, therefore, the good citizens of Pennsylvania will only regret the passing away of Mr. Quay in the event that those who come after him shall succeed in surpassing him in the same kind of leadership from which the state has so vastly suffered.

The Philadelphia Press.

The death of Matthew Stanley Quay removes the masterful power in Pennsylvania politics. For a generation he has ruled the state with omnipotent sway. First winning his spurs as an insurgent, he vaulted into the saddle of regular leadership. Showing his mettle in the angry storms of the Curtin and Cameron conflicts, he proved himself the most daring antagonist of the Cameron dynasty, only to wrest and hold the control of the Cameron organization. The astute and wary Simon Cameron recognized in young Quay a pupil who equalled the craft and surpassed the boldness of the master. Here was the natural successor to the realm. Quay seized the scepter and became a more autocratic and powerful dictator than even Pennsylvania had ever seen.

Senator Quay was a born politician. His genius and his methods in politics were Napoleonic. Like Napoleon he shortened a straight line, as Emerson said, to come to a point. He had the dexterity of the elder Cameron, but he was less seductive, and more aggressive and self-reliant. Thurlow Weed, the great tactician of New York, was a more consummate politician in the broader sense, for he dealt with larger interests in a wider field on a higher level. He was more deft and subtle and sinuous in persuading the intellect. He used more reason and less authority. Senator Quay was the most audacious political leader the country has ever seen. He trod the most adventurous paths and took the largest risks. He was fertile in expedients and his resources seemed inexhaustible. His strategy was original and brilliant, and full of surprises. He was constantly astonishing even his closest friends and followers with striking and unexpected coups. More than once he turned apparent defeat into complete triumph by some heroic and unforseen movement.

Not only was he the most audacious of leaders in his tactics, but he was the most reckless and defiant in his avowals. He openly proclaimed what others would have studiously sought to conceal. He did not hesitate when the sugar schedule was under consideration to say hat he was speculating in sugar stocks. His very boldness was his shield. What would have crushed a Colfax was condoned in Quay. With the darksome whispers in the air of the treasury trouble, he had the courage to run for treasurer, only to be elected by the largest majority ever given up to that time. From his trial in Philadelphia he emerged with increased power. The hailstorm of criticism was serenely shed like the rain drops from the duck's back. If he was not cynical in his whole tone toward the moral side of politics, he was at least frank and free from pretense in his reliance upon any means of success.

The secret of his power did not lie on the surface. He had no personal magnetism. He did not draw men to him by an irresistible fascination, like Blaine or McKinley. He was taciturn, secretive and mysterious. Yet he attached a vast body of devoted friends with hooks of steel. They followed his Olympian nod with implicit obedience, for they had faith in his star. He remembered and noted every service. As a rule, his word was his bond. For the most part he was true to his friends, and, when he turned them aside, as he sometimes did in a controlling exigency, it was generally to make amends at a later stage. He was unemotional and seemed to cherish neither ardent affection nor enduring malice. Sometimes, when his path was crossed, the lightning of his vengeance struck with swift and terrible force; but this was not often, and when prudence dictated he could easily forget and make terms with his foes.

Senator Quay's ventures in national politics were not generally as successful as those in his own state. He knew the temper of Pennsylvania, but he frequently misjudged the sentiment of the country, or was not in sympathy with it. The character of his mind put him out of harmony with the more liberal and progressive spirit of national Republicanism. He affiliated with organized action rather than with spontaneous popular movements. He was for Grant against Blaine, for Sherman against Harrison, for Reed against McKinley. Yet, when the line of battle was formed his genius for organizing victory was recognized, and when, in 1888, he went as chairman of the national committee to New York, the silent, secret, overmastering skill with which he baffled and defeated Tammany Hall in its own fortress, wrought one of the most brilliant chapters in the history of national campaigns.

The expression of friendship upon Senator Quay will be kindly and sympathetic. The deliberate and enduring judgment must go beyond the personal to the moral equation. It cannot fail to take account of the influences and tendencies that entered into the fabric of his leadership. If it be simply a question of political skill and mastery of men by dominant force without regard to methods, then the need of admiration may be unreserved. But if it be a higher and deeper question of moral quality and public effect, if the truer standard of public virtue which is vital to free men and free institutions be applied, then a different conclusion must be declared.

New York Herald.

The most dominant figure in Pennsylvania politics since the days of Simon Cameron—whose disciple he had been—has passed away in Senator Matthew Stanley Quay. A man of no marked personal magnetism, and with no oratorical gifts, Senator Quay owed his peculiar success to natural sagacity, to intimate and familiar knowledge of every cog in the political machine of his state, and to the reputation he established of having "never gone back on a friend." The message he sent to his candidate for governor—"Dear Beaver, don't talk"—was characteristic, and no small share of his influence was due to the fact that, even when bitterly attacked by men with whom he had formerly acted in politics, he did not retaliate by revealing what he knew to their discredit.

While his political methods were deplorable, and scandal at times hovered round him, it may be said that he was faithful to his own code of ethics—which did not at all points accord with the moral law or the best interests of the community.

The Philadelphia Inquirer.

With Matthew Stanley Quay perishes a leader unexcelled in political management. There may be others after him, but there has been none to precede, who has been his equal. He has had his enemies, and they have fought him vigorously, but no matter what their criticisms of him as a public man and a statesman, there is no tone but has conceded that in political strategy, in masterful direction, in wonderful grasp of detail he has been without a peer. For nearly half a century he has been before the public, and this period, beginning with the war of the rebellion, has been full to the brim with great events. He early mingled with men who became famous in the nation's history, his career kept him in constant touch with them, and his power, reaching beyond the confines of Pennsylvania, was wielded in the country's affairs. He was modest and cared nothing for popular applause. He rarely spoke upon the floor of the senate, or otherwise made himself conspicuous, but in committee his influence was felt. It was Quay who made it possible to pass the McKinley bill at a time when congress was torn with strife over a so-called "force bill" which had aroused the passions of the south to such an extent that the promised tariff measure was threatened. It was Quay who forced a Democratic congress to so modify the Wilson "tariff reform" scheme so as to give the industries of the country some chance to exist. These accomplishments were of tremendous import, but are easily forgotten in the turmoil of political contest, and probably Quay will be associated in the average mind with his fierce battles of recent times, rather than with these highly important services at Washington. He dearly loved a fight. He used to say that he believed that he felt better physically when engaged in the heat of struggle. As Napoleon threw his forces to meet or checkmate the enemy, so Quay handled his political armies.

It is said that great artists, great singers, are born, not made. If this is so, why not great leaders of men? Quay must have been a born leader. His strategy was superb, as witness that battle for Harrison when he sent his lieutenants into Democratic western and southern states to draw the fire of his enemy, and leave him undisputed to develop his plans for the capture of New York. In those days Tammany was unconfined by the ballot laws and personal registration—legislation which subsequently made elections in New York fairer. There was nothing to prevent wholesale frauds except the iron determination of this one man, and the history of the successful contest that National Chairman Quay made in the very midst of Tammany corruption, is a magnificent tribute to his sagacity and rare executive ability. Perhaps the boldest political play that Quay ever made was his fight for the chairmanship of the state committee in 1895, following the break with the Martin organization. With the Martin followers in Philadelphia and the Magee forces in Pittsburgh arrayed against him, and with the counties of the state honeycombed in secret by those who would destroy him, he took the field and changed what was apparently a rout into victory. No one but a Quay could have done that. For years following that event he was never at rest. His opponents fought him from border to border. They succeeded finally in keeping him out of the senate for two years by creating a deadlock in the legislature, but he triumphed in the end.

The New York Tribune.

In the narrower field of politics—that of partisan strategy and campaign management—few leaders of our day have shown greater capacity or won greater distinction than Matthew S. Quay. Directing his energy as a public man to partisan generalship, not to legislation or administration, he cannot be ranked among the constructive statesmen of his period. Yet for forty years he exerted a commanding influence in the politics of one of the greatest states of the union, and for twenty years his leadership in the broader arena of national politics had to be conceded and reckoned with. As chairman of the Republican national committee in 1888, he won a difficult and brilliant party victory. In Republican national conventions since then, he was a conspicuous personal force and as a United States senator, he often had a decisive share in shaping the Republican party's acts and policies. Reared in a school of politics dominated by Simon Cameron, Mr. Quay's methods were never free from suspicions of venality and unscrupulousness. He believed, apparently, that in politics, as in war, the end justifies the means. And his ends, even if personal and censurable, he usually avowed with cynical frankness. The dead Pennsylvania senator was often painted as an intolerant, narrow-minded and corrupt political "boss." He was a "boss" and frankly admitted it. He never tried to play the "boss" in private and to pose outwardly as a high-minded and unselfish statesman. But, though not a puritan in politics, Mr. Quay possessed many political virtues. He had courage, sagacity, breadth and independence of judgment, and an extraordinary capacity for judging the undercurrents of political sentiment. No man was better qualified than he to measure the political conditions which his party might at any given moment be called upon to face. In his own personal career he triumphed over scandals and weaknesses which would have ruined any politician less capable or less resourceful. He gave little thought to statesmanship. He lacked entirely the gift of oratory. He staggered at times under a heavy burden of suspicion and odium. But out of each defeat he emerged stronger. Each assault on his political fortunes only served to demonstrate his extraordinary mastery of the arts and practices of politics.

The Philadelphia Ledger.

The death of Senator Quay ends a personal reign that in absoluteness, as in endurance, has scarcely its parallel in our political history. There have been many examples of heroic political leadership, held through long periods and amid many vicissitudes by men of inspiring personality; but Quay's masterful control of Pennsylvania has owed little of those qualities or arts which appeal to popular enthusiasm. That it was a personal mastery is evident; yet it was never exercised directly upon public sentiment. He was the author of no inspiring measures, the recognized advocate of no consistent ideals. There was about his leadership always the suggestion of secret intrigue, relieved occasionally by a bewildering audacity. But he brought strong men into subjection or drove them baffled from public life and exalted those whom he chose till opposition had long worn away, and, in spite of increasing years and feebleness, he had become, in the evening of his life, the undisputed master of the commonwealth.

It will not do to make light of such a personality. Undoubtedly Quay's power was achieved and maintained through his genius for organization. The organization remains never so compact and strong as at his death. It is not easy to imagine any successor continuing his reign, or anyone of the many men who will now dispute for the leadership maintaining a supremacy like Quay's. People have wondered at his power, but they have bowed to it with a sort of fatalism corresponding with his own stoical indifference. Even in the history of mediaeval monarchies or of revolutionary despotisms it would be hard to find a more extraordinary example of irresponsible personal absolutism. Perhaps the mystery of it is partly in explanation. Quay was not widely known. He had few intimates, and to those who came in personal contact with him there were but few to whom he was communicative. Those whom he regarded as his friends he had the power of attaching warmly to him, and there were aspects of his personal character that they found engaging. But he kept his own counsel, and a certain loftiness, like that of a general in command of an army, was a part of his political system. His organization ramified minutely into every district of the state, a mysterious power controlled by a removed and superior intelligence, to which men instinctively bowed, as the Russian to the great white czar. It was a system not based upon community of faith or ideas, but essentially upon power, and all means were lawful to it that would promote success. With whatever affectionate regards Senator Quay had surrounded himself among those who were personally attached to him, to the people of Pennsylvania generally he was known as the self-centered embodiment of his party's prosperity, and they trusted or distrusted him according to their political desires.

There is something of pathos in the passing away of a personal force like this. After all his battles, it was to home and kindred that the old soldier came back to die, secure at least in their affection. This is not the place to speak of the late senator in the domestic and personal relations that endeared him to his friends, but only of the public career which has had so important and significant an influence on this commonwealth. Even of that we are, perhaps, too close to make a final estimate. If, to many of us, its influence appears mainly evil, we cannot less fully recognize the strength and power of the man, and we must wonder what may be the result of all his work when his personal command is withdrawn forever.

Philadelphia Record.

The death of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay has removed from the public stage the foremost actor in the politics of Pennsylvania for the last quarter of a century. From the time he appeared in Harrisburg as military secretary of Gov. Curtin, at the outbreak of the civil war, he exercised till the day of his death an increasing influence in the state. Military secretary, member of the legislature, secretary of the commonwealth under two administrations, recorder in Philadelphia, state treasurer, and finally United States senator—there had been but brief intervals since his entry upon public life in early youth in which he did not occupy an official position. Of his public acts, many of which provoked angry controversy, this is not the occasion to speak. As was told in these columns a few days ago, The Record has nothing to take back with respect to Quay. It is better at this moment to dwell upon the qualities by which he attached to himself men who were far from commending his political career. Certain personal traits gave him an influence over those with whom he came in contact, which more commanding talents, in their absence, could never have attained. Though fond of literature, he led too busy a life to find time to cultivate his keen literary taste. He was a much deeper student of men and their affairs than of the books he accumulated. In his life of continuous activity and strife he was more than once beaten, and it seemed at times that he had reached the end of his political course. But this son of Antaeus, who never knew defeat, always arose from his fall with renewed strength and resources. It was often observed of him that, in the most strenuous political campaign, he was never in a hurry nor exhausted by his labors. What to most others is hard and often repulsive work, appeared to afford him pleasure and relaxation. He did not often permit his personal friendships to interfere with his political programs. For this he was sometimes accused of ingratitude, when the simple interpretation of his act was that he believed he could not afford to risk political success by gratifying the personal wishes of importunate adherents. To this he owed much of his own success, by inspiring his party in Pennsylvania with the belief that to him its interests were always of the first concern. To attain power, rather than to use it for great ends, was his ambition. Considering his weight of influence and opportunity, his record is barren of accomplished good in the field of legislation. Whatever his faults or virtues, none will deny that he was a great citizen. He had that in him which kept him at the front. There is no more to be said. His stormy life is ended, and he has passed to that sternest of judgment seats in the light of which mortal criticism is as naught.

The Washington Post.

The popular idea of this man, sedulously disseminated and elaborated by political enemies, was that of a shallow, selfish, ruthless and unprincipled "boss." With the Democratic masses he was a terrifying bugaboo. The mugwumps knew him as their most potent and contemptuous foe. Even within his own party, the frauds and hypocrites and Pharisees abhorred him with the bitterness which only professional reformers know but, as we have said, he was a profound and versatile scholar in his intellectual capacity. He guided for years, and with astounding ability, the vast and complicated machinery of Republican organization in Pennsylvania, and all the while he passed his quiet hours at home, invested with the sympathy, the confidence and the affection of his neighbors, irrespective of their party creeds and practices. Everyone who knew him as a neighbor or associate gave him honor, trust, esteem. A silent man, a modest and retiring man, never catering to thoughtless, open-mouthed applause, scorning notoriety and avoiding clamor, he stood, nevertheless, among the strongest and most potent of his generation—a quiet figure of great strength. His stormy life, which at every point he met with a serene and splendid courage, has reached its end, but whatever the outside world may think, that end will be mourned by all who knew him well, and no indifferent eye or unwrung "heart of theirs will wait upon his funeral."

THE BIRTH PLACE OF SENATOR M. S. QUAY

It was in this unpretentious looking house, at Dillsburg, Pa., that Senator Quay was born. The window marked by a cross is the one through which streamed the first light of day seen by the famous man after he had been ushered into this world.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA OWES MUCH TO QUAY

Championed Measures That Aided This Section's Industrial Advancement.

Maj. George M. Laughlin of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company said:

"Senator Quay's position in the political affairs of Pennsylvania has been such that it will be almost impossible to find a man qualified to take up his mantle. Western Pennsylvania owes much to Senator Quay. In his congressional work he has ably and successfully championed the measures that have led to this section's industrial advancement. His interest has always been keen in this regard and a more efficient champion could not have been found.

"Senator Quay's personality was an unknown quantity to hundreds of men, although in his work he was brought into contact with them. It was a characteristic of his that this should be so. Politically he ranked among the most famous, but personally he was little known. Even those who had the most important dealings with him were often conscious that of the man himself they knew little."

KNEW POLITICAL WORK.

Director Moore Believes Quay Had No Match in This Country.

Director Moore of the department of public safety said:

"I met Mr. Quay 20 years ago when I was in the legislature, but never became very closely acquainted with him. But he was the greatest politician of the age. I think there was none better in the country. I know of his political work, and can speak of that, but as for his personal life, I know nothing except what I hear, and that is all of the best. His loss will be keenly felt in political circles."

Nothing can touch LAWRENCE—but whatever LAWRENCE touches it makes beautiful.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORS MOURN QUAY'S DEATH

Terse Tribute by Blackburn. New Mexico's Best Friend Gone, Says Rodey.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Senator Quay's death is sincerely mourned by his Democratic colleagues in the senate, who had implicit confidence in his word. "I am mighty sorry," said Senator Blackburn of Kentucky. "The Lord never made a truer man than Col. Quay."

Senator Gorman had gone to his home in Laurel, Md., before the word came of Mr. Quay's death, but in conversation a short time ago he said:

"We of the minority have great respect for Senator Quay. When he passes his word in any agreement regarding matters before the senate we rest content. We know the agreement will be sacredly observed."

"In many ways Senator Quay was the most astute political leader the Republican party ever had," was the comment of Commissioner of Internal Revenue Yerkes, the Kentucky Republican leader, this evening. "His knowledge of men and details was marvelous. I served with him on the Republican national committee for some 10 years. He had little to say, but his counsel was always sound and his analysis of political situations unerring. When I first met him he said he had a bond of sympathy between us, as both our fathers had been Presbyterian clergymen. How he knew my father had been a clergyman I could not guess. In 1895 I called upon him here in Washington to go over the Kentucky situation with him. We were trying to elect a Republican United States senator in Kentucky. I was astounded that he knew more about the details of the election of members of the Kentucky legislature than I did. This is but one example of his intimate knowledge of conditions in all parts of the country."

"New Mexico has lost the best friend she ever had," was the comment of Delegate Rodey of that territory. He was too much affected by the death of the leader of the statehood fight to say more.

L. W. STRAYER.

He Was a Matchless Leader.

Postmaster George L. Holliday said: "The death of Senator Quay removed from American politics a man who had no equal as a politician. He had been so long before the American people that his fame not only extended over the entire United States, but in other countries as well. He was a matchless leader among men and his demise will be a shock to the people of the entire country. His name will go down in history as the great politician of his day."

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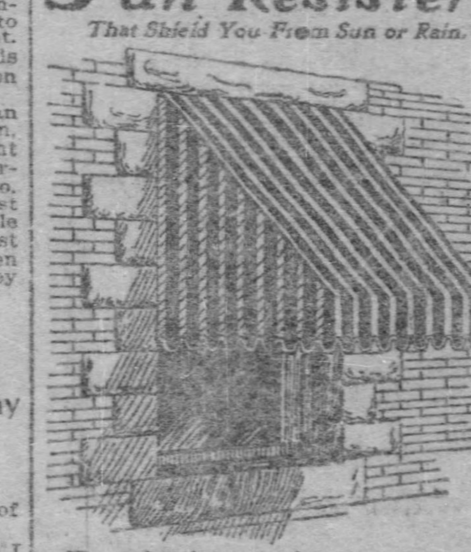

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MASTER OF ISSUES.

William Montgomery Knows of Many That the Politician Aided Financially.

William Montgomery, one of Senator Quay's warmest friends, visited him frequently at his home in Beaver.

"The senator was unselfish in his friendships," said Mr. Montgomery. "I know he has had friends of 40 and 50 years' standing, some of no political influence, others men whose political power had departed.

"The senator helped some out financially and retained others in public place when men were pressing for recognition who would have been of political benefit to him."

Excursion to Ohio Pyle, Decoration Day, May 30. Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Special train leaves station, corner Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh, 8:10 a. m. Fare $1.50 round trip.

DEATHS.

BENSON—On Friday, May 27, 1904, at 4 p. m., JOHN W. BENSON, in his 82d year. He was an old resident of Allegheny.

Funeral services at the residence of James A. Shirk, 81 Grove street, city, on Monday, May 30, at 2 o'clock.

BOWER—Suddenly, on Saturday, May 28, 1904, at 10 a. m., DORA, widow of Charles Bower, aged 79 years.

Funeral services at the family home, Verona road, Penn township, Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MARCUS—On Saturday, May 28, 1904, at 8:30 p. m., WILLIAM MARCUS, beloved husband of Emma Marcus (nee Kupner), in his 36th year, at his residence, 1332 Western avenue, Allegheny.

Notice of funeral later.

MUTZIG—On Friday, May 27, 1904, at his residence, Mutzig postoffice, Spring Garden borough, LAWRENCE MUTZIG, aged 76 years. The borough was named after him, and he was one of the oldest residents in the borough and was the pioneer rope manufacturer of Western Pennsylvania. He retired from active business about 15 years ago, and was well known throughout the entire state.

JONES—On Friday, May 27, 1904, at 4 p. m., THOMAS JONES, in his 71st year.

Funeral services this afternoon at 3 o'clock at the residence of Henry Ashton, Western street, West End, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PARKIN—On Friday, May 27, 1904, at 9:45 a. m., at his home in New Kensington, CHARLES PARKIN, in his 67th year.

Funeral services at the Methodist Episcopal church, New Kensington, at 2 p. m. Sunday. Special train for any desiring to attend will leave Pittsburgh at 1 p. m., stopping at Forty-third street and Oakmont, both ways. Returning, leaves New Kensington after services. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Interment private.

PEARSON—On Friday, May 27, 1904, at 4 p. m., GERTRUDE ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of J. B. and Gertrude Richardson Pearson.

Funeral services at the family residence, 7116 Williard street, this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

PLOEGER—On May 27, 1904, at 11:45 p. m., at her residence, Boulevard, Baldwin township, MARIA A. PLOEGER, widow of Joseph Ploeger, in her 78th year.

Funeral from her late residence Tuesday at 9 a. m. Solemn high mass at St. Michael's Roman Catholic church at 10 a. m.

QUAY—On Saturday, May 28, 1904, at 2:50 p. m., at his residence, Beaver, Pa., MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY, in his 71st year.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian church, Beaver, Pa., Tuesday afternoon, May 31, at 2 o'clock. Special train will leave Union station, Pittsburgh, at 12:50 p. m., city time.

STEENROD—On Thursday evening, May 26, 1904, at the residence of her son-in-law, Platoff Zane, Steenrod place, Wheeling, W. Va., ELIZABETH ANNE MACCLURG, widow of George W. Steenrod, in her 74th year.

WEIGOLD—On Friday, May 27, 1904, at 12:16 a. m., ANDREW WEIGOLD, beloved husband of Margaret Weigold (nee Case), aged 47 years 8 months.

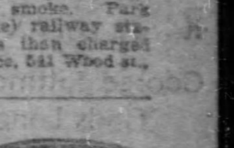
Funeral from his late residence, 452 Taylor street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock. Services at St. John's Lutheran church, corner Fortieth street and Howley avenue, at 2:30 p. m. Friends of the family and members of Branch 262, Jr. O. U. A. M., and sister branches are respectfully invited to attend.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, Pittsburgh's newest cemetery, 22 minutes from Pittsburgh via Pittsburgh & Western R. R.; 300 feet elevation; forever free from smoke. Park Lawn Plan, with private (stone) railway station. Price of lots much less than charged in the city cemeteries. Office, 541 Wood st., 'Phone 3445 Grant.

J. P. STEINMANN.

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware.

318 Farmers Bank Bldg. Third Floor.



Kitchen Outfit Complete $23.50

Friend will fit out your kitchen for you for only $23.50. The outfit includes one modern kitchen stove, one kitchen table, two good kitchen chairs, 20 yards of serviceable oilcloth of pretty design and a set of kitchen utensils. The outfit is worth $35. Friend will wait for the money.

FRIEND

810 to 814 Penn Avenue.

Refrigerators $6.50 Up

Your ice bill will be big this summer if you don't get one of the new kind of refrigerators at Friend's. You get the greatest results out of your ice at smallest cost. Friend will sell you a refrigerator for $6.50 and will wait for the money.

DON'T WASTE YOUR MONEY

This Folding Go-Cart $2.98

This is a regular $4 go-cart and is worth it. Friend bought an enormous shipment of them and you can have one for $2.98 if you come before they are all gone. It folds up into small space, as shown in picture, and can be carried on the street car or anywhere without inconvenience.

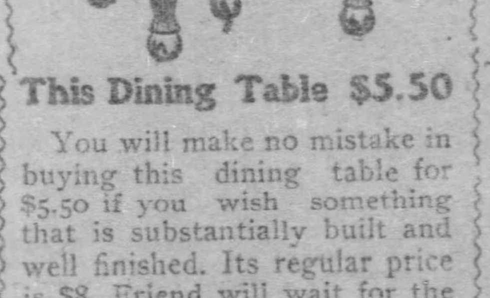
It's a sin to throw hard-earned money away.
And paying extravagant prices is just about the same thing as squandering cash.
Never continue in doubt as to where your money will go farthest. Come to Friend.

FRIEND WILL GIVE YOU CREDIT

STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY (DECORATION DAY)

This Reed Rocker $2.75

This handsome reed rocker is just the thing for the front porch these warm days. And it is suitable for the parlor, bedroom or any other room in the house when not wanted on the porch.



This Dining Table $5.50

You will make no mistake in buying this dining table for $5.50 if you wish something that is substantially built and well finished. Its regular price is $8. Friend will wait for the money.

This Bedroom Suit $23.50

Where on earth could you ever find a friend like Friend or a bargain like this bedroom suit for only $23.50? It is as fine a suit as you would pay $35 for anywhere else. Consists of bed, dresser and washstand, all well constructed and highly finished. Friend will wait for the money.

Bedroom Furnished Complete - $37.50

ASK FRIEND ABOUT IT

This Silverware Free

Here is a gift that Friend makes to every customer who buys $50 worth of goods and pays $10 down. It consists of a full set of silver knives, forks and spoons of the celebrated Rogers make, enclosed in an elegant plush case. Friend's prices on all furniture and carpets are the lowest in town. If you want $50 worth of goods in order to take advantage of this great offer, buy them now, pay down $10 and Friend will wait for the rest. You get the silverware at once and also the use of the goods you purchase.

New Carpets

And the beauty about these carpets is that the prices are away below the prices elsewhere for the very same goods. These are all new patterns and include some of the handsomest ever seen in Pittsburgh. If you had thought of not buying a carpet until next fall change your mind at once, for it will pay you to take advantage of Friend's big sale.

All Carpets Made, Laid and Lined FREE

Good Heavy Ingrains, pretty, new designs	48c
Extra All-Wool Filling Ingrain, latest Spring patterns	65c
Brussels Carpets, extra quality	75c
Very Best Quality Brussels	$1.10
Velvet Carpets, most desirable colorings	$1.10
Extra Wilton Velvets, very swell patterns	$1.35

RUGS

Of the late designs and colorings—the very latest.

Ingrain Rugs, 9x12 feet	$7.75
Brussels Rugs, 9x12 feet	$15.50
Wilton Velvet Rugs, 9x12 feet	$32.50
Straw Matting, 10c and up.	

This Parlor Suit $22.50

In making the price of this exquisite parlor suit $22.50 instead of $34.50, the regular price, Friend has placed within the reach of all a parlor suit that would grace the best room of any home. It is a very fine suit of five pieces, beautifully upholstered in genuine velour. The framework is well finished. Friend will wait for the money.

FRIEND 810 TO 814 PENN AVENUE THE STORE THAT MAKES FRIENDS **FRIEND**

LAST GREAT FIGHT IN THE SENATE

Senator Quay's Last Battle Was for the Statehood Bill.

HIS SHREWD GENERALSHIP

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.

Senator Quay's last battle in the senate was waged during the second session of the 57th congress, when he led the fight for the omnibus statehood bill. This bill, which had passed the house at the previous session, provided for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona and Oklahoma, to the union, as separate states. Senator Quay interested himself in the measure, and undertook to get it through the senate.

At the first session of that congress, he secured an agreement from the opponents of the bill to the effect that when the next session convened, the statehood bill should be made the order of unfinished business, and should retain that position until it was disposed of. Evidently the wily and astute senators who were opposed to Mr. Quay did not appreciate the full force of this agreement when they entered into it, but it was impressed upon them at the opening of the following session, when Senator Quay called up the bill, and reminded them of the unanimous agreement that was entered into concerning it. At that time the agreement was questioned, whereupon Mr. Quay called for the Record and had that portion read which sustained him in every particular, and showed that unless the statehood bill was brought to the front, it could not be displaced by anything else except by a majority vote of the senate.

During all the years of his legislative career nothing gave Mr. Quay the reputation for shrewd parliamentary generalship that did this campaign in favor of statehood. Realizing that he had a majority of the members of the senate at his back, he was agressive, and left no stone unturned to gain a point over his adversaries. But he knew that this availed him nothing, under the rules, or rather the lack of rules of the senate, by which no vote can be taken on any measure except by unanimous consent. So long as any senator wants to talk on any bill that is before the senate, he has the privilege of talking, and if every other member except himself is eager for a vote, they cannot get it until he is through with his speech. These filibustering tactics were well appreciated by Senator Quay, because on occasions he had himself indulged in themfi and with marked results.

Omnibus Bill Fight.

On December 10, 1902, the omnibus statehood bill came before the senate, according to the terms of the agreement, and from that time forward, throughout the whole session, this bill was kept to the front. A sub-committee of the committee on territories had, during the previous summer made a flying trip through the territories that sought admission to the union, and had prepared a report which was adverse to the omnibus bill. This report severely criticised the bill, and stated that the population was not large enough nor or proper quality to entitle Arizona or New Mexico to statehood. Senator Quay filed a minority report, giving very strong arguments in favor of statehood.

Mr. Quay's position in leading this fight was unique. In the first place he had back of him the entire Democratic vote of the senate, and in addition he had enough Republican votes to assure him of the passage of the bill, if he could only get a vote on it. As he himself remarked, he was put in the position of a political orphan, allied with all the Democrats of the chamber, and against a majority of the Republicans, but a point to which he did not fail to call attention on several occasions was the consistency of his position, and to back up this he pointed to the platforms of both Republican and Democratic parties in the preceding presidential campaign. Both parties had placed planks in their platform which declared for statehood for the territories, and this made one of the stock arguments in the fight which followed.

Those who were opposed to the statehood bill knew that their only chance of defeating it was by filibustering tactics. They were quite aware that Senator Quay had back of him the majority of the senate, although they would not admit as much upon the floor of the chamber. They knew that the session of congress expired by statutory limitation on March 4 following, and if they could only defer action on the bill for three months it would die with the congress. Senator Quay kept appealing constantly for a vote and he also was always on the lookout for a chance to make a show of strength, but every time he sought an opportunity for this purpose the opposition evaded it, until January 27. On that date Senator Hale, after a rather lengthy debate on statehood, moved to adjourn, on which motion Mr. Quay called for the yeas and nays. The only remark that the Pennsylvania senator made was one of 19 words, but it was sufficient to show his followers that he wished them to vote against adjournment. The result of that vote was 17 for adjournment and 29 against it, showing a clear majority of 12 votes in favor of statehood.

An Innocent Amendment.

After this the opponents of the bill knew that they had no chance whatever of defeating it, except by lengthy debate. Consequently, they put forward one speaker after another, who used every means in his power to consume time. As for Mr. Quay he was in his seat at roll-call every day, and when the statehood bill was taken up he would rise to make a request that a date be set for a vote upon this measure. This request would always meet with objection, whereupon Mr. Quay would take his seat, merely insisting that somebody be put forward to talk on statehood. This performance was repeated day after day, but without any result, except to delay action upon the bill.

One day Mr. Quay arose and in very mild tones asked permission of the chair to introduce a couple of amendments to appropriation bills. They were received and sent to the president's table, no particular notice being taken of the matter. The next morning, the opponents of the statehood bill discovered that the innocent amendments that Mr. Quay had introduced were both copies of the statehood bill, which he had put upon the agricultural appropriation bill and the sundry civil appropriation bill, as riders. This action caused considerable consternation, as it was realized that if Mr. Quay cared to insist upon these amendments, he could in that way secure the passage of the statehood bill, or the defeat of these two important appropriation bills.

Senator Beveridge, who led the opposition to statehood, was always alert and on the watch for some parliamentary trick, and was rather worried over this latest phase of the situation. The day following this incident, I called upon Senator Quay, and in the course of the conversation, mentioned to him that I had heard a gentleman remark that he believed that if, hereafter, Mr. Quay would send a toothpick up to the president's table, the opposition would go up and carefully examine both ends of it to see whether it was loaded or not.

This comment upon his action amused Mr. Quay immensely, for he enjoyed legislative warfare as much as the excitement of a political campaign.

At one time during this fight over statehood, Senator Quay attempted to introduce a cloture rule, realizing that this was the only means by which he could hope to secure a vote upon his bill. He presented a resolution which stated that "it is the concensus of the senate that a date and hour prior to the 2d of March next, should be fixed for a final vote upon the bill, and all amendments that are pending, or may be offered thereto."

Cloture Rule a Snag.

But here he ran against an obstacle. His allies, both Republican and Democrat, were willing to follow him to almost any length in order to win their fight, but when it came to the adoption of a cloture rule, a rule by which debate should be closed on the bill, they balked.

Senator Jones of Arkansas was the first to kick over the traces. He announced that he was in favor of the bill, and that he would support the resolution, providing that it was understood that is was passed by unanimous consent, and was not intended to force upon the minority the will of the majority.

Other senators, Democratic and Republican, voiced these sentiments. They fought it to the bitter end, but never would they support a resolution which would set a precedent for shutting off debate. It is the proud boast of the senators that the United States senate is the only free and untrammeled forum in the world; the only legislative chamber in which the rights of each individual member are thoroughly respected. Senator Quay saw very soon that there was no hope of securing a vote in this way, so he amended his resolution in such a manner as to make it entirely harmless, and at the same time entirely ineffective.

All during the progress of the statehood fight Senator Quay showed no disposition to allow this bill to interfere with the appropriation bills, and absolutely refused to take advantage of his strength to force a vote on his measure at the expense of these important bills. It was admitted by all who were familiar with the circumstances that if he had cared to make an issue he could have easily defeated many of the appropriation bills if the opponents of statehood had continued to refuse him a vote. But he would not resort to these means. He constantly kept demanding a vote upon statehood, but each time it was refused, and when finally congress adjourned without taking any action on the matter it was admitted that the defeat of the measure was due entirely to Mr. Quay's refusal to do anything that would interfere with legislation, the defeat of which would have been detrimental to the government. On March 3, but one day before adjournment, Senator Quay addressed the senate in these words:

Senator Quay's Address.

"During the past few months the bill known as the 'Omnibus statehood bill' has been under consideration in the senate. I have heard it said within the last few days that that bill was dead; that the cerements of the grave have been wrapped around it; that it has been carried into the gloomy cavern of death, and laid away there for resurrection. Three states have been, Mr. President, knocking at the doors of this American union, and when this congress met they were as fully equipped as any territories that we ever admitted as states in the union, but they have been denied admission. The doors have been barred against them. In the next congress four states will knock for admission, and the doors will then be opened and they will be admitted. This is my declaration here tonight."

Further along in the session, which extended far into the night, when the Philippine tariff bill was under discussion, Mr. Quay walked into the chamber and addressing the chair stated that he desired to offer an amendment to the bill then under discussion. The amendment was sent to the desk to be read. As soon as the clerk began droning over the pages, it was discovered that he had introduced the statehood bill as a rider to the Philippine tariff bill. When the clerk had got well started on his task, Mr. Quay walked out of the chamber. It was afterward shown that he had no intention of pressing this amendment, but merely did it to throw a few chills into the opposition. In an hour he came back and withdrew the amendment. At that time he said: "There is no longer any occasion for the amendment. I am ready now to have the cerements of the grave thrown around the statehood bill and remain there until its resurrection, which will come. I declared, I believe, when I offered the amendment, that three states had been knocking at the doors of the senate, and of congress, for admission to statehood, and had been denied admission. I declare here and now, from my knowledge of the conditions, that in the next congress, four states will knock for admission, and will be admitted. I desire now to withdraw the amendment which I offered."

End of the Fight.

That was the end of the fight on the omnibus statehood bill. It was admitted by all who were familiar with the circumstances that never had a legislative contest been conducted with more strategy, more astuteness, than this. Senator Quay had organized his forces well, and he kept them in line from start to finish. That he was not able to put the bill through is no reflection on his leadership, or upon any other circumstances surrounding the case. It was due solely to the fact that the United States senate does not permit a majority of its members to transact business. Business is done there only by unanimous consent. Senator Quay's prophecy that at the doors of the Fifty-eighth congress four states would knock for admission, and would be admitted, was made in good faith, and had he not been overtaken by illness, there is no doubt but that he would have carried this project to a successful consummation.

The delegates from the territories, and all those who were interested in securing for these territories the priviliges of statehood, had in Senator Quay the supremest confidence and faith. They followed him unquestioningly and never faltered. They believed in his honesty and integrity, and relied upon his judgment. When he declined to hold up important national legislation in order to force a vote upon the statehood bill, they acquiesced in his decision. He was their friend and guardian angel. They pinned their faith to his ability and only the interposition of fate was responsible for their disappointment.

In the opening days of the Fifty-eighth congress I asked Senator Quay what he proposed to do about statehood. At that time he was in failing health. Insomnia had fastened itself upon him, but he had not relinquished his hope for a successful campaign in favor of statehood. He said: "Let them get the bill through the house and I will agree to put it through the senate. You know, I could have done it at the last session if I had cared to force it. We had the votes and could have held up other legislation if we had cared to do so."

But Mr. Quay's continued ill health necessitated his absence from Washington the greater part of the session, and consequently interest in the statehood proposition lagged. His friends and supporters in the house were at a loss as to what action they should take, because they had no assurance that the bill would be passed by the senate. If Mr. Quay had been present and could have advised them, there is little doubt but that four states would have knocked for admission and would have been admitted.

L. W. STRAYER.

QUAY'S ABILITY EARLY RECOGNIZED BY MACKEY

Used to Confer With the Beaver Man When He Was Only a Country Editor.

William Montgomery, cashier of the Allegheny National bank, although young in years, is an old friend of Senator Quay. Mr. Montgomery was a lad in the bank many years ago. He knew Quay then, and the acquaintance ripened into the warmest friendship. Senator Quay, as Mr. Montgomery said yesterday, was never a depositor in the bank, but made the place his headquarters on his trips to Pittsburgh, meeting there his personal, political and business friends.

Before Quay's days as the state leader, another political power, the late Robert W. Mackey, was the vice president of the bank. In the days when Quay was the editor of the Beaver Argus and Radical, Mackey was his friend, but when Quay called at the bank to see Mackey there was none who could tell why the great leader consulted for hours behind closed doors with the editor from the country.

The late Wilson McCandless used to tell a story indicating the rare prescience, the insight into character that marked Mackey. One day Quay came to town and called at the bank. Mackey instantly took him into the rear office. They were there more than an hour. A man prominent in business and political life wanted to see Mackey, and McCandless went back to tell him. Mackey frowned, but excused himself to Quay and went out into the bank. While he was conversing with his caller Quay left the building.

Mackey returned to the rear room only to find Quay gone. He called McCandless and rebuked him, saying:

"Never, Mr. McCandless, interrupt me again when Col. Quay is with me. I don't care who the caller may be, his business can wait. I must not be disturbed when I am with Quay."

McCandless and Mackey were old friends, and McCandless felt hurt at the "call down." On a later occasion, when he was having a friendly talk with Mackey, he said to him:

"Bob, I don't see what makes you and Quay such friends. Every time the editor comes to town you lose yourself with him. And do you remember the thundering scolding you gave me when I interrupted one of your confabs?"

"Ah, Wilse," said Mackey, with one of his enigmatical smiles, "you don't know. Quay is the Napoleon of them all."

Receives Woman Peace Envoy.

BERNE, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—Miss Jessie Ackermann, an American, who has been charged by the Universal Peace union of Philadelphia to visit European capitals in the interests of peace, arrived here and was received in audience by the president of the Swiss confederation, M. Comtesse.

Senator Dictated Epitaph For a Simple Gravestone

Matthew Stanley Quay.
Son of the Rev. Anderson Beaton and Katherine McCain Quay.
Born September 30, 1833.
Died May 28, 1904.
Implora Pacem.

This is the tombstone and the epitaph selected for himself by Senator Quay. It is probable that his will contains the same explicit directions for the tombstone and inscription, but whether that be so or not, his family knows well the nature of the simple monument the senator desired.

A few days before his death the senator and his son Richard were in conversation. Well aware that his death was impending, the senator led the conversation to talk concerning graves and gravestones.

"I'll tell you what I want, Richard. I want a simple tombstone, a plain, massive slab, with this inscription only: 'Matthew Stanly Quay, son of the Rev. Anderson Beaton and Katherine McCain Quay. Born September 30, 1833. Died—' Well, Dick, you can fill that in later yourself."

LATE STRENUOUS FIGHTS ENDED IN HARMONY

Triumphant Acquittal, Re-Elections, Victory and Peace at Close of Career.

During the last 10 years Senator Quay's power in politics made him the target for attack from many enemies, but he finally emerged from a series of strenuous battles in triumph.

The "combine" fight of 1895 will long live in Pennsylvania political history. In January of that year, Senator Quay and David Martin, then the leader of Philadelphia, quarreled over the refusal of Martin to support Boies Penrose for mayor. Near the close of the legislature of 1895 it developed that a strong combination of men had banded together to take the political scalp of the senator. Heading the "combine" was Gov. D. H. Hastings and with him were Mayor Charles Warwick, David Martin and Senator Charles Porter of Philadelphia, and C. L. Magee and Senator William Flinn of Pittsburgh.

The plan was to capture the Republican state organization by controlling the convention of 1895. This was to be followed by the control of the state delegation to the national convention of 1896. It was late in June when the open rupture occurred. The "combine" announced that it would support Banking Commissioner B. F. Gilkeson for state chairman. As was his custom to get in the front of the fight, Col. Quay let it be known that he would oppose Mr. Gilkeson. He went to Harrisburg and took personal charge of the battle. The contest raged until the convention was held in August. So bitter was the strife that at a council of war, held the day before the convention, some of the Quay lieutenants urged the advisability of going to the convention armed, as the "combine" forces had secured control of the hall.

Senator Quay announced that a caucus of his forces would be held on the eve of the convention. It was held and great care was taken to exclude any one connected with the opposition. The roll call showed a clear majority for the senator. Following the caucus was a big street demonstration and the other side was not just certain whether or not it had been bluffed. Before morning there were signs of weakening on the part of the "combine." When the convention met, Col. Quay had a safe majority of the delegates. The factional warfare continued with great bitterness until after the close of the legislature of 1901. Of the principals in the fight, Gov. Hastings, Mr. Magee and Mr. Gilkeson have also passed over the divide.

In 1898 those who hoped to break his power prosecuted him on the charge of having conspired with other persons, to use state funds for private use. After full trial he was acquitted. Before the conclusion of the trial the Pennsylvania legislature of 1899 had adjourned without re-electing Mr. Quay to the United States senate.

William A. Stone was governor at that time. On the day Quay was acquitted by a jury Gov. Stone appointed him to a seat in the senate. The appointment, however, was not enough to give Quay his old seat in the senate. His right to sit by appointment was contested, and by a vote of the senate Quay was denied a seat.

He was indorsed for re-election to the senate by the next succeeding Republican state convention. After being two years out of the senate, Quay was returned by the legislature of 1901.

His election was preceded by the exciting contest for speaker of the lower branch of the legislature, the contestants being William T. Marshall, as the Quay candidate, and William H. Koontz, the candidate of the fusion forces allied against Quay. Marshall was elected by a majority of one vote. After that Quay had little difficulty in gaining the necessary number of votes to return him to the senate.

Senator Quay's last noted political struggle was in 1902, when he decided that Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker ought to be the Republican candidate for governor, instead of John P. Elkin of Indiana. Judge Pennypacker was nominated and elected. Whatever feeling on account of this contest there may have been for a year or two was succeeded by complete satisfaction and harmony, when Senator Quay this year was largely instrumental in having John P. Elkin nominated for supreme justice, although, until within a few hours of the convention, it was supposed Gov. Pennypacker would be the nominee.

RETAINED HIS FRIENDS.

Ex-Governor Stone, Close Political Associate, Says His History Is the State's.

Ex-Gov. William A. Stone, a close political associate of Senator Quay, when the news was carried to him, said:

"I'm very sorry, very sorry, indeed, to hear of Senator Quay's death. He was a great politician, and his long intercourse with men made him surely the master in all political issues. I sincerely regret his death. I have been with him in all of his campaigns, except in the last gubernatorial campaign, and I had a great liking for him.

"To write the political history of Senator Quay is to write the history of Pennsylvania since the war. For 39 years he has been closely associated with the political history of the state, and his history and that of the state since the civil war are so closely interwoven that to write the one is to write the other.

"Senator Quay knew men; he could anticipate better than they could themselves what they would do in a given contingency. He grew in this knowledge, as he grew in years, becoming a veritable oracle, with a remarkable prescience of the future."

LIVER ILLS.

DR RADWAY & CO., New York:

Dear Sirs—I have been sick for nearly two years, and have been doctoring with some of the most expect doctors of the United States. I have been bathing and drinking hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., but it seemed everything failed to do me good. After I saw your advertisement I thought I would try your pills, and have nearly used two boxes; been taking two at bedtime and one after breakfast, and they have done me more good than anything else I have ever used. My trouble has been with the liver. My skin and eyes were all yellow; I had sleepy, drowsy feelings; felt like a drunken man; pain right above the navel, like as if it were bile on top of the stomach. My bowels were costive. My mouth and tongue sore most of the time. Appetite fair, but food would not digest, but settle heavy on my stomach, and some few mouthfuls of food come up again. I could only eat light food that digests easily. Please send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN. ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Price 25c a Box. Sold by Druggists or sent by Mail.
Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm St., New York, for Book of Advice.

INDIANS LOST A FRIEND WHEN SENATOR QUAY DIED

Blood of Delaware Ancestor Flowed in the Statesman's Veins.

[BY PRIVATE WIRE TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—The once powerful tribe of Delaware Indians, from which Senator Quay was descended, has now dwindled to about 300 members, who live in the Indian village, near Pierreville, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. They are Christians, and they have good reason to remember Senator Quay, for Father Joseph Lawrant, the priest who presides over their spiritual welfare, preaches in a chapel and lives in a parsonage that were presented to the Delawares by the Pennsylvania senator.

Another ancestor of Senator Quay married a Delaware Indian woman, and the senator was always proud of his Indian blood. A few years ago Father Lawrant came to Washington on business for the tribe, and met Senator Quay. The priest said that the Delawares were a poor people and were not cared for as are the tribes that live within the bounds of the United States and upon the bounty of the government. He said that, though they were devout Christians, they had no church in which to worship. All of this deeply impressed Senator Quay and he told the priest that he would supply the funds to build a church and parsonage at Pierreville. He carried out his promise. It was only recently that the news of this gift became known.

An incident that illustrated the stoical nature of Senator Quay, and which is apparently a manifestation of the Indian blood that flowed in his veins, occurred here shortly after the senator's return from Atlantic City. He called at the department of justice to consult with Attorney General Knox about some Indian matters, when the attorney general said to him:

"Senator, when do you expect to go up into the Maine woods?"

"I do not know," replied the senator. "I fear that I will never get into the woods again. Do you know, Mr. Knox, I would just like to go up there and craw out on one of those rocky crags and die like an old wolf."

The earnestness with which the senator uttered the words, sitting there shrunken, wasted and weak with disease, was very impressive. It was evident that he felt that he was not long for this world, and the Indian blood that he had inherited seemed to be calling him back to the woods, there to end his days in peace.

L. W. STRAYER.

INDIANA MOURNS QUAY.

Judge Harry White Expresses Great Sorrow Over His Death.

INDIANA, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The news of the death of Senator Quay was received with sorrow in Indiana. The senator was well known by old residents of this town. He spent seven years of his early life here and during that time was a close friend of Judge Harry P. White. Senator Quay was educated at the old Indiana academy. John P. Elkin, former state attorney general of Pennsylvania, expressed his sorrow at Senator Quay's death. He said:

"The death of Senator Quay will be felt throughout the country. He was one of the strongest and most forcible political leaders tne country has ever had. In the organization and direction of political forces he did not have an equal. He was sagacious in the conception of his pains, and courageous in their execution. The Republican party will miss his wise counsel and deliberate judgment. A great man has passed away."

Judge Harry White, who was a companion of Mr. Quay in his young days, also expressed great sorrow at his death. He said that although the senator was bashful as a boy he shook this off as he approached manhood. Judge White considered him one of the most remarkable characters the country has ever seen.

EMINENT CITIZEN GONE.

County Chairman Ford Says Quay Was a Man of High Purposes.

Thomas J. Ford, chairman of the Republican county committee, said:

"In the death of Matthew Stanley Quay Pennsylvania has lost her most eminent citizen. He was a man of high purposes, warm in the devotion to his friends and family, broad in his conceptions and strong in his convictions. His wise and intrepid leadership of the great Republican party will be greatly missed. For many years, almost a lifetime, he has been a leader of the party, for the good of the party and the country, and his great worth is evidenced by the universal regret with which his demise is learned."

ANDREWS HOPED IN COURAGE OF QUAY

Senator Told His Old Political Lieutenant He Would Fight to Live.

HIS INTEGRITY HIS POWER

Secretary of State Committee Says the People Believed He Was Interested in Getting the Greatest Good for the Greatest Number.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Room 10, Postal Building.
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.

After a personal acquaintance extending over a quarter of a century, and having been associated closely with Senator Quay in the Republican organization in Pennsylvania, Col. W. R. Andrews, secretary of the state committee, has lost a valuable friend in the death of the senator. All during Mr. Quay's illness, when the reports were the darkest, Col. Andrews still retained hope for his recovery, basing this hope upon his confidence in the will power of the Pennsylvania leader. It was not until yesterday, when Richard R. Quay called him on the telephone and asked him to get into communication with Senator Penrose and ask him to go to Beaver immediately, that Col. Andrews realized that there was no hope for Senator Quay's recovery.

Nine years ago Col. Andrews was appointed secretary of the Republican state committee of Pennsylvania by Senator Quay, then state chairman, and he has served in that capacity ever since. In this way he has enjoyed a close acquaintance with the senator, which was productive of mutual high regard. During the senator's last illness in this city it was Col. Andrews' custom to call at his home every day to talk over political matters and do the best he could to interest the patient and cheer him up. In speaking of this today, the colonel said:

Had Given Up Hope.

"One day I called at the senator's house and was ushered into his room. I asked him how he felt, and waiting until Mrs. Quay had closed the door behind her, and we were alone, he said: 'Andrews, I have about concluded that my time has come, and I will not fight against it. I don't believe there is any use trying to get well. It will not be long until the end comes.' It was a shock to me to hear him talk this way, for he was usually quite hopeful, and so I did the best I could to revive his courage. I reminded him that he was a soldier and had fought at Fredericksburg; that as long there was life there was hope, and argued that he had no cause to take this hopeless view of his case. This was not the Col. Quay talking that I had known for so many years, I told him. I rehearsed my experience to him, how during the war I had laid and was sick unto death when it seemed there was no chance for me to get well and when the doctors had said that it was only by the sheer force of my will that I pulled through. I was determined to get well and I did. He listened with interest to what I had said, and after talking over matters for a while I left him.

"The next day I called again and inquired how he felt. 'I slept seven hours last night and I feel much better to-day,' he said. 'I believe I have touched bottom and that I am going to get well. I am going to take your advice, Andrews, and keep up my nerve. Never again will I give up, and I fully believe that I can recover.' This change of front was very pleasing to me, and knowing the man's great will power, had confidence in the result if he exerted it. After that he would have his blue days sometimes, but never did he lose his courage, and it was this upon which I based my belief that he would recover.

"Senator Quay's death will be a great loss, not only to the state of Pennsylvania, but to the whole country, especially to the Republican party. His was an open and upright character and in politics he always was fair and square. As a fighter he was a hard opponent, but after the battle was over he was always willing to forgive and forget. He did not cherish grudges against those who opposed him. I remember in one very hot campaign, I said to him:

Held No Prejudices.

"'Senator, do you know the people say that you are fighting these fellows now, but that after the fight is over you will be occupying the same bed with them?' He smiled and said that he would not, that there would be no reconciliation after the campaign was over. But he did forgive them and when the fight was over it was just as I had predicted it would be. He held no prejudices.

"To what do I attribute his great political power? To his integrity and to his good judgment. The people had confidence in him. He could look ahead and see farther than the average man and so the voters of Pennsylvania came to pin their faith to his judgment. They believed that he was interested in getting the greatest good for the greatest number, and therefore they were content to follow his leadership. No man can become a political leader unless he has the full confidence of the people, and Senator Quay had that. He was impervious to criticism, except when it touched his private character.

Defended His Integrity.

"The newspapers of the opposition could cartoon him and revile him all they pleased, so long as they confined their efforts to his political doings and motives, but when they impugned his integrity he resented it. He also disliked any cartoons or statements that would prove offensive to his family, but as they all had the fullest confidence in him such attacks did him no harm. He was a leader among men, and though rather reticent in his nature, he was greatly loved by those who enjoyed his intimate acquaintance."

Col. Andrews will leave here Monday afternoon and will go in the congressional train to Beaver at Pittsburgh.

L. W. STRAYER.

Reception to Dr. Lehr.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—A reception and banquet was held here last night in honor of Dr. H. S. Lehr, ex-president and founder of the Ohio Northern university at Ada, O. About 75 guests were present. Among the speakers was H. H. Negley of Pittsburgh.

NEWS SHOCKED THE QUAKER CITY

Continued from First Page.

sonal loss. For more than 30 years I have known and loved him, and I had the privilege of intimate associations with his family. He and I were together in the cabinets during Gov. Hastings' two terms and Gov. Hoyt's administration. Senator Quay was a man of close and warm friendships, a reader and scholar, with a readiness of speech for which he never got the full measure of the credit due him. He had the domestic habits, tastes and affections which was truly remarkable in a man who was continuously in the public eye."

Mayor John Weaver—"I am exceedingly grieved at the news of the death of our senior senator. His public career has been remarkable for its length and efficiency. His election to office after office by the people of Pennsylvania, and his term of public service for this state for half a century, speaks very much stronger than words of his standing with the people of this commonwealth. I have most profound sympathy for his widow and family."

David H. Lane—"Speaking from a political standpoint, this is a great loss to the Republican party, and particularly to the organization in Pennsylvania. He has succeeded, after a lifetime of struggle, in cementing all breaks and settling all differences that existed between individuals and groups of individuals. Today no factional spirit exists in Pennsylvania. I cannot say that for tomorrow. The senate has lost perhaps its most potential member; certainly so, if measured by things accomplished in that body. His followers have lost a leader in whom they had both faith and confidence. The country has sustained a severe loss. The strong personal attachment that his followers bore him was the secret of much of his success. Where he led the way they were willing to follow, let the consequences be what they would. Greater than the honors that will be paid to his high station will be the tears of his affectionate friends."

State Senator George A. Vare—"In the death of Senator Quay, this country has suffered the loss of one of its most sagacious political leaders and a master mind of political finesse. His death removes from the Pennsylvania organization its guiding hand. The life history of Quay for the past 25 years is the political history of Pennsylvania."

Former State Senator Charles A. Porter—"I first knew Senator Quay in 1867. I feel that I have suffered a personal loss in his death, for we always were the closest and best of friends."

Select Councilman Charles Seger—"The death of Senator Quay is a blow to the nation, as well as a loss to the state."

Gen. Edward DeV. Morrell—"I was pained to hear that the end seemed near and shocked to learn that it had come. The death of Senator Quay is a distinct loss to the state and to the Republican party in the state. It is also a heavy loss to the Republican party of the country, especially just now when a national campaign is to be faced. In such struggles good management and judgment always tell, and surely there was no one to excel Senator Quay in these qualities. I am profoundly grieved."

Former State Senator Martin, who helped lead the fight against the return of Mr. Quay to the United States senate in 1901, said: "Senator Quay was enthusiastic in bringing about the success of any project he attempted, and his determination to win made him a prime favorite with every class of men. He was a wonderful organizer and led his fights with unerring fidelity. Pennsylvania, nation and the Republican party lost a powerful and brilliant man when Senator Quay died."

Former Mayor Samuel Ashbridge—"I, with the balance of the Republican party mourn the loss of Senator Quay. He was a remarkable man in every way and was able to keep hold of the Republican party under all conditions."

William Harrity, the veteran Democratic chieftain—"I am pained to hear of Senator Quay's death even more than I can tell. He was a wonderful leader, and fought every fight at every turn. His ability was wonderful."

CHESTER D. POTTER.

QUAY WAS A SCHOLAR.

"We all believe that Mr. Quay was the brightest and brainiest politician of his day," said W. H. Keech. "I think he served well the state of Pennsylvania in the interests of the people. He was a stanch protectionist. There is no doubt that the Republicans, not only of Pennsylvania, but of the whole country, will greatly miss his counsels.

"Senator Quay was a master in handling men. He had the whole state at his finger ends at all times. He knew every district, the weak ones and the strong ones, as did no one else.

"In my personal acquaintance with him I found him modest, quiet and yet affable. At his home he was a most agreeable host. He was a scholar, a great reader and thoroughly in touch with all public questions."

Headache?

No matter how severe, DR. JAMES' MINIATURE HEADACHE POWDERS will cure you 4 doses 10 cents.

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(Decoration Day)

When the doors open Tuesday morning, THE SALE OF THE SWEETSER, PEMBROOK CO.'S STOCK, in conjunction with the Anniversary Sale, will be resumed with renewed vigor. For particulars, see page "ad" in Monday morning's papers.

Grand Opening OF B. WHITE'S

$4,500 FREE HOUSE to the Public Will Take Place

DECORATION DAY (Monday, May 30th)

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FREE BAND CONCERT AND REFRESHMENTS!

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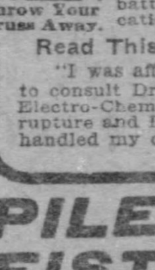

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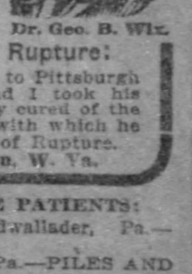

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PECULIAR REASON FOR THE ENGLISH EXPEDITION TO THIBET, THE ROOF OF THE EARTH.

SECOND SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1904. SIX PAGES.

CLIMBING WORLD'S ROOF TO THE DIRTIEST PLACE ON EARTH

Funny Object of One of Most Brilliant Military Feats of Our Times.

SOME REMARKABLE FACTS

The Expedition to Thibet Has Been Quite Overlooked on Account of the War in Manchuria—Undertaken Solely to Chasing a Bogey.

By E. LISLE SNELL.
[From a Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 15.—As a feat in military transport, Hannibal's famed passage of the Alps is dwarfed to insignificance by comparison with what has been accomplished by the little British army, which, under the guise of a political and commercial mission, has invaded the forbidden land of Thibet in pursuit of a bogey.

Starting from Silliguri, in the warm plains below Darjeeling, very little above sea level, the expedition has climbed the Himalayas by the most stupendous natural staircase in the world, despite obstacles that would have taxed the ingenuity of an experienced mountain goat, forcing its way upward into the region of the eternal snow and ice, threading its way through passes above the clouds, and camping in one place 16,000 feet above sea level, higher up than the summit of Mont Blanc, the tallest mountain in Europe. Mules failed them, camels succumbed, yaks perished by the thousand, but these indomitable soldiers, aided by Baltic coolies, pushed forward, taking with them the guns and the stores where no four-footed animals could carry them and treading where feet of white men had never trod before.

The passage of this British force into the heretofore inaccessible land of dark mystery and fateful fascination constitutes the most brilliant and thrilling achievement of military mountaineering that history records. But for what has it been done? To compel a barbarous people, who, urged by some instinct of self-preservation have passed an act of exclusion against all Europeans, to enter into political and trade relations with the empire—to bring them within the sphere of British influence.

Wanted to Be Let Alone.

Thibet wants to be let alone. And if there is one land under the sun where nature seems to have safeguarded that desire it is Thibet. Fenced round by almost impenetrable mountains among the loftiest on the globe, this vast plateau, in extent about eight times the area of Great Britain, is by reason of its great altitude, ranging from 10,000 to 17,000 feet, absolutely devoid of almost everything that civilized man can covet. For the most part it is a treeless wilderness of dreary steppes—truly a forbidding as well as a forbidden land. It is not worth possessing. What trade could be done by its wretched inhabitants would not in many years suffice to defray the cost of the present expedition.

The pretext officially put forward for the expedition is the failure of Thibet to comply with the treaty obligations of 1893. Three years prior to that Thibetans raided the Indian vassal state of Sikkim. A British force drove them out. Then followed negotiations, not with Thibet, but with China, which exercises a suzerainty over Thibet. The result was some sort of treaty by which China, on behalf of Thibet—Thibet had no say in the business—agreed that the restrictions to trade with India imposed by Thibet should be relaxed, and a new frontier market opened. The Thibetans paid little heed to the treaty. They did open a new frontier market—on the top of an inaccessible hill—and laughed over their joke. And in general they continued to pay the leave-me-alone game in the same old way. So things jogged along for many years. The Indian government recognized that the matter was not worth fussing about. Then it was discovered that a Russian agent, Dorgieff, who, being a Mongolian Buddhist, was not subject to the operations of the European exclusion act, had established himself at Lhassa. Worse than this, the dalai lama, the sacred yellow pope of Thibet, dispatched a mission to St. Petersburg.

The Black Bogey.

It was this that brought that black bogey of India, the Russian bear, into the game. They replied to the effect that the mission to St. Petersburg was intended merely to convey to the czar the assurance of the dalai lama's distinguished consideration; that it was devoid of political significance, and so on. Russian denials are construed by the British government as incriminating admissions, and what that huge jellyfish, China, says does not count. Lord Curzon, as viceroy of India, saw visions of Russia's insidious and dangerous encroachments on the Indian frontier.

"We are quite content," he said, "that it (Thibet) should remain in the hands of allies and friends, but if unfriendly influences creep up and lodge under our walls we are compelled to intervene, because danger would thereby grow up and menace our security. I have no desire to push on anywhere, but I would suffer any imputation rather than be an unfaithful sentinel and allow the future peace of the country to be compromised by encroachment from the outside which would only have one meaning."

That gave the whole thing away. Not for disregarding treaty obligations imposed upon it by another power, but for hobnobbing with Russia, Thibet has been invaded. At all costs the grand lama is to be taught that he cannot say "howdy" to the czar and keep British emissaries cooling their heels in the snows at the gateways of his territory. Especially when the Russian bear has a big fight on his hands and cannot use his teeth and claws in other directions. It has already cost the lives of several hundred wretched Thibetans. What the end of it will be no one can foresee. Only by the continued exercise of the persuasive powers of guns and bayonets can the Thibetans be got to yield obedience to any treaty which disregards their traditional policy of the exclusion of the white race. If a British resident were stationed at Lhassa to look out for British interests and counteract Russian intrigues he would very soon be murdered unless a strong British force were kept there to protect him. So excellent an authority as Sir Henry Cotton, formerly chief secretary to the government of Bengal, declares that a Russian invasion of India through Thibet is a physical impossibility. Sven Hedin, who came near losing his life in an attempt to reach Lhassa, has told of the impenetrable barriers that interpose between it and the Russian boundary, which is thrice the distance of the Indian frontier from it. Looked at from a common sense standpoint the Thibetan expedition is a big blunder. In view of the slaughter it might be termed something far worse. British newspapers that now are vigorously applauding the expedition would not hesitate to so stigmatize it if Russia had "played the game" in a similar fashion.

Matrimonially Economical.

Accounts received from the expedition confirm the previous reports of adventurous explorers that the Thibetans are a most undesirable people with whom to cultivate close relations. A Japanese traveler, who recently succeeded in reaching Lhassa and published his impressions, declares that the serious faults of the Thibetans are only four in number—(1) they are very lewd, (2) they are incredibly dirty, (3) they lie without limit, (4) their taste in art runs chiefly to brass devils with protruding tongues. As to their virtues, the Jap says he made diligent search for them, but "failed to find anything which could be described."

The Thibetans are matrimonially a very economical people because their country does not contain subsistence for an increase of population. Hence the rule of one wife to several husbands. Their climate does not encourage ablutions. Accumulations of dirt they regard as a blessed and natural means of protection from the cold. By long training and the influence of heredity they have rendered their olfactory organs indifferent to odors that a European would find absolutely undendurable. For lying they have a natural talent, which they assiduously cultivate. In their hodge-podge of a religion, which has very little genuine Buddhism left in it, devils play a more important part than deities. This accounts for their partiality for them. Sticking out the tongue with them, instead of being an insulting gesture, is a form of salutation which takes the place of the handshake.

In proportion to the population lamasaries, as their monasteries are termed, are about as numerous as saloons in the centers of Anglo-Saxon civilization. They are the most priest-ridden people on earth. One monk to a family is about the average. Most of their praying is done mechanically by means of praying wheels. It is in cursing they exert most energy and have the strongest abiding faith. They regard it as a means of national defense. Again and again they allowed the British expedition to thread its antlike way through passes where a few resolute men might have held a whole army at bay, while from a safe distance they hurled maledictions upon it. And when they would have been wiser to have stuck to their imprecations they fought and were slaughtered.

They got a postponement of the advance of the mission from Tuna while the Lamas held a commination service at Guru, and for the space of three days solemnly and devoutly cursed, denounced, execrated, anathematized and consigned to everlasting perdition the British invaders. It reminds one of the story told in the "Ingoldsby Legends" when the cardinal fell upon the jackdaw at Rheims, and

Cursed him in eating, he cursed him in drinking,
He cursed him in coughing, in sneezing, in winking;
He cursed him in sitting, in standing, in lying,
He cursed him in walking, in riding, in flying,
He cursed him in living, he cursed him in dying!
Never was heard such a terrible curse!

And after this vast expenditure of pious maledictions, very true it must have been that among the poor, superstitious Thibetans,

What gave rise
To no little surprise,
Nobody seemed one penny the worse.

Dirtiest Town in the World.

For at Guru the British force turned up as fit as a fiddle. And there it was that, resenting being disarmed, the Thibetans, under the worst possible conditions for themselves, being huddled together in an inclosure, first tried a little fighting. With their antiquated weapons, against magazine rifles, machine guns and disciplined troops they fared much as a pack of sheep would have done had they turned on a lot of lions. Hundreds of them were slain. Nothing could more strikingly reveal the jingo spirit—imperialism is the popular name for it—which at present possesses the British public, than this comment of a London journal: "It speaks in the highest praise of the discipline of our men that the whole (Thibetan) force was not exterminated. * * * The lesson taught the priestly fanatics of Lhassa has been a sharp one, but it cannot end here. This fray furnishes a perfect illustration of the arrogant ignorance and overweening folly of the Lamas." Patriotism begets a strange form of mental astigmatism.

One result of the expedition has been the discovery of the filthiest town on earth. Phari is its name, which in the Thibet language means "pig hill," a very appropriate designation, save that it necessitates some apologies to the pig. Nothing ever has been cleaned at Phari since it was built, and it is estimated that the fort is 400 years old. In the best quarters of the town, where the houses are two-storied, the accumulated filth rises to the first-floor windows, and trenches have to be dug in the malodorous mess to reach the doors. "In the middle of the street, between the two banks of filth and offal," writes a correspondent, "runs a stinking channel which thaws daily. In it horns, bones and skulls of various beasts eaten by the Thibetans lie till the dogs and ravens have picked them clean enough to be used in the mortared walls and thresholds. The stench is fearful. Half-decayed corpses of dogs lie cuddled up with their mangy but surviving brothers and sisters, who do not resent the ravens. A curdled and filthy torrent flows through the market place and half-breed yaks shove the sore-eyed and mouth-ulcered children aside to drink at it. The men and women, clothes and faces alike, are as black as the peat walls that form a background to every scene. They have never washed themselves. They never intend to wash themselves. Ingrained dirt, to an extent that it would be impossible to describe, reduces what would otherwise be a clear, sallow-skinned but good-complexioned race to a collection of foul and grotesque negroes."

Phari is 15,000 feet above sea level, and the fearful cold, accentuated often by an icy, grit-laden north wind, furnishes some palliation for this state of affairs. Water is obtainable only when the snow melts. The only available fuel is dried yak-dung. The acrid, greasy fumes of these fires coat the interiors of the squat hovels with layers of soot which are never removed and blacken the faces and garments of the inmates. The married women of Thibet are compelled to disfigure their brows and cheeks with kutch, a preparation resembling dried blood, and it is probable they rather welcome the dirt which conceals the signs of matrimonial bondage.

Murdered Lamas.

If the Dalai Lama cannot be induced in any other way to give heed to the British demands the expedition ultimately will push on to Lhassa itself, where he resides in the Red Palace which tops a long, white precipice of monastic walls ten sheer stories high. Then the veil of mystery which has long enshrouded this supreme head of Northern Buddhism will be torn aside. He is the first of a long line of child Dalai Lamas who has been allowed to attain to maturity, and nominally, at least, assume the reins of government. Most of his predecessors, if they did not opportunely die a natural death, were assassinated. Eight years, it is estimated, represents the average survival in office of these unhappy children who have had greatness so strangely thrust upon them. During the minority of the Dalai Lamas affairs were managed by a desi, or regent, to whose appointment the sanction of China was necessary. The policy of assassination, therefore, assured the continued predominance of Chinese influence. It was to aid in attaining complete independence of China that the Lammasarie heirarchy granted a natural lease of life to the present Grand Lama, when he became of age in 1888. Thereby they got rid of the desi. But it has also afforded the Indian Government an excuse for insisting on direct negotiations with the Dalai Lama.

At Shingatse, some two hundred miles from the City of Mystery, there resides another Thibetan pontiff, the Grand Lama of Tashe-Lhunpo, who in former generations was supposed to represent the highest reincarnation of Buddha. He still has a considerable following, and it is darkly hinted that if other means of bringing the Dalai Lama to terms fail this rival pope will be played against him, and perhaps elevated by British bayonets to supreme power.

(Copyright, 1904, by Curtis Brown.)

TYPICAL THIBETAN LAMAS.

The legion of priests in Thibet is divided into four sects, known as red, yellow, black and white lamas, and most of them are much more expert at cursing than at praying, the latter being generally done by means of praying wheels. The lama shown on the right of the picture holds in his right hand one of these convenient devices for economizing time and labor.

Preferred Death to Arrest.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., May 28.—Rather than submit to arrest on a charge of wife-beating, Robert Geske, a Kingsbury county farmer, placed the muzzle of a shotgun to his mouth, pressed the trigger with his toe and blew the left side of his head off as the sheriff and a deputy approached the house.

Special Train to Conneaut Lake Every Saturday Afternoon Via Baltimore & Ohio-Bessemer Lines.

Commencing Saturday, June 4th, and continuing every Saturday thereafter during June, July and August, special train of vestibuled coaches and parlor cars will leave Baltimore & Ohio station, end of Ninth street bridge, Allegheny, 2:00 p. m., arriving at Conneaut Lake 5:25 p. m. Returning train will leave Conneaut Lake Sundays 7:00 p. m., arriving at Allegheny 10:45 p. m. Week end tickets on sale every Saturday, good returning on above train Sunday or regular trains Monday at $2.50 round trip. Season tickets on sale every day, $4.00.

Unsurpassed Pleasure Trip.

Pittsburgh and Cincinnati Packet Line Steamers for Cincinnati, Mondays, Wednesdays, Saturdays 4 p. m. Fare, $7. Round trip, $12 and $14. Meals and berth included. Booklets mailed. World's Fair water route.

Decoration Day at Aliquippa Park.

P. & L. E. railroad. Fare, 75 cents. Train every hour.

Cheap Excursion to St. Louis.

P. & L. E. railroad, rate $12, May 31.

All floors should be stained by LAWRENCE—it preserves the wood.

THE BEST FRIENDS OF PE-RU-NA ARE THE MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

Pe-ru-na Protects the Little Ones.

Mrs. Thresa Rooke, 258 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill., Treasurer Ladies of the Maccabees, writes:

"In our home Peruna is the only medicine we have. Grandmother, mother, father and child, all have used Peruna. It is our great remedy for catarrh of the stomach and head, colds and female complaints of which it has cured me.

"We find it of great value when my husband becomes worn out or catches cold. A couple of doses cures him.

"If the baby has colic, or any stomach disorders, a dose or two cures her.

"I consider Peruna finer than any doctor's medicine that I have ever tried, and I know that as long as we have it in the house, we will all be able to keep in good health."—Thresa Rooke.

Mrs. John Hollingsworth, Prescott, Ont., Can., writes: "I am pleased to testify to the value of Peruna as a household remedy. My husband has used it for colds and I have found it very beneficial for indigestion. I find it especially valuable for my children. My two daughters, seven and nine years old, have taken it for colds, as it cures in a day or two. They have been cured in an hour from cramps and colic, and whenever they have felt badly, nervous or irritable, or have lost their appetite or sleep, a dose or two of Peruna would invariably cure them."—Mrs. John Hollingsworth.

Mr. G. H. Farmer, New Martinsville, W. Va., writes:

"Our little son, Harry, is well and healthy now and we think if we do as you directed us, he will keep his health and grow strong.

"We know that our little son's life was saved by your wonderful medicine, Peruna, and we shall always praise Peruna and use it in our family when needed.

"Should we have any more catarrhal trouble in our family, we shall always write to you for treatment."—G. H. Farmer.

Mr. Peter C. Herr, Bluffton, O., writes: "We take the pleasure to write you that our five-year-old son is well. It is safe to say that he is cured. He took four bottles of Peruna. We thank you very much for your kindness and advice."—Mr. Peter C. Herr.

Mr. William D. Ward, Dawson, Ga., writes: "Last December we took a little boy four months old afflicted with eczema. After trying various prescriptions from doctors we commenced using your Peruna. Before we did so every particle of hair came out, and his scalp was irritated, in fact, he was sore from crown of head to soles of feet. After we had given him two bottles his hair came back, and since then we have seen no signs of the eczema. We give you this indorsement without solicitation on your part, and we will gladly answer any inquiries from affected parties in regard to this matter. Your medicine is everything you claim for it."—Wm. D. Ward.

Mr. Edward Otto, 927 De Soto Street, St. Paul, Minn., writes: "I cannot say enough for Peruna. It has done great work in my family, especially for my oldest boy. We had doctored with three or four different doctors and they did not seem to do him any good. We gave up hopes of cure, and so did they, but we pulled him through on Peruna. He seems perfectly well; eats well and sleeps well. It is Peruna that did it. We had several doctors and they said they could do no more for him, so we tried Peruna as a last resort, and that did the work. Since then we keep it in the house all the time, and no doctor is required. When we feel a cold coming on we take a few doses of Peruna, and the next day it is gone. It has done wonderful work in my family. I recommend it wherever I can."—Edward Otto.

A. O. Harding, of Prescott, Ont., has been presented with a 25 year Medal of Honor in Odd Fellowship and is also one of the leading druggists of Prescott. He writes as follows: "Ever since I have been handling Peruna, I have had a fine trade. Once a family buys a bottle, I am sure of selling them more and it never fails to bring additional customers. I have nothing better for catarrh in all of its various forms. It cures colds in a day or two, relieves cramps immediately, cures lung troubles and the various stomach disorders."

Mrs. Amelia Sailer, Menasha, Wis., writes:

"I have used Peruna for a number of years. It cured me of chronic catarrh, which I suffered with from infancy.

"When my three children were born they all had catarrh, but I have given them Peruna and find it very effective in ridding them of this horrible trouble. I find that it is also good to give them as a tonic and a preventive of colds and colic.

"In fact, I consider it a household blessing. I would not know how to raise my children without it. I am pleased to give it my recommendation."—Mrs. Amelia Sailer.

When Sickness Comes to the Little Ones

It Is the Mother Who Chiefly Suffers.

She suffers even more than the child who happens to be sick. Her sympathy is deeper than that of any other member of the family.

The mothers look forward with dread to the torrid heat of summer, thinking of their children and the many liabilities to disease that are before them. Spring and summer are sure to bring ailments, especially among the little folks.

It does not take a mother very long to discover that Peruna is the best friend she has in times of illness among the children.

The doctors may come and go with their different theories and constant change of remedies.

The doctor of years ago gave entirely different remedies than he does today. Each year finds some changes in his prescriptions and in the drugs he relies upon.

A Great Multitude of Mothers

Have discovered that Peruna is the standby, and that in all the ailments of spring and summer to which the children are subjected, Peruna is the remedy that will most quickly relieve.

Whether it is spring fever or stomach derangement, whether it is indigestion or bowel disease, a catarrhal congestion of the mucous surfaces is the cause.

Peruna quickly relieves this condition of the mucous membranes. Its operation is prompt, the children do not dislike to take the medicine, it has no deleterious effects in any part of the body.

It simply removes the cause of the disagreeable symptoms and restores the health.

Peruna is not a physic. Peruna is not a nervine nor a narcotic. Peruna does not produce any drug habit, however long it may be taken. Peruna is not a stimulant.

Peruna is a specific remedy for all catarrhal ailments of winter and summer, acute or chronic.

The mothers all over the United States are the best friends that Peruna has.

The Mothers Hold Pe-ru-na in High Esteem,

Not only because it has cured them of their various ailments, but because it always rescues the children from the throes and grasp of catarrhal diseases.

We have in our files bushels of testimonials from mothers whose children have been cured by Peruna. However, the large majority of mothers who use Peruna we never hear from.

But we do hear from a great number of mothers who are so overjoyed at some special good they have received from Peruna that they cannot restrain their enthusiasm. They are anxious to share these benefits with other mothers.

The Benefit Which the Children of the United States Have Received From Peruna Can Never Be Put Into Words.

The chronic ailments it has prevented, the suffering it has mitigated, will never be fully recorded.

But at least this much can be said that the coming generation owes a great debt to Peruna, for it is in the tender years of youth that slight ailments are liable to develop into lasting diseases, thus blasting the whole career of the individual.

The mothers who are bringing up their children today to believe in Peruna are doing a great work for humanity.

These children brought up to believe in Peruna from the start, will, when they become heads of families themselves, use Peruna with unquestioning faith.

Pe-ru-na Protects the Entire Household Against Catarrhal Diseases.

As soon as the value of Peruna is appreciated by every household, both as a preventive and cure, tens of thousands of lives will be saved, and hundreds of thousands of chronic, lingering cases of catarrh will be prevented. Peruna is a household safeguard.

Mrs. S. Miles, Stoughton, Wis., writes: "When my baby, Evelyn, was quite young I noticed that she had catarrh. This worried me so much that I took her to a doctor and he prescribed for her. She seemed to get better but the relief was only temporary, as I noticed that with the next cold she contracted she was worse.

"I had used Peruna myself some time before with such good results that I decided to give it to her, feeling sure that there was nothing in it that could injure her. I gave her two bottles, which was all that was necessary, for it cured her. I am glad I took hold of this trouble while she was young and before it had secured too strong a hold on her system. I keep it on hand now and give her a few doses whenever she takes a cold, and it always takes effect and keeps her well and strong."—Mrs. S. Miles.

Mrs. Mary E. Connor, 724 23rd St., San Francisco, Cal., writes: "Peruna has been a blessing to my home. It has kept sickness out and we are today a happy and well family, thanks to Peruna. My husband was cured of lung trouble through Peruna and this showed us its merits.

"I am the mother of six boys, and whenever any of the family is sick with a cold, cramps or indigestion, a few doses of Peruna restores them. I am especially thankful to you for what Peruna has done for Leo and Francis, my two oldest boys. They had been troubled with catarrh and Peruna cured them within a few weeks."—Mary E. Connor.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Pe-ru-na Should Be Kept In Every Household

Where There Are Little Children.

Peruna should be kept in the house all the time. Don't wait until the child is sick, then send to a drug store. But have Peruna on hand—accept no substitute.

Children are especially liable to acute catarrh. Indeed, most of the affections of childhood are catarrh.

All forms of sore throat, quinsy, croup, hoarseness, laryngitis, etc., are but different phases of catarrh.

Mr. Howard Andrew Sterner, Muddy Creek, Pa., writes: "I have Peruna in my house all the time and won't be without it. It is the greatest catarrh remedy that was ever manufactured. It is good for children when they take cold or croup. It cured my baby boy of croup. I have introduced Peruna into six families since I received your last letter, and four have seen relief already."—Howard Andrew Sterner.

Mrs. J. H. Russell, 25 Horton Ave., Detroit, Mich., writes: "Peruna certainly did wonders for our little son, Arthur. For he has been the picture of health all summer. He has taken four bottles of Peruna, and I have followed your directions as carefully as I could. I am very happy with the results. I thank you very much for your interest in his case."—Mrs. J. H. Russell.

EYE-FIX
THE GREAT EYE REMEDY
Fixes all kinds of sore eyes.
Send 10c for sample to
Eye-Fix Remedy Co.,
Dept. E. Detroit, Mich.
Never accept a Substitute.
Sold by All Druggists and Opticians.

Preserves
—fruits, jellies, pickles or catsup are more tasty, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for
Refined Paraffine Wax
in every household. It is clean, tasteless and odorless—air, water and mold proof. Get a pound cake of it with a list of its many uses from your druggist or grocer. Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

OSCILLATION AND LYMPH INSTITUTE
For diseases of the Eye, Ear, Nose, Throat and Lungs. For Pelvic and Nervous Diseases of Women and Children. Specialties.
Offices, 501-502 Nixon Theater Building.
Office hours, 9 to 12 a. m.; 2 to 4 and 7 to 8 p. m. Wednesdays and Sundays by appointment only.

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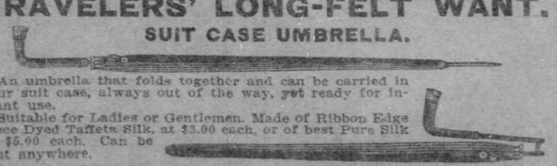
SUIT CASE UMBRELLA.

An umbrella that folds together and can be carried in your suit case, always out of the way, yet ready for instant use.
Suitable for Ladies or Gentlemen. Made of Ribbon Edge Piece Dyed Taffeta Silk, at $3.00 each, or of best Pure Silk at $5.00 each. Can be sent anywhere.
Mail Orders Filled Promptly. FOLDED.
HARRY C. SIRVAN,
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62d Year in Business. Oldest in Allegheny County.

THIS OFFER FOR MAY ONLY
During this month we will give a discount of 25 per cent on all teeth.
$20.00 Set of Teeth, 25 per cent off With Gold Crown and two Gold Fillings, FREE. $15.00
$15.00 Set of Teeth, 25 per cent off With one Gold Crown and one Gold Filling, FREE. $11.25
$12.00 Set of Teeth, 25 per cent off With Gold Crown Free. $9.00
$ 8.00 Set of Teeth - - - - - - $5.00
Remember, these are the best teeth, with which we give a guarantee for 20 years.
We offer $500 reward for the production of ONE PERSON having our guarantee whose teeth we have refused to repair FREE OF CHARGE.
These prices include PAINLESS EXTRACTION OR NO PAY. NO COCAINE, NO POISON, NO TORN MOUTHS.
Gold Crown, 22k Guaranteed, $3.50. Gold Filling, $1.00 Up.
Bridgework, Guaranteed, $3.50 Silver Filling, 50c
OPEN SUNDAYS, 10 TO 3:30. EVENINGS TO 8:30.
SCOTT DENTAL OFFICES,
628 PENN AVENUE

The Greatest Show Since Noah Left the Ark!
UNITED LABOR CARNIVAL
To be held under the auspices of the United Labor League of Western Pennsylvania.
Recreation Park, Allegheny,
JUNE 11 to 25,
Inclusive—Two Big Weeks.
50 Shows and Attractions 50
8 SENSATIONAL FREE ACTS 8
SEE THE GREAT AERODROME Bigger and Better Than All the Circuses Combined.
Shows and attractions by the Berger Exposition Co., Ltd., John S. Berger, General Manager Nixon theater building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LIVELY DEBATE ON THE BUDGET

It Will Characterize Meeting of French Chamber of Deputies.

ATTACK ON THE PAPACY

Socialists Will Press Fight for Suppression of the Embassy to Holy See—Military Service Law Up for Discussion. Loubet's New Name.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, May 28.—For work within the chamber, the deputies are divided by lot into a certain number of committees. This explains how a minority in opposition can find itself in the majority in a certain number of committees. The committees name the budget committee, and this is why this year there are a great many opponents of the cabinet, such as M. Doumor, M. Lockroy, M. Maret, M. Baudin and M. Jules Roche. As most of them are at the same time hard workers, they can make serious difficulties for the cabinet.

Nevertheless, governmental circles are quite reassured, in spite of the avowed hostility which exists between the president of the council of ministers and the president of the budget committee, M. Doumor. As is well known, the debate on the budget is a sort of review of all political questions. It is this debate which allows the chamber to have its say as to all incidents which have a bearing on the appropriations, the law on the two-year military service, as well as the law relating to workingmen's pensions, and even on the maintenance of the embassy to the vatican.

Hope to Suppress Embassy.

Apropos of the latter, the Socialists are hoping this year to have the embassy suppressed through the defeat of the necessary appropriation. They are counting for the attainment of this question upon the recall of the ambassador, M. Nisard, which has been France's reply to the papal protest against the visit of M. Loubet to Rome. It is possible the embassy may be suppressed. It is even probable, unless, between now and then, the pope resigns himself to sacrificing his secretary of state, the one who is responsible for his present policy.

The two-year military service law, adopted by the senate, has come before the chamber, which is debating it and will adopt it, for it has been promised to the people, and will be a great alleviation in the way of taxes for the army. The whole question is whether a two-year service, without any exemptions, will give an army as strong as the three-year service with exemptions. Gen. Andre is in favor of it, while old soldiers in the chamber oppose it. Gen. Andre's victory is not doubtful. Unfortunately it will entail new sacrifices in the budget, but they will be nothing beside those that the institution of workingmen's pensions will necessitate, and which must be considered. Thus, the first necessary expenses are estimated at $16,000,000. But it is also said that M. Rouvier will make it his task to find the $16,000,000 if he is spared the venture of an income tax. All these difficulties will make the coming debate on the budget very lively.

Col. Marchand's Explanation.

Col. Marchand has taken no less than five columns in the Temps to tell why he sent in his resignation from the army, which appears today irrevocable and which saddens many good Frenchmen who see with grief the premature end of the career of this soldier, who was filled with the spirit of honor and duty. He succumbed to bad advice which the good will of Gen. Andre was not able to offset.

The department of the Gironde last Sunday elected a senator in place of M. Trarieux. The senator-elect is named Courriegelongue. He calls himself an agricultural Republican, which has permitted both the partisans and the opponents of the government to appropriate him and to call it a victory.

President Loubet made a great hit the next day at Arras. The president was cheered and was given a flattering appellation which he will be likely to bear in history—that of the "Father of Peace." To keep the peace is, in fact, the chief concern of this man, who has become popular through his good nature and his simplicity, and who, it may be said, has restored France to her former position among the powers of Europe.

J. CORNELY.

LONDON THEATERS HAVE HAD WRETCHED SEASON

It Is Estimated That They Have Lost $500,000 as a Whole.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 28.—Never in the memory of the oldest theatrical managers have the London theaters done so badly as during the present year. Failures have followed failures, and it is estimated that at least $500,000 must have been lost in one playhouse and another. The receipts at one of the most important ticket offices in Bond street during the first fortnight in May were $25,000 less than during the corresponding period last year.

One manager suggests as a reason for the lack of patronage that possibly the public taste is changing, and that the managers have yet to discover what their patrons want.

Of the few successful productions of the year Mr. Charles Frohman has had what some envious persons consider more than a fair share. He is now busy sowing the seed with which he hopes to reap a golden harvest when good times come.

Mr. Frohman's latest arrangement is for Mr. William Gillette to appear in London next April for the season. He will be seen in a new comedy, which he will play here previous to its production in the United States. This comedy is by Mr. Gillette himself, and was written during his engagement in New York last year in "The Admirable Crichton."

MUST LETTER AUTOS.

Peculiar Saxon Rule Regarding Participants in the International Cup Race.

DRESDEN, May 28.—(Copyright Cable.)—Interest in the international automobile cup race is rapidly rising to far-reaching importance. The race has just been officially recognized in a novel manner.

The Saxon minister of the interior has issued an ordinance requiring all foreign automobiles running in Saxony with the view of participating in the international cup race, to have distinguishing signs, consisting of the letters "G. B." attached to the rear of their machines, the letters to be brightly illuminated at night.

... preservative LAWRENCE Stain ...

INDIA CLINGS TO FETISH WORSHIP

Implements of Vocations Are Deified at Certain Spring Festival.

THEOSOPHISTS COMBAT THIS

Mrs. Besant Plans to Establish 200 Schools in the Empire—Religious Census Shows That Only One Per Cent of Natives Are Christianized.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

LONDON, May 28.—An extraordinary story of Indian idolatry appears in a newly published blue book. It appears that at the time of the spring equinox there is a fetish festival called Sri Panchami, when every person is bound to worship the implements or insignia of the vocation by which he lives. The soldier worships his sword, the cultivator his plough, the money lender his ledger, and so on. A description of how some orderlies in Simla carried out this observance is worth mention.

About 30 worshippers met on a flat roof on one of the government buildings, among their number being a priest—Punjabi Brahman. A large packing case, draped in plantain leaves and branches of the sacred pipal tree, was placed as an altar, surmounted by an office dispatch box, while on top of this was placed, as the principal fetish, an ordinary English made glass inkpot with a screw top. It was surrounded by penholders, pencils and other writing accessories used by government officials, and greatly decorated with red tape.

The usual formulae of food offerings and text recitals were gone through in all solemnity. The worship of "red tape," so proverbial in English governmental circles, is evidently more universal than one had thought.

Apart from the absurdity of the proceedings, it is truly pathetic to hear of such hopeless ignorance in a country where so much "civilizing" and missionary labor have been frequently spent. Only this week Mrs. Annie Besant, the world-famed theosophist, has been giving an account in London of her Indian labors. The best that can be said of her work has been said by a government inspector: "You are doing what the government schools were meant to do, but cannot."

The schools under Mrs. Besant's management number 800 boys and 90 girls. Another girls' college is being built at Benares, and Mrs. Besant hopes in time to have 200 schools throughout India. They are taught the learning of the west, undivorced from the Indian religions. They discourage child marriages and the work of the theosophists may prove a valuable aid in preparing the oriental mind for more definite Christian teaching.

An interesting census of the religions of India has lately been taken. Of the population 70 per cent have been returned as Hindoo, 21 per cent of Modammedan, 3 per cent as Buddhists, and the same proportion as Animistic, 1 per cent as Christian and a balance of a little more than 1 per cent is made up of Sheks, Parsees and Jews.

The oldest of the religions undoubtedly is Animism, best known in the European mind as Fetishism. Mr. Risley, who has given to the religions of India many years of study, has defined the strange religions as follows:

What the Animist worships and seeks by all means to influence and conciliate is the shifting and shadowy company of unknown powers or influence making for evil rather than good, which reside in the primeval forests, in the crumbling hills, in the rushing river, in the spreading tree, which gives its spring to the tiger, its venom to the snake; which generates jungle fever and walks walks abroad in jungle fever and walks abrod in the terrible guise of cholera, smallpox and murrain. Closer than this he does not seek to define the object to which he offers his victim, or whose symbol he daubs, with vermillion at the appointed season. Some sort of power is there, and that is enough for him.

Mr. Risley used to dispense justice in a small subdivisional court, where, between the seat of the magistrate and the multitude there was tied a fragment of a tiger's tail. When members of certain tribes came into court to give evidence they took a peculiar, but most impressive oath. Holding the tiger skin in one hand, the witness began by invoking the power of the sun and the moon, and after asseverating his intention to tell the truth, he ended by devoting himself to be devoured by the power of the tiger in case he should tell a lie.

LONDON IS SUFFERING FROM A LACK OF ICE

Unusually Hot Summer Has Rendered the Supply Wholly Inadequate.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 28.—London has experienced many strange samples of weather during the week. For the last two days it has been almost as humid as in New York. On Thursday the thermometer rose to 78 degrees Fahrenheit, the highest for the year.

So far there has been a great deal of sunshine, but much heavy rain, too, while on two days London was, for a space of time, plunged into the blackest darkness by dense overhead fogs. The first was on Sunday, when people had to take lunch under electric light or gas; again on Friday morning, when the business of the day was commenced by the aid of artificial light and to the roar of thunder, which had been expected for quite two days, so oppressive and close had it been. The thunderstorm cleared the air and made living in London somewhat pleasanter, but the heat has renewed the demand for ice, which, as is usual, is so hard to get in London in hot weather, that the Lancet takes up the cry and says:

"It seems ridiculous that in the English summer, the demand for ice should not be sufficient to warrant the establishment of a special agency for its supply. Such a scheme would be widely appreciated, and would succeed as soon as the public realized how much better and healthier it is to have their food kept cool during the hot days of summer."

AMERICANS IN LUCERNE.

Alpine Season Promises to Be a Record One—Englishman's Peril.

LUCERNE, May 28.—(Copyright Cable.)—Americans once more are making Lucerne peculiarly their own for the summer. This is particularly noticeable in the golf club now, the president of which is the grand duke Michael of Russia.

The Alpine climbing promises to be a record one. Snow has already disappeared below 3,000 feet. The best guides have been engaged in advance for the season by well-known climbers. Ascents have been very perilous this month, but were undertaken by many. A storm overtook Mr. Hasler, an English Alpinist, on the summit of the Matterhorn. He was unable to descend and was compelled to traverse a plain to the summit of the Matterhorn, before he was able to reach the Urbach valley.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward, Reformer; Also a Successful Mother

Janet Ward, Daughter of Mrs. Humphrey Ward and Grand-Niece of Matthew Arnold, and Her Husband, George Trevelyan, Son of Sir. George Trevelyan, the Historian and Grand-Nephew of Macauley.

LONDON, May 18.—Although Mrs. Humphrey Ward is seriously given to many sorts of reforms, and is a niece of Matthew Arnold, and is one of the most learned women novelists of our day, yet she finds time and inclination somehow to be an uncommonly successful mother. Her three children join their father in idolizing her and waiting on her, tiptoeing when she dozes, rushing into action at her slightest beck, and revering her always as above the other powers and principalities of their world. The son—his name, of course, is Arnold—is a fine young man—almost as handsome as his father—who is now almost ready to emerge into the world of letters from university life.

No Member of the family could be otherwise than literary, so it follows that the first son-in-law elected to membership in this select family circle bears a name famous in the book world. George Macaulay Trevelyan, who has just married Janet, the second of the Ward daughters, is one of the editors of "The New Liberal Review," author of "England in the Age of Wycliffe" and other historical studies; and is son and heir of the Rt. Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, whose recent history of the American Revolution has won so much praise in England and America. Sir George is also distinguished as being the nephew of Lord Macaulay, the historian.

The Ward daughters have been much in America, and although not famous as beauties, are as charming in manner as they are cultured in mind.

BECOMING HATS FOR CHAUFFEURS

They Have Really Been Designed by Parisian Milliners.

TWO AUTO RECORDS BROKEN

Society for the Protection of Animals Awards Gold Medal to an American Horse Trainer—Bicycle Trailers Receive Classification.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, May 28.—Parisians enjoyed typical holiday weather this week. Country spots around the city, which are now looking their best, were much invaded. Sunshades were greatly in evidence, and cafe terraces were crowded.

Two automobile records were broken this week at Arras, in the light vehicle class. Beconnais and Baras made a dead heat for a broken mile from a standing start. The record was 1:01. In the same class Hanroit made the best record for a kilometre, flying start, in 28:1 seconds. In the Volture class, Wagner, on a Darracq, made the best time in 1:22.

At last a really artistic automobile hat for women has appeared, and so fair chaffeurs need no longer be such frights when they appear on the road. The hat is Louis XVI. form, of Panama straw, with sides raised and front and brim lowered. A decoration is formed of two white wings, posed flat. A silk hood, fitting close, descends from the interior of the hat, covering the hair and ears, and is buttoned under the chin.

Awards of the Societe Protectrice des Animaux, made this week, include a gold medal for Eugene Liegh, an American trainer established at Chantilly. About Leigh the report says:

"His methods of training are absolutely exempt from brutality. The perfect condition of the stables, and the special care given the horses denote a protector of the first order."

The Conseil d'Etat has just decided a weighty matter of how bicycle trailers are to be classed for taxation. These little wheeled carts, towed about by bicycles, are very popular in Paris, but have never been taxed, no one being able to say whether they should be classed as bicycles, automobiles or carriages. The statesmen wrestled with the matter a whole afternoon and decided that, as bicycle was a trailer, and was evidently a bicycle built for two, the combination should be taxed as a tandem.

MARK TWAIN ACTUALLY MAKES A WITTY RETORT

Notable Incident Occurs at Reception Given by a Florentine Club.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

FLORENCE, May 28.—Prof. Celli, a celebrated Florentine portraitist, has just forwarded a remarkable portrait of Mark Twain to St. Louis.

The Ponte Vecchio club honored Mark Twain by a big dinner party, attended by members and friends. Mr. Keene, the American consul, proposed the toast of the evening. Mr. Twain surprised himself, under the influence of his entourage, in a witty and brilliant reply.

Among the guests were Gen. Sartorius, Dr. Garry, Messrs. Beer, Bruce, Gibbon, Cobb, Havemeyer, Titcombe, Kerr and Lawson.

OAKWOOD PARK TODAY

Grand free concert. Colonial Comedy 4—L. Claire McLaughlin, Musical Smith, Whistler Kelly, Edith Lenox, Earl Lindsay, Lawrence Blackford. Gala free picnic tomorrow, Decoration day. Dancing, games, etc. Shelter if it rains.

Cascade Park, Decoration Day.
P. & L. E. train leaves at 9 o'clock, city time. Fare, 85 cents.

Are you interested in good paint—write or 'phone LAWRENCE.

RATE WAR WILL BE SHORT ONE

This Is the Opinion in Steamboat Circles at Liverpool.

MANY LINES ARE PASSIVE

Cunard Line, It Is Believed, Will Stick to Present Figures—Glasgow Lines View the Situation With Equanimity—Lloyds Begin to Cut.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 28.—The situation in Liverpool, over the Atlantic rate-cutting war, remains one of suspense. The opinion prevails that the Cunard line will keep its rates as at present, and that the action of the continental lines will not influence that company in any way.

Owing to the facilities they enjoy under an agreement with the Hungarian government, the companies which have headquarters at Liverpool are simply awaiting developments. A similar report comes from Glasgow, where the Allan and Anchor lines have their headquarters. From the special circumstances attending the Clyde traffic, the hope prevails that it will not be necessary to disturb the present summer emigrant passenger rates. The Glasgow companies, as a whole, are viewing a possible war with equanimity.

The belief prevails in Liverpool that the war must be of short duration. This feeling is based on the general ground that the continental lines are as averse to losing money as the British.

"Neither the Germans nor anybody else," said a steamship owner, "can continue carrying passengers long at a loss of $10 per head, the regular emigrant fare to New York being almost at rock bottom price—just enough to enable the companies to make a living profit."

As an instance of the absurdity of the new rate he pointed out that, supposing an emigrant chose to cross the channel before sailing for America, the fare to Bologne would be 25 shillings to feed the passenger upon during the voyage across the Atlantic.

Still, the cutting would injure the emigrant traffic of this country to some extent, and other shipping companies might find it necessary to reduce the rate, but to nothing so low as $10. The Liverpool agents of the North German Lloyd Co. on Thursday opened bookings at the $10 rate in Cherbourg, but it is too early yet to say with what success.

Curious Epidemic in Allegheny.

There is an epidemic which physicians think is related to the horse malady of "pink eye" raging in lower Allegheny. For weeks past people in that part of the city have been complaining of sore eyes and it was not known just what the cause of the trouble was until a few days ago, when it was learned a similar affliction was raging in Bellevue and Avalon.

Consider D'Oyley a Suicide.

PARIS, May 28.—The autopsy on the remains of Allister Evans, known as Viscount D'Oyley, son of the American dentist, Dr. John Evans, who died Thursday in this city as the result of a bullet wound under mysterious circumstances, was held today. The result was not announced, but it is understood that the authorities are satisfied that it resulted from suicide.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition
The Age Wonder
Now Open at St. Louis
Next Week it Will Be Booming

Reservations should be made today for tomorrow and next day, or for any time next week or on week following, on the World's Fair Special or the St. Louis Limited of the Pennsylvania-Vandalia Short Line, leaving Pittsburgh Union station daily at 2 p. m. and at 9:10 p. m., Pittsburgh time.

St. Louis world's fair fares on round-trip tickets from Pittsburgh over Pennsylvania Lines, $16.50, $20, $25, according to time limit. Now is the time to start. Everything fresh and new at the biggest show on earth. Inquire at any Pennsylvania ticket office or address J. K. Dillon, District Passenger Agent, Pennsylvania Short Line, room 515 Park building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNHAPPY STORY OF YOUNG BRIDE

Wedded at 16, She Finds Herself a Few Months Later Without Husband or Home.

SENTENCE DAY IN COURT

Former Creditors of J. Henry Jahn File Bill Against His Wife, Alleging Fraudulent Conveyance of Property on Part of the Husband.

The troubles of a girl bride and the story of her unhappy career was told in the testimony in the divorce suit of Mildred A. Penson against William Penson. She was but 16 years of age when married and her short marital life, full of unhappiness, terminated in the departure of her husband and the ejectment of mother and baby from their home because of overdue rent.

In her petition for alimony the wife sets forth that her husband was associated with the firm of Robert Rawsthorne Engraving Company and earned $25 a week. In her testimony before the commissioner she said the contribution to their household, when it was established, was a picture, a table and two chairs. The rest of the furniture she took along from her parents' home.

They were married in Youngstown in November, 1897, and returned to the home of her father Henry T. Roberts, in Parker street, Pittsburgh. On the day of their marriage he announced to her that if she thought he had sowed all his wild oats she was badly mistaken, and that night he substantiated his statement by staying out all night.

That was the beginning of their troubles and he afterward became abusive, according to the evidence, on one occasion, choking her until finger marks were left on her neck for a week. This episode resulted in him being ordered from the house by her father, but he was permitted to return on his promise to do better.

On another occasion he beat her with his belt because she commented on the company he kept, then left, returning at 4 a. m. and kicked her out of bed.

When she asked him to pay the board, she said, he refused to do so and said as she was working she could do it herself. She had been working as a bookkeeper for a caterer.

Then they went to housekeeping on a small scale, and three weeks later, or on May 1, 1898, he left and the landlord terminated their use of the domicile.

The testimony in the divorce suit of Mary E. McCauley against W. H. McCauley has been filed. They were married in August, 1885, and sometime later the husband began drinking and became abusive, beating and threatening his wife on several occasions, so it was testified.

In the suit of Glanche B. Hahn against Paul Hahn, the testimony shows they were married on April 5, 1894, and that he deserted her in September, 1898, disappearing at the time.

Libels were entered as follows: Annabel Dietrich against William Dietrich, alleging desertion; James E. Thorne against Minnie E. Thorne, alleging desertion.

Mrs. Mary C. Darlington has filed a bill in equity against the Pennsylvania railroad to restrain it from further proceedings against her in the attempt to lay tracks through "Guyasuta," her homestead on the Allegheny river above Sharpsburg. In December, 1902, the company began condemnation proceedings to obtain a right of way but these were not pushed and Mrs. Darlington understood they had been abandoned. Lately she has been notified that they will be taken up. She avers that the plans filed are vague, that she is ignorant of the extent to which she would be damaged and that the company's present right of way is sufficient.

Bequests to Charities.

The will of Sarah Ann McQuiston, late of Pittsburgh, has been probated. The estate is valued at $9,000. A brother, James McQuiston, is left the income of $2,000, that sum to pass to the Aged People's Home, United Presbyterian, at Wilkinsburg. The same institution is left the residue of the decedent's Castle Shannon railroad bonds, after a number of bequests to relatives are paid. Ten shares of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company stock are left to the women's board of missions of the United Presbyterian church and the same number of shares to the Freedmen's mission. The residue is left to Bella K. Turner.

Elizabeth Shoemaker, late of Allegheny, leaves $10 each to the 10 "poorest churches in the diocese for holy masses for her soul," and the residue of a $5,000 estate to her five children.

In criminal court a process was issued for A. Lebrecht, who is the defendant in a suit for selling liquor illegally, and the prosecutor in the case of Frederick Dornin, constable of Glassport, convicted of extortion. Lebrecht pleaded guilty to the charge against him and Dornin stood trial and was convicted. Both men were to have been sentenced together, but as Lebrecht failed to put in an appearance Dornin's sentence was postponed. Lebrecht alleges that when he was under indictment for selling liquor illegally Dornin offered to settle the case for $25. When Lebrecht is arrested, both men will be sentenced.

Severe Sentence for Gambling.

B. Anderson, who pleaded no defense to keeping a gambling house at McKees Rocks, was fined $100 and costs and sent to the workhouse for six months. John Reese, indicted with him, was fined $25 and costs and sent to the workhouse for three months. Joseph Horne was fined $20 and costs and sentenced to serve one day in jail. He pleaded guilty to being a common gambler.

John Nismensky and August Colteryahu were each fined $50 and costs on charges of selling adultered food.

F. D. Meyers and others have begun equity proceedings in common pleas court No. 2 against Mary A. Jahn to have a deed cancelled. The plaintiffs are former creditors of J. Henry Jahn, and allege he placed property in his wife's name to defraud creditors. It is alleged he had the property in his possession when he went into bankruptcy and afterward when discharged from bankruptcy had it reconveyed to him. He has since conveyed it to his wife, it is alleged. Attorney W. C. McClure filed the bill.

In quarter sessions court this week, the argument list will be taken up. Judges Collier and Macfarlane will preside and when the list is finished will be replaced by the judges of common pleas court No. 2.

Among the cases to be argued are two in which the defendants were charged with murder, although neither was convicted of the capital crime.

Dago Annie's Defense.

Annie Albright, colored, better known as "Dago Annie," was convicted of voluntary manslaughter for the killing of her alleged husband, George Bolloni. The killing occurred in a Wylie avenue house near Logan street on the night of October 31, 1903. She was tried at the present term of court. She claimed, as a defense, that Bolloni committed suicide while she was in the room.

Lawrence Later was convicted of manslaughter for the death of Stanley Brostosky, which occurred near Bridgeville on January 1, 1904. The jury in the case, when it first returned to the court room, rendered a wrong verdict and was sent out the second time, returning another verdict that could not be accepted. While the jury sat in the box a proper verdict was rendered. The counsel for the defense claimed the verdict was dictated by the attorney for the commonwealth.

Argument will also be made for Dr. D. V. Thompson of Coraopolis, convicted of a misdemeanor on a charge made by Fernie L. Smith of Bellevue. The appeal of Dr. N. Penrose will also be heard for a new trial. He was alleged to have performed a criminal operation.

LICENSES ARE GRANTED.

Liquor Dealers Penalized 30 Days Secure Necessary Papers.

In quarter sessions court yesterday Judges Collier and Macfarlane made the following order regarding the liquor dealers who were penalized 30 days: "And now, to wit: May 28, 1904, after hearing, the following persons are granted licenses to sell liquors by retail, but no license will be issued before May 30, 1904."

In the order made for wholesale liquor dealers the word wholesale was substituted for retail. During the morning several of the persons penalized were at the court house and were under the impression that the court would grant the licenses yesterday, so as to allow them to open early tomorrow morning, but their hopes were not realized. The clerk of courts and the treasurer's office will remain open tomorrow morning out of courtesy, the day being a legal holiday.

The judges made an order regarding the transfer of liquor licenses, which sets forth that when a saloon is closed for transfer a notice of at least 13 by 8 inches must be posted in a conspicuous place on the front door, stating that the premises are closed pending transfer, and bearing the names of the owner of the saloon and the transferee. When the transfer is called for a hearing the court must be shown satisfactory proof that the required notice was posted.

LEGAL BRIEFS.

A petition signed by 90 per cent of the property owners of Reflectorville asking that the village be included in the proposed borough of Carrick, was filed.

A detective's license was refused Frank Jey.

Charles Darrow, H. W. Ely and David Baxter were appointed constables at Kennywood.

Lizzie Ellis has entered suit against Margaret McGrew for $5,000 damages, alleging slander.

The Dunn Manufacturing Company has filed application in common pleas court No. 2 for a decree in dissolution.

W. C. Stephenson was released from the workhouse on habeas corpus proceedings. He was committed for 90 days on a charge of gambling by Magistrate Abernathey.

Judge Buffington in the United States district court set next Thursday for the day to dispose of the case of Dr. Clarence L. McGill, recently convicted of counterfeiting.

A charter has been granted to the Lithuaina Literary association of Pittsburgh and also one to the St. Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran church of Allegheny. The final order was made in the dissolution of William Yagle & Co., Ltd.

The following executions were issued yesterday: D. R. McNaught vs. Mrs. Priscella Suttle et al, $118 63; Raffaele Di Biasi vs. Rosairo Spadaro, $101 50; C. Webster vs. Lena and Samuel Fryer, $39; C. K. Hill vs. Electric Supply Company, $3,799 95.

In the United States district court Judge Buffington granted an injunction staying the sale, under an execution, of the property of Samuel C. Broida, doing business as the Eastern Credit Company of Carnegie. A petition in bankruptcy was filed against Broida and the court appointed Justus Mulert receiver.

A petition was presented asking that Thaddeus F. Farries be appointed auditor of Reserve township, vice George W. Scott, resigned. June 4 was fixed for a hearing. A like petition asked for the appointment of A. D. Walker as tax collector of Carnegie, vice J. B. Iliffe, deceased. There will be a hearing on June 11.

In quarter sessions court a petition was presented asking that the debts of the Versailles township school board be settled. Part of the township has been annexed to the Eighth ward, McKeesport. There are some debts outstanding and it is asked that the old district, as well as the part in the city, be held responsible for them. W. A. Seifert was appointed adjuster.

Charles Weidman has entered suit against the United Cigar Stores Company, alleging the violation of an agreement between them for his services. He says that on October 13, 1902, the defendants entered into an agreement with him and Charles Moye for the purchase of the tobacco stores of Weidman & Moye, and a part of the contract was that the company should engage Weidman as general manager of their stores in Allegheny county for a period of one year, at a salary of $3,300. He began working on November 1, 1902, but he says he was discharged by the company on April 30, 1903.

TECHNOLOGY CLOSER TO UNION WITH HARVARD

Many Conservatives Now Believe That Institute Would Gain by the Change.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., May 28.—The proposed union of Harvard and the Institute of Technology continues to attract attention among members of both institutions, and although it is undoubtedly true that a large number of the Technogoly alumni are strongly opposed to the idea, as one of the number stated a day or two ago in a long and outspoken article. Nevertheless, what appears to be a sober second thought has led some of the conservatives to prepare a counter protest indorsing what Tech. had done in making overtures to Harvard.

The signers of the second document hold that it will be to the advantage of the Institute of Technology to join hands with Harvard for the sake of financial benefit under the McKay bequest, and for the sake of allowing the Institute to assume what is held to be its true position, that of an institute for graduate research. It is a curious coincidence, and very fortunate, that in a few days, on the 6th, 7th and 8th of June, is to be held the first great gathering of Technology alumni, who will then have a good opportunity to manifest their feeling in this matter of a union.

The condition of the 'varsity crew can hardly be said to be in a completely satisfactory condition. Several times in the last two weeks the crew has been beaten in short brushes with the crew of the Union Boat club, which will row in the American Henley at Philadelphia. Frank Macomber, who captained the 1904 crew, which won the class championship, was put in at stroke. He has been stroking the third crew to victory over the second ay after day, and a number of oarsmen have been looking for his promotion right along. He has been coming nearest the stroke that Coach Colson is trying to teach, and he has been getting better drive into the crews. The order of the men at present is as follows: Macomber, stroke; Duffy, 7; Filley, 6; Lawrence, 5; Shuebruck, 4; Swain, 3; Smith, 2; Dillingham, bow.

Professor A. S. Hill, '53, one of Harvard's oldest professors, having been appointed assistant professor in 1872, and Boyeston, professor of rhetoric in 1876, an English authority of world-wide reputation, has tendered his resignation as a member of the faculty to take effect September 1.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Figures Giving Condition of New York Institutions, Issued by the Clearing House.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(Special.)—Today's weekly statement of the associated banks was regarded in Wall street as one of the most curious ever put out by the clearing house, the $16,070,100 decrease in loans and the $13,272,600 gain in specie being the features of chief surprise. Surplus increased $16,688,050, and the banks lost some $2,000,000 in public deposits as a result of last Wednesday's government withdrawals. The changes reported by the large banks are peculiarly interesting. Noteworthy changes from last Saturday in cash holding of separate institutions figured out for The Sunday Gazette from this afternoon's individual statements are as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	......	$70,000
Manhattan Co.	$1,375,000	......
Merchants National	137,000	......
Mechanics National	......	785,000
Bank of America	619,000	......
National City	2,997,000	......
Chemical National	......	351,000
American Exchange	......	451,000
Commerce	......	123,000
North America	105,000	......
Hanover National	1,337,000	......
Corn Exchange	516,000	......
National Park	......	1,951,000
Fourth National	......	1,006,000
First National	8,685,000	......
Chase National	1,490,000	......

Important changes in the loan accounts were as follows:

	Increase.	Decrease.
Bank of New York	......	$511,000
Manhattan Co.	......	633,000
Merchants National	......	404,000
Mechanics National	$2,000	......
Bank of America	......	59,000
National City	......	11,638,000
Chemical National	63,000	......
American Exchange	......	78,000
Commerce	......	1,787,000
Mercantile National	......	509,000
North America	......	1,748,000
Hanover National	......	662,000
First National	289,000	......
Importers and Traders	......	289,000
National Park	......	483,000
Lincoln National	1,174,000	......
First National	......	298,000
Chase National	......	2,389,000
Fourth National	......	518,000
Seaboard National	......	197,000

NO RESPITE FOR MURDERER WITH LONG BAD RECORD

COLUMBUS, O., May 28.—Gov. Herrick today declined to interfere with the sentence of Carl Berg, sentenced to be electrocuted next Friday. Berg killed a tramp in a box car at Wauseon after having robbed him. It develops that Berg, who is but 20 years of age, had served one term in the Iowa penitentiary and was under sentence to the Minnesota reformatory when convicted, having escaped for the fourth time.

Councilman Files Answer.

James Penman, president of the West Homestead council, has filed his answer to the quo warranto proceedings instituted against him by Walter Terrill, whom he displaced. Penman avers that Terrill was ousted because of his disregard of parliamentary procedure and his course in proceeding irregularly. Penman denies that Terrill was menaced to compel him to retire.

Japanese Kindliness Is Shown.

SEOUL, KOREA, May 27.—(4 p. m.)—The kindliness of the Japanese to their prisoners has been exemplified by the sending to the homes of two wounded Cossacks photographs of the men, showing them to be alive and safe.

100 Years Old, It Keeps Her Alive Yet.

An old lady past her 100th year has by advice of her physician used Speer's Port Grape and Burgundy daily for the past 39 years and she says Speer's Wine is prolonging her life.

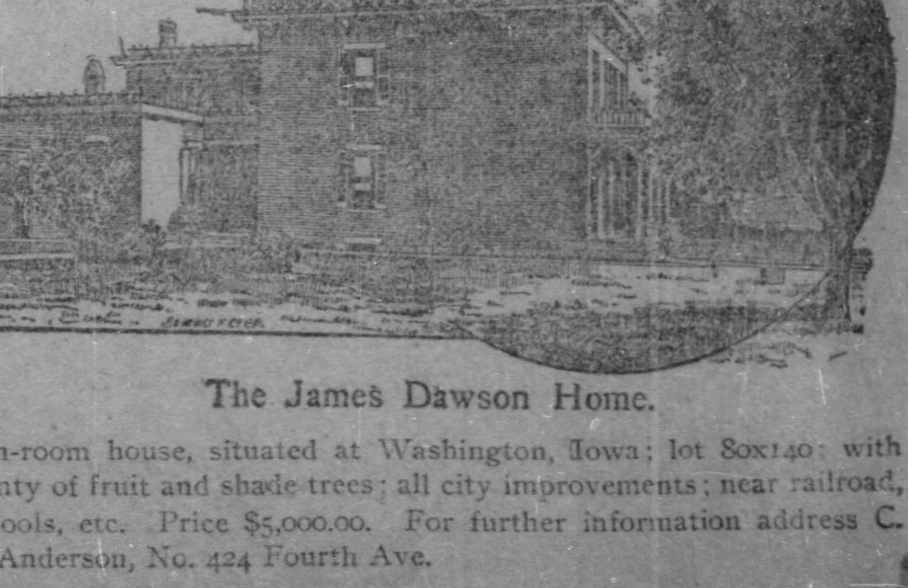
Now well and hearty she was 100 years old in October, 1903. Her name and address is Ann Betts, East Orange, N. J. The Speer N. J. Wine Co., Passaic, N. J. Sold by druggists.

EDISON or VICTOR
FOR
Decoration Day Entertainment.
They are also being generally used for
SUMMER OUTINGS
DISTANCE LENDS ENCHANTMENT.
VICTOR MUSIC for porch and lawn parties is JUST THE THING—in fact, IT'S THE "FAD."
They Reproduce True to Life—With Greater Volume.
You Should Have One—Your Neighbor Has One.
Ask your neighbor whether a home is complete without one of our TALKING MACHINES
We have them from $10.00 to $75.00
Over 40,000 records to select from.
Easy Terms if Desired.
We have sold thousands of them at
$1 down, $1 per week

"HIS MASTER'S VOICE"
WE HAVE MANY MORE TO SELL AT THE SAME TERMS
BUY FROM HEADQUARTERS
The THEO. F. BENTEL Co.
Pittsburgh's Largest Talking Machine House.
433 Wood Street Telephone 1940 Court 433 Wood Street
NOTE—Write for catalogs and record exchange card so you can trade your old records in for new ones. This is for out-of-town customers also.
Special Notice—Store open until noon DECORATION DAY.

Where Ocean Breezes and Woodland Zephyrs Blend.
INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
The Opportunity of a Lifetime.
To introduce our splendid realty proposition to the public we have decided to make a SPECIAL OFFER of 60 superbly located building lots, high and dry, near the main thoroughfare of a thriving village, not in scrub oak and distant parts, but in the midst of high-grade property and near all public improvements.
These lots will be sold for $50 each, on easy payments of $1 down and $1 per month. Nothing like it ever heard of before.
They are in the village of Pleasantville, New Jersey, not outside, mark you, and are within 15 minutes of
ATLANTIC CITY
The World's Greatest Resort.
All the advantages of which can be enjoyed at minimum cost.
DEED, Including Guarantee of Title, FREE.
Money refunded if not as represented. No mortgages, no interest, no taxes until 1906, best located ground in Pleasantville, 50 feet higher and overlooking ATLANTIC CITY.
REMEMBER that Pleasantville is up to the minute, possesses fine churches, excellent schools, good stores, electric light, etc., etc. A particular place for particular people. Trolley and train service to and from Atlantic City every few minutes; three railroads.
A home by the sounding sea. These lots are better than those being sold in this section for $250.00. Our deeds and plans are of record. We own this land clear of all incumbrances. You need not build. Values have increased over 500% in three years.
BEAR IN MIND that Pleasantville has doubled its population in three years.
GUARANTEE that if by the spring of 1905 the lot you buy is not worth 25% over the price you paid us, based on the selling price of adjoining lots in May, 1905, we will refund your money with 6% interest. If you should die before your payments are completed we will deed the property, free and clear, to your heirs or estate.
In cases of sickness or loss of employment we will grant you a reasonable extension and safeguard your equity.
Not more than three lots to one person.
DON'T WAIT! DON'T HESITATE! DO IT NOW!
Address at once for Maps, Booklets and Full Information.
O'DONNELL REALTY CO.,
PLEASANTVILLE, N. J.

What's the Big Attraction?
We could *TELL* you that the big attraction at our new Bessemer Building showroom is the grandest display of Mantels, Hardwood Floors and Chandeliers ever assembled in these parts.
But only "telling" you doesn't satisfy you or us. See it with your own eyes. Then you will not alone appreciate the displays, but know the remarkable opportunities as well.
THE EAST END MANTEL AND TILE CO.
5914-16 Baum Street, 295 East. Both 'Phones
221 Bessemer Bldg., Sixth St. and Duquesne Way.

THIS MODERN

The James Dawson Home.
Ten-room house, situated at Washington, Iowa; lot 80x140; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; all city improvements; near railroad, schools, etc. Price $5,000.00. For further information address C. C. Anderson, No. 424 Fourth Ave.

PRISONERS TRY TO GET TOBACCO

Inmates at County Work House Manage to Escape Keen Eyes of Guards.

SMUGGLE WEED FROM OUTSIDE

Old Cigar Stumps Are Seized Upon Eagerly by the Men Working Outside. Their Charity is Extended to the Men in Their Range.

Life in the workhouse is anything but interesting, according to those who have been compelled to sojourn there because of some breach of the laws; but, as in almost any place, however unpleasant the environment, there are diversions that in a measure relieve the monotony of existence. This is the substance of a statement made several days ago by an Allegheny county man who practiced strict dieting and other unfamiliar forms of unpleasant routine for 90 days because he was convicted of selling liquor without a license. It was in a township where there is not a licensed house that this man violated the Brooks law under pressure of great public demand. In speaking of his days in the workhouse he said:

"There is one object in the life of a prisoner at Claremont that keeps his mind somewhat off other things, and that is to get tobacco. To a man who has used the weed for years it is a terrible shock to be confined within an institution where the use of tobacco is not permitted, and where there is very slight chances of getting any.

"For several weeks I suffered and during my waking hours longed for a piece of tobacco as a solace to my nerves. At night I dreamed I was in a toby factory and that right at my feet lay heaps of sweet-smelling scrap. Invariably when, in my dream, I grabbed eagerly for a handful I would wake to hear the guards walking steadily up and down the long silent ranges."

How Charles Managed.

"Then one day as I sat idle, thinking of all the good tobacco I had given away to friends during my life I got into a conversation with a colored prisoner who was white-washing my cell.

"'Do you ever get any tobacco, Charley?' I asked him.

"'Yes; I nearly always have some about my clothes, but today I have none. Often I have to do outside work, and I find butts and snipes. It's no trouble to hide them about your clothes, and then I chew them after the day's work is over and I am sitting in the cell.'

"'Will you have any tomorrow?' I asked, eagerly.

"'Well, if Hoboken play ball tomorrow I'll have lots of it, because I am working out tomorrow. If I get any I'll come and see you.'

"That night I could not sleep for thinking about the prospect of getting a chew. Of course, in any place but the workhouse a man would not think of chewing a bit of tobacco that had been smoked by another man, but when you have been weeks without it you will chew anything. It rained hard during the night, and I was afraid Hoboken and the other team would postpone that game, and then there would be no tobacco.

He Made a Trade.

"Next evening Charley passed my cell and slipped me several water-soaked snipes. I laid them out to dry and at supper talked with a negro who occupied the cell next to mine. I told him about my snipes, and he offered to exchange half a package of Five Brothers for them. I agreed only too willingly and the trade was made in a few minutes. I wondered at the man's preference for cigar butts and the next day spoke to him about it. What he told me was amusing.

"'It's just this way,' he said. 'When I get a snipe I put it into my mouth early in the evening and suck it until bedtime. Then I sleep with it in my mouth all night. In the morning I have a fine after taste. You can't get that with other tobacco.'

"I laughed heartily at this, for I had never heard such philosophy before; and then I asked him where he managed to get the package of tobacco. He told me that while he was working out in the gardens near the railroad track several days before a colored man passed and, without a saying a word to attract the attention of the guard, had quietly dropped the package of tobacco. This may or may not have been true, but I soon discovered that nearly every colored man in the range I was in had tobacco all the time. I cultivated the good-will of these fellows, and during the remainder of my term I was never without a chew."

FLY-LINE IN SKYSCRAPERS IS PURELY IMAGINATION

Vigorous Protest by Frick Building Tenant Against the Rental Agent's Alluring Fiction.

"The 'fly-line?' It's all nonsense," declared an officer of a company which occupies a suite of rooms on one of the top floors of the Frick building. "When we were considering the advisability of removing our offices here the attractiveness or being up to such a height that the alleged frail wings of the house-fly could never lift that pest to the offices were alluringly held out to us.

"Summer came and again it came. Some of us talked it over and agreed during that first hot summer that the flies were particularly strong that year, and the fact that they were pestering us could be explained on that basis and not on the other ground that the real estate agent had merely discovered another pleasant way of making sky-scraping offices desirable. Last summer we found, however, that the strength of the flies was inheritable and already this year some extra-strong descendants of the original fresh building colony have started their plagues.

"So we have all agreed that the 'fly-line' is a creature of the imagination. The house-fly is everywhere, and the mere matter of elevating your place of abode to the clouds will not disturb him in the least if he has found, when you are nearer the ground, your bald pate makes good biting."

A SAXON "BOOM" TOWN.

It Is Platted and Founded in True American Fashion.

DRESDEN, May 28.—(Special Cable.)—Towns are not often deliberately planned and founded in Europe as in America, but the fact can be witnessed at present at Schandau, Saxony, situated in a magnificent position in what Germans know as the Saxon Switzerland. Rudolph Sendig, of Dresden hotel fame, is father of the city, which he is laying down as a novel health resort.

New Schandau, as the town is called, commands a magnificent view of picturesque mountains. It comprises big new hotel hotels, many villas, streets, rapid transit, sewerage and lighting, all complete, even to an extensive public park.

CALHOUN PARK TODAY

Big free concert. Bartley's Military Band. Lone Star Quartet. Tomorrow, Decoration day, grand gala free picnic. Dancing, games, sports. Big free vaudeville show. See Hadj Lessek, the gun whirling Arab. Don't mind the weather. Ample shelter.

Coach Excursions to World's Fair, St. Louis Every Thursday in June, Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

$12 round trip. Tickets good seven days. Five daily trains. Tickets with longer limit on sale at correspondingly low fares. Inquire at B. & O. ticket offices for full information.

LAWYERS WORK WITHOUT FEES

In Many Cases the Attorney Takes a Case in a Speculative Spirit.

SOME FAMILY FORTUNE MYTHS

Chancery Courts Have Been Responsible for Many Queer Stories About Millions Left to Scores of Descendants Who Finally Were Buncoed.

"The average layman has no idea what troubles a lawyer some times goes through without remuneration, because if he had the laymen would not complain when his bills for services rendered seem a little large," said a prominent attorney yesterday. "You know we have to make it up somehow and if the client who is good pay settles for the other man's delinquency he has the knowledge that he has done some good in the world anyhow.

"We lawyers have our greatest trouble from fake cases that are often placed in our hands. Some attorneys always make it a rule never to take a case without a contingent fee, and of course that cuts off all chance of getting left for work done, but that rule works both ways and often costs a pretty penny because of refusal to experiment. I know one attorney who was asked to handle a damage suit on a contingent fee. He wanted $500 down to start the case, as it involved both damages and an injunction, the client being the proprietor of a large manufacturing establishment, and a retailer was using his boxes and refilling them with other goods. The client went to another young lawyer who agreed to take the damage suit for a contingent fee. He wrote a letter to the retailer, who ran a number of stores, and the man came to see him. He stated the case and demanded $5,000 to settle it. His contingency was two-thirds as the manufacturer did not care for the damages, but wanted to teach the retailer a lesson. The defendant went to the proprietor of the big establishment and attempted to beg off. He was told the matter was entirely in the hands of the attorney. In two weeks, without the filing of a suit and with little or no trouble, the attorney settled the case for $3,000, getting $2,000 as his fee. This was one example of where the attorney who takes cases contingently often wins out. The usual contingent fee is 50 per cent, but lawyers often take cases for 33 1-3 per cent, and as low as 25 per cent, if the case looks very promising. But as many cases are lost or only bring in nominal damages, it does not pay to take the ordinary case for a less contingency than 50 per cent.

Some Bunco Games.

The chase after imaginary estates that have been left by alleged ancestors is both a source of profit and annoyance to lawyers. Fake schemes are often worked on a confiding clan—people with the same name, usually Brown, Smith, Jones, or an equally common name. Some bunco artist writes to one member of the family about a big fortune in chancery and urges that he gather his relatives together and raise a sum of money to prosecute the claim. Usually thousands of dollars are collected, stories are written and the lawyers are the only people who profit by the proposition. The Smiths find it is some other Simth or that the whole fortune is a myth.

In many other cases, however, the lawyer is worked and spends his time and money to no purpose. Sometime ago a story appeared in one of the eastern papers about a certain legacy that was left to one Ernest A. Roeber by a wealthy woman whose life he had saved a few years before. Every Ernest A. Roeber in the country became a claimant. The original of course was wanted, but could not be found.

The other day Attorney Robert T. McElroy of this city received a letter from one of the best-known lawyers in Philadelphia which read as follows:

"I have been consulted by one Ernest A. Roeber of this city about a certain legacy of $25,000 left to him by a wealthy woman said to be of your city. A man named Thomas C. Dobbs has written a letter to one of the newspapers of Philadelphia in which he said that an aunt of his had recently died, leaving a legacy of $25,000 to one Ernest A. Roeber of Philadelphia; that he had endeavored in vain to ascertain the whereabouts of the legatee and that he would be pleased to have the assistance of the newspapers in the matter.

Lawyers are Diffident.

"My client is the only Ernest A. Roeber in the city directory and a reporter called on him with respect to the matter. The account of the matter in the newspapers has, I am informed, stirred up another Ernest A. Roeber residing just outside of Philadelphia. From the letter of Mr. Dobbs it would appear that the legacy was given in recognition of an act of bravery whereby the life of the decedent was saved from a runaway horse. The name of the decedent is supposed to be Mrs. Martha Dobbs. I am informed that she was or had been in Red Oak, Iowa, when she died. I would like to have your assistance in the matter and I hope that you may be able to ascertain, from the records of the county, something about the matter. I would like you to endeavor to find the will so that we may have a copy of it without delay. I would be pleased to hear from you at your convenience. Yours truly,

"THOMAS JAMES MEAGHER."

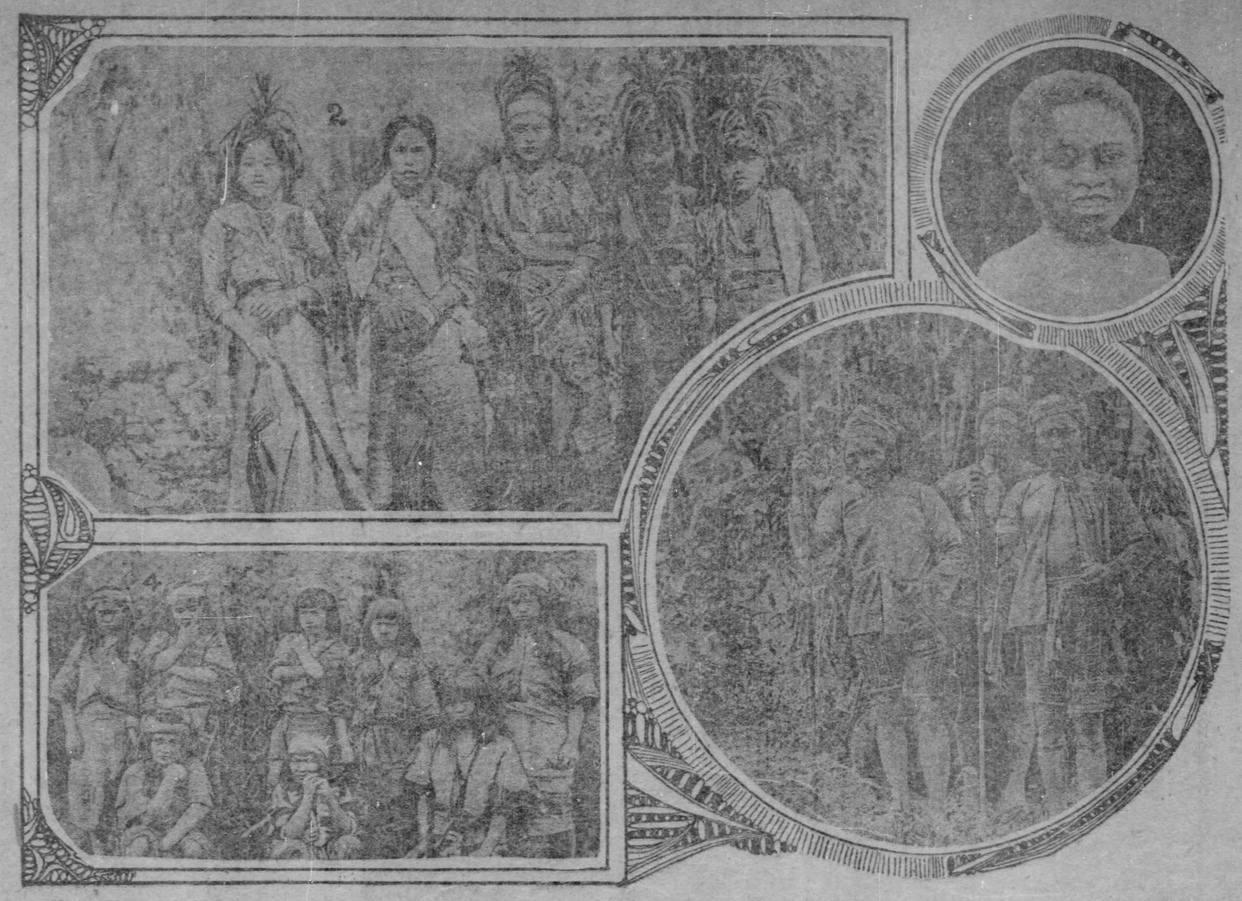
Mr. McElroy looked up the matter and after spending a number of days in the search gave it up as a bad job. Neither Mrs. Dobbs nor Thomas C. Dobbs could be found, and no such will appeared on record. It is possible that the matter is all right, but Mr. McElroy does not believe it. The will might have been filed at Red Oak or it might have been made and not filed at all. However, the prospects of Ernest A. Roeber securing his legacy of $25,000 are remote. But the lawyers have to do it, and when nothing comes of their work, they do not feel at liberty to charge what the work should really bring. In fact, most of them dislike very much to hand in a bill unless some result is forthcoming.

It was so with the famous Baker estate myth. Some person started a story about a fabulous estate in Philadelphia descended from a Col. Baker of revolutionary fame. His heirs were supposed to own the whole wharf at Philadelphia and the site upon which the city building stands. Attorneys were employed in different states. Every Baker in the country wanted a piece of the $300,000,000 supposed to be coming to them. Associations were formed in 28 different states and several Pittsburgh lawyers, including Frank Stoner, William M. Price and Major R. M. Ewing, engaged to prosecute their claims. These men spent several days in Philadelphia and while they secured their expenses, none of them were sufficiently reimbursed for the time and worry expended in discovering that there was no Baker estate and no money. Some of the Bakers are still looking for their share and it is said several associations still exist and still contribute to the treasurer, expecting the attorneys were wrong or failed to discover the whereabouts of the fortune.

Fined for Taking Drinks.

Charged with selling liquor from a bottle along the roadside, William Kelly was held in $1,000 bail for court by Justice Buckley of Sewickley yesterday. Frank McPherson, Robert Merriman and "Jeff" Chapman were each fined $5 for drinking Kelly's whisky.

PHILIPPINE TRIBESMEN RANGE FROM CIVILIZED TO SAVAGE WITH STRANGE CUSTOMS



No. 1—Picture of the Son of a Chief of the Negreto Tribe. No. 2—Party of Bogobo People, Photographed While Out for a Walk. No. 3—Party of Hunters Who Travel Along the Rivers. No. 4—Moro Inhabitants of Mindanao; They Have Just Completed a Day's Work Making Articles from Bamboos.

The inhabitants of the Philippine islands are made up of almost as many distinct tribes as there are countries in the world. Their characteristics and modes of living are more varied than those noticed in civilized countries. Some of the tribes are barbarous, while others are nearly civilized, and still others rank among the smaller countries in agricultural pursuits.

The Negretos are said to be the original inhabitants of the island. They live happily, but woe to those who interfere with them. They are brave fighters and easily aggravated. The Moro tribesmen possess a more surly disposition and infrequently enjoy any event of a social nature. The Bogobo people are said to be more friendly and take great pride in festival occasions. The women are noted for their fine wearing apparel.

All the tribes will be represented at the world's fair in the Philippine exhibition. Each tribe will occupy a separate village, which will be fitted up according to their customs. The accompanying pictures were taken by a soldier who is now serving in the United States army in the Philippines.

SOUTH SIDE VOCALISTS IN A PREDICAMENT

Intended Taking Part in Johnstown Eisteddfod, but Railroad Tickets Are Missing.

Johnstown will be the Mecca for several hundred Welsh singers tomorrow, but about a dozen young women of the South Side choir will be missing unless some charitably disposed person comes to the front. They have no railroad tickets and as the expenses will be somewhat high during the trip they cannot well afford to secure transporation.

One of the male members of the choir is to blame. By holding different social functions the choir raised sufficient money with which to purchase tickets for all the singers. Few women's dresses have pockets and when the committee distributed the railroad tickets Thursday evening many of the women asked this young man to act as their safety deposit vault until the time for leaving the city to capture the first prize at the choral contest.

Following the general meeting and practice Thursday the committee of arrangements held a business session during which it was decided that the young man in question leave Saturday for Johnstown and secure quarters for the choir members.

He accepted the assignment with pleasure and with a determination to secure the best hotel in town. Last night, dressed in his best, he left delighted at the chance to view the valley which 15 years tomorrow was devastated by the flood.

As he was about to board the train at the Union station he reached for his pocketbook to show the gateman his ticket, when to his surprise he discovered he had the dozen tickets belonging to the young women. To remain in town and return the tickets meant the choir would be without quarters in Johnstown and to go meant that one dozen singers would be placed in a predicament. However, he went, and the choir leader will have to devise ways and means to secure transportation for the young women or get along without them.

AMERICAN WOMAN ASCENDS IN AN ARCHDUKE'S BALLOON

VIENNA, May 28. — (Special Cable.) — Archduke Leopold Salvator, Lieut. Von Korwin and Mrs. Ralkzl, an American woman, made an ascent this week in the archduke's balloon and landed near Brunck.

A young student, while climbing the Semmering, fell 200 feet and was instantly killed. A similar fatal accident is reported from Brunn.

VERNER HAS GOLD COINS WORTH OVER $40,000

Traction Magnate Has Collected Money and Gems from All Countries.

Every man who can afford it is said to have a fad and Mayor Hays says that Murry A. Verner, traction magnate and politician, is not an exception. There is no person in local politics closer to Verner than Hays, and it is the mayor who tells the story of Verner's peculiar hobby.

"His fad is collecting gold coins," said the mayor. "Verner has gathered gold coins from almost every nation on the face of the earth, and he takes great pride in them. He has these coins in glass cases and he has over 30 of these cases which he shows to friends. He usually keeps them at his home, but he brought half of them to his downtown office the other day where I saw them. Most of the money is in denominations of $20 and over. Verner has been Europe many times and he collected most of these coins while abroad. His coins have an intrinsic value of over $40,000."

According to Mayor Hays, Verner has also a penchant for precious stones. The mayor says the traction promoter has a collection of diamonds, rubies, emeralds and other gems which is worth over $50,000.

CITY HALL BOOKKEEPER FOOLED BY LITTE HAIR

Worked a Day on a Trial Balance and Detected Error by Move of the Finger.

The bookkeeper of one of the departments in city hall aroused the sympathy of everyone in his office the other day by his unavailing efforts to find a discrepancy on the credit side of the ledger. His trial balance was out of gear 9 cents and after a hard day's work he finally decided that the error must lie on a certain page of the ledger.

He went up the various accounts that ornamented the page and found the same error; he went down the columns and found it again. Desperation seized him, for the "boss" was getting impatient at the delay in the trial balance, and by his words seemed to doubt the capability of the bookkeeper. A queer looking figure 9 which he had added up several dozen times in his work at last aroused the attention of the bookkeeper. He brushed the 9 with his finger and, lo, it became a cipher. The tail to the 9 was a little piece of hair, which had got stuck on the page of the ledger, just in the right position to cause trouble. After this discovery the trial balance was soon prepared.

MACKEREL FISH FAMILY IS GETTING EXCLUSIVE

Prices Will Be Higher This Season Than for Nearly a Quarter Century—Supply Is Short. Low Prices No More.

Mackerel will be higher this year than at any time since early in the eighties. The season will open next month, and reports received through local fish wholesalers reveal the high prices which are said to arise from the fact that it has been impossible to increase the supply of mackerel in proportion to increased population in this country.

The supply of food animals can be increased very easily as market conditions demand; the same can be done with agricultural products, even with oysters and fresh-water fish in streams. But the mackerel's habitat is in the Atlantic. Those who make a business of buying and selling the fish, must wait until they appear of their own free will, offering themselves sacrifices to the appetites of American people.

It is thought now that mackerel will never be cheaper again. The prices this season will range from 20 to 30 cents a pound.

It is not known where the mackerel spends his winter, but they turn up with great regularity off the American coast in the spring time. They move slowly in a northeasterly direction, somewhat parallel with the gulf stream. They travel in what are known as "schools," and in this way they are caught off the Massachusetts coast. Until that time they are not large enough to make use of to any extent. Boston and Gloucester are the principal headquarters for the fish and it is to these places that fishermen bring their catches for shipment. The fish are caught until fall each year, when they commence to go beyond American jurisdiction, compelling the American fisherman to take chances with Canadians who are engaged in the same business.

There are "Spanish" and "Irish" mackerel, which are caught off the coasts of those countries, but America's New England states are the principal source of supply. Salt mackerel are brought to Pittsburgh and others eastern cities in barrels, half-barrels, quarter barrels and kits. Some Pittsburgh dealers buy in barrels only and pack them out in salt and brine packages.

"The mackerel is most popular and probably the best known in this vicinity of all salt fish," said one prominent dealer yesterday. "The fish will be very high this season, but they are graded according to quality and the prices put them on equal footing with beef and pork products."

A great many fresh mackerel are brought into the Pittsburgh market in refrigrator cars just the same as fresh-water fish, but the most of the supply come prepared in brine. The fish are served at the best restaurants and hotels, and though they always have been more or less of a luxury, they will be more so than ever next month and during the rest of the summer. So far as can be learned, the supply will be very limited this season, and the cost of the sea product this time will surprise many lovers of the fish.

WILL LOOK BEFORE HE "RUBBERS" AGAIN

While Hubby Watched a Trim Miss, the Neighbors Smiled and His Wife Glared.

While industriously engaged in gathering together with a broom the loose blades of grass which had been scattered over the sidewalk in front of his home while mowing his lawn the other evening, an East End resident, who is a well-known lower Fifth avenue business man, was interrupted by the approach of a trim looking young woman. The sweeper stepped to the curb to allow the girl to pass and then in an absent-minded way leaned idly on the handle of his broom and watched the girl till she disappeared from view down the next street.

The front porches of the houses in the street, which is a short one, were all occupied by the people living in the street, as the evening was an unusually warm one. While the sweeper watched the girl a broad smile traveled from porch to porch. Of course every man in the street followed the example of his neighbor on the curb, but they were safely seated on their own porches, and besides, were witnesses to something of which the man with the broom was unconscious.

After the girl had turned the corner the sweeper was about to resume his occupation when he happened to look up to his own porch, and then discovered that while he had been looking after the girl his wife had risen to her feet and stood at the porch rail glaring at him.

Moral: First ascertain just where your wife is before "rubbering" at other women.

IF A TWO CENT STAMP WILL SAVE YOU HUNDREDS OF DOLLARS AND YEARS OF SUFFERING AND ANNOYANCE,

Wouldn't it be a pretty good investment? If you are a sufferer from Catarrh or Deafness, send a 2c stamp to Pretzinger Bros., Chemists, Dayton, Ohio and they will mail you a sample of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm, which has been proven by thousands to be the only immediate, specific cure for all forms of Catarrh and its kindred affliction—deafness. Easily applied—gives instant relief, and you'll thank us for the advice. For sale by druggists. If not, a full size jar will be sent prepaid on receipt of 50c. But send for the sample first. That'll prove the claims of Pretzinger's Catarrh Balm.

"I have used the sample you sent me and find that your Balm will do all what you said for it. The first application did its work; it opened up my nostrils so that I could breathe quite well through them, the first time for five years. Tried most all other cures without effect."

W. G. Wright, Van Wert, O., Jan. 16, 1904.

Don't sponge on your neighbor—Get a

$1 DOWN Phonograph $1 WEEK

of your own.

Think of the fun you will have these warm nights.

The Price is within your reach.

PITTSBURGH PHONOGRAPH CO.

937 Liberty Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

SALE BEGINS Tuesday Morning At 8:30.

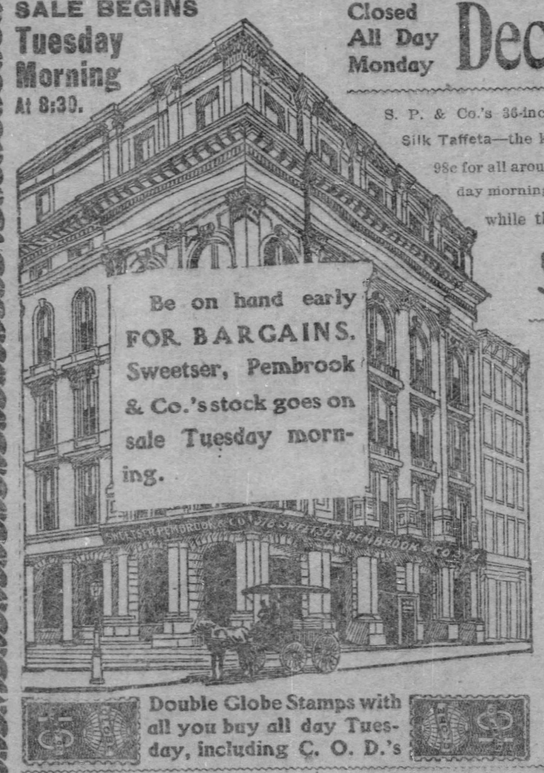
Closed All Day Monday

Decoration Day

TUESDAY MORNING At 8:30 Sharp

Sweetser Pembrook's

Stock Goes on Sale at Half Price and Less



Be on hand early FOR BARGAINS. Sweetser, Pembrook & Co.'s stock goes on sale Tuesday morning.

Double Globe Stamps with all you buy all day Tuesday, including C. O. D.'s

S. P. & Co.'s 36-inch black All Silk Taffeta—the kind you pay 98c for all around us; Tuesday morning at 8:30 and while they last 55c

S. P. & Co.'s English Long Cloth, finished soft and fine for the needle, specially adapted for underwear — full 12-yd. pieces, always $1.50, while they last 92c

S. P. & Co.'s White Mercerized Jacquard Waistings, the kind you pay 20c for, while they last 12½c

S. P. & Co.'s 36-inch Simpson Silkolines, Mill Remnants, up to 10 yds. (In Our Diamond Street Annex.) 5c

TELL YOUR NEIGHBOR.

The Leader DEPARTMENT STORE 242 to 244 237 to 241 FIFTH AVE. THRU TO DIAMOND ST

The Fastest Growing Store in Greater Pittsburgh.

The Cream of S., P. & Co.'s SILK STOCK

Note how we bought and how we sell BLACK SILKS

50,727 yards Black Silks bought in one lot; more than any three concerns in Pittsburgh carry in stock. For this sale note a few prices;

36-inch Extra Heavy Black Taffeta, worth $1.39, at 89c

36-inch Extra Heavy Black Taffeta, worth $1.00, at 63c

36-inch Taffeta; a good value; worth 89c, at 55c

24-inch Peau de Cygne, for shirtwaist suits and eton waists, worth $1.00, at 59c

19-inch Peau de Soie, at 39c

19-inch Black Taffeta, at 19c

COLORED SILKS

Crepe de Chine, the very best; in all the new shades, black and cream; worth over the counter $1.00 59c

Washable Jap. Silks, in all colors; also black and cream; well worth 50c; our price 25c

10-inch Lining Taffeta, the heavy rustling kind; worth 50c; our price 25c

Taffeta Louisines, in checks, stripes, evening shades for shirtwaist suits and evening gowns, dark blue, black and white, worth up to $1.25; our price 49c

S., P. & Co.'s Dress Goods

25 pieces of Silk Striped Challies, the kind sold at 40c and 45c 23c

12 pieces All-Wool Voiles, in all colors, cream and black; worth 50c, at 33c

A big counter of Mohair Brilliantines, in champagne, blue, brown, gray, cream, black, green, the goods are the correct ideas for shirtwaist suits and extra skirts; worth up to 75c 43c

54-inch Knotted Tailor Suiting for extra skirts and full tailor gowns; worth $1.25 69c

S., P. & Co.'s Wash Goods and White Goods

10c a yard for Bookfold White India Linon; special, fine quality; worth regular up to 20c.

15c a yard for Mercerized White Oxford and Madras Waisting, 32 inches wide; worth up to 25c.

15c a yard for White Persian Lawn, 32 in. wide, extra sheer fine quality; usually sold at 25c.

7½c a yard for Fancy Printed Batiste and Lawns, in choice neat figures and polka dots; regular value 12½c.

12½c a yard for Fancy Printed and Dotted Swisses, in choice new spring designs; regular value 20c.

Belts and Shirt Waist Sets

25c Black Taffeta Silk Belts—nickel and gilt buckles—worth 39c.

5c fancy metal Shirt Waist Sets.

10c Pearl and metal Shirt Waist Sets.

S. P. & Co's Lace Curtains

35c a pair for Ruffled Swiss Curtains, 2½ yards long, in plain or figured centers; regular value 50c.

$1.29 a pair for Ruffled Net Curtains, with lace edge and insertion, 3 yards long; also white Nottingham lace 3½ yards long; regular value up to $2.00.

19c each for Opaque Window Shades, oil color, with extra spring roller; sold regular at 25c.

10c a yard for Curtain Swiss, 36 inches wide, in all the choice new patterns; worth regular up to 18c.

Ladies' Neckwear

5c 50-dozen fine Medallion Embroidery Turnover Collars; value 10c.

15c 480 dozen Point Venise Lace Stock Collars, the 25c quality.

Handkerch'fs and Ribbons

4c 107 dozen Ladies' fine Lace Edge Embroidered and Scalloped Edge Handkerchiefs; value 10c.

19c all silk Mousseline Taffeta Ribbon, 3 in. wide, the 25c quality.

Laces and Embroidery

5c yd., 4,000 yds. fine Cambric and Nainsook Embroidery, Edgings and Insertions; value 10c to 20c.

10c yd., 2,880 yds. fine Point de Paris and fancy Laces, Edgings and straight band insertions, 4 to 6 in. wide; value 15c to 25c.

Muslin Underwear SPECIAL BARGAINS.

25c for Ladies' Muslin Drawers, umbrella flounce, trimmed with two lace insertings; deep hem; also some trimmed with point de paris lace or embroidery; value 50c.

75c for Ladies' Fine Nainsook Corset Covers; yoke of fine lace and clustered tucks; full blouse; value $1.25.

98c for Ladies' Fine Chemise; yoke of Val. insertings and ribbon trimmed; skirt trimmed with inserting and lace; value $1.50.

49c for Striped Seersucker Petticoats, full umbrella style, variously trimmed—some with deep flounce, others with section flounces; value 75c.

69c for Children's Muli Embroidered Hats, trimmed with ribbon and ties; value $1.75.

Hosiery and Underwear.

8c for women's 12½c plain and fancy Cotton Hose.

11c for boys' 19c wide rib black Cotton Hose.

23c for lisle thread Hosiery; all the season's 50c novelties embraced in this lot.

7c for women's 12c Swiss Ribbed Vests, lisle finish and full trimmed.

10c for women's 18c Ribbed Cotton Vests, with silk tape neck and arms.

23c for women's 39c wide knee Union Suits, low neck and lace trimming.

Notions and Small Wares.

3½c spool O. N. T. Spool Cotton; white and black.

2c Curling Irons—nickel plated.

2c Key Rings (safety lock).

5c for 3 dozen Curtain Hooks.

8c 4-in. fancy Quill Back Celluloid Combs.

15c 5-yard Mercerized Corset Laces, all colors.

10c 5-yard 20 line Silk Corset Laces; all colors.

A Grand Purchase

From one of New York's leading millinery houses. 850 Ladies' ready to wear hats in all the latest up-to-date styles. We bought them at 25c on the dollar with the understanding that we withhold their name from print, none are worth less than $3.00 and some are worth up to $6.00.

WHILE THEY LAST.

$1.29, $1.48, $1.98

Hats Trimmed Free.

Summer Waists

Another stupendous purchase from an overstocked manufacturer of 300 dozen of the daintiest, handsomest and smartest waists ever offered at the price. Don't let others get ahead of you, but be first to have your pick.

25c 50 dozen White Lawn and Percale Waists, made with full blouse front, large pouch sleeves, new style stock. Two to a customer. No mail or telephone orders filled and none exchanged; worth $1..... 25c

25 dozen Fine Dimity Waists, in white and black, blue and white, pink, tan, etc.; handsomely tailored and nicely finished; $1.25 value... 69c

16 dozen Beautiful White Lawn Waists, either plain or bertha styles, trimmed with lace or embroidery, handsome effects and suitable for any occasion; regular $1.25 and $1.50 values..... 98c

12 dozen Fine Jap. Silk Waists, trimmed with lace insertion and finished with small tucks front and back; taken from our regular stock and reduced for this sale to..... $1.96

Last week of special sale in women's and misses' Walking Skirts at half their regular value.

S., P. & Co.'s Gloves

Complete stock of Kayser double-tipped Silk Gloves; $1.00, 75c and 50c.

15c pair for Ladies' Silk Lace Mitts, in 10, 12 and 16-inch lengths; black and white; regular values up to 75c.

39c for one lot of Kid Gloves, sample odd pairs of various kinds and qualities. These must be seen to be appreciated.

Leather Goods

48c 7-in. solid Leather Carriage Bags; nickel frame, braid handle.

98c 7-in. walrus, calf and cowhide Carriage and Pocky from Paris Bags; jeweled lock and covered frames; colors, tan, brown, gray and black.

S. & P. CO.'S LINEN AND DOMESTICS

6½c a yard for all-linen Bleached Roller Toweling; with red border; the 9c kind.

98c a dozen for Bleached Linen Dinner Napkins; ¾ size; in choice new patterns; regular value $1.50.

39c a yard for Unbleached Linen Table Damask; 2 yards wide; heavy quality; regular value 60c.

$1.29 each for all linen Hemstitched Table Cloths, 8-4 size, extra quality; regular value $1.85.

25c each for all linen Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloth; size 18x27, with handsome drawn work; regular value 40c.

5c a yard for 40-inch Unbleached Muslin; fine quality; sold regular at 8½c.

6c a yard for Bleached Muslin; full yard wide and soft finish; worth 8c.

12½c each for Hemstitched Pillow Cases; size 42x36, with 3 in. H. S., extra quality; regular value 18c.

49c each for Bleached Sheets with 3 inch hem; the heavy, soft finished kind; sold regular at 65c.

CHINA

At About 50c on the Dollar or Less.

What excuse can you offer for not possessing nice Chinaware, when you can buy the product of potteries for as little money as below?

Crystal Cut Glass Sugar and Cream Set; others ask 50c; for... 24c

Vitrified Syracuse White China Plates; others ask 55c; six for... 29c

Vitrified Syracuse White China Cups and Saucers; others ask $1, six sets for... 49c

Fancy hand-decorated Salad Bowls—others ask 35c—while they last at... 19c

S., P. & Co.'s Umbrellas and Parasols SAMPLES AND ODD LOTS.

19c for Children's Umbrellas — steel rod and Congo Handles; better ones at 39c and 49c.

25c and 39c for Children's Parasols; all colors—the kind you pay 50c and $1.00 for all around us.

98c $1.25 and $1.49 for Ladies' Silk Parasols; in black, white and colors. These are less than half value.

OAKMONT BOASTS A COUNTRY CLUB, A BOAT CLUB, FINE SCENERY AND PROGRESSIVE CITIZENS

Rapid Building Up of Oakmont Heights Around the Golf Links.

BIG ADVANCE IN VALUES MADE

One Organization Has Over 200 Members—Two New Churches Assured—Better Transportation Facilities Coming, New Boulevard Proposed.

With a progressive country club, a large and growing boat club, a boulevard in contemplation and some of the most beautiful scenery to be found in Allegheny county, Oakmont, the pretty little borough up the Allegheny river, bids fair to take a front rank among Pittsburgh's suburbs in a few years. Already her claims to desirability are being vigorously pushed and within a year the trend of land-buying by city residents has been turned strongly in that direction. Both for speculation and for homes the farms that surround the little town have been sold off and are now being transformed into country places.

The Oakmont Country club may be said to be largely responsible for this change of sentiment among buyers. When the club through James Marshall bought the old "White Oak levels" farm, formerly owned by Caleb Lee, a little over a year ago, it started a movement that is sure to result in great improvements for Oakmont. This farm of 193 acres, for which $80,000 was paid, in in Plum township, one-half mile up the hill from Hulton station. It is admirably adapted by nature for the purposes of the club and the improvements projected, chief of which is a $30,000 club house now being erected, will make it a delightful resting and recreation place. Tennis courts have been laid out around the club and the golf links will be ready for use by June 1. Although the project of the club to make this its home was ridiculed by some at the start, its endeavors are now receiving the hearty support of all Oakmont citizens as well as large numbers of business men from the city and Wilkinsburg, who propose to share its pleasures.

An Aristocratic Appearance.

Numerous purchases of land in the vicinity of the club holdings attest the popularity of the region for summer homes. The district has been dignified by the title "Oakmont Heights" and land values have gone up in proportion to the more aristocratic name. Outside the borough limits land is now worth $1,500 an acre in five and 10-acre plots, although three years ago it could have been bought for $300 an acre. Inside the borough $4,000 an acre has been asked and paid, or more than five times its selling value three years ago. Every purchase means the expenditure of a greater amount for buildings and improvements, so that the district is fast taking on the appearance of a real "Heights" neighborhood.

A number of fine residences have already been built or started in this neighborhood. M. S. Verner is the owner of a handsome stone house between H and I streets. Another residence costing $12,000, belongs to William Bowersmith. Dr. G. A. Mueller is building a fire proof brick and stone house between Hulton station and the golf grounds at a cost of $20,000. E. H. Niedringhouse built a cozy home in Tenth street near the Hulton road last year, and W. J. Zahniser is the owner of a new house at Tenth and E streets, costing $8,000. Charles Bailey is building on the Hulton road near the golf grounds and a $25,000 residence will be erected shortly on the Moore & Grover property opposite the club house. Another recent purchase of eight acres by an Oakmont business man means a $10,000 house facing on the east side of Hulton road.

To Be Macadamized.

To make the Heights district more desirable and more easy of access for visitors to the club grounds it is proposed to widen the old Hulton road from 33 to 60 feet beyond the borough limit. This project is now receiving the cordial support of Oakmont business men and it is probable that within a year the improvement will be made, as all properties along the road now sold are disposed of subject to the widening. The road, as projected, would be 60 feet wide from Hulton station, on the Allegheny Valley railroad, to Milltown, a distance of about three miles. It will then be macadamized, adding greatly to the value of the Country club's holdings. The Verona and Saltsburg road is now the only macadamized road near the club house and is 1.5 miles distant. By improving the Hulton road as planned it would connect with this road, thus affording a continuous boulevard.

A syndicate of business men has lately secured an option on 150 acres across from the golf grounds and facing on the south side of Hulton road. It is proposed to organize a company and give each subscriber a chance to get a home site of one acre. The properties are known as the Lee and Alexander holdings and if purchased will be improved rapidly.

The old homesteads of Oakmont, many of them large places, have been tightly held until lately, but are now being cut up one by one into more attractive home sites. The acre plot is a favorite with buyers and many of the old tracts have been divided into lots of this size. Room has been a foremost consideration with the new owners from the first and few residence lots of less than 100 feet front have been laid out in the best part of the borough. One of the most conspicuous examples of rapid and successful selling of farm properties is the Willock allotment of 45 acres which was bought three years ago for $400 an acre. By plotting it into half acre lots and hedging the buyers with rigid building restrictions the old farm is being changed into a most attractive residence center.

Fishing and Boating.

The natural beauty of the country around Oakmont and its facilities for fishing have made it a center of attraction for more than 50 Pittsburghers who have located there within three years. Through their efforts partly the Oakmont Country club has grown to its present importance, and they were also largely interested in the projects of the Oakmont Boat club. This organization, which now numbers over 200 members, will soon have completed a fine boat house at the foot of B street. The club is fully as much of a social as a boating organization and furnishes much of the social life of the town.

No suburb around Pittsburgh is more thrifty than Oakmont, judging by the number of high-class houses that are under way, or soon to be started. Two large churches will be built. One is the home of the United Presbyterians, now half completed, at Fifth and E streets. The other will be the church of the Episcopalians, to be erected at C and Fourth streets at a cost of $25,000, where the parish house and parsonage now stand.

Lack of good transportation facilities has been a great drawback to Oakmont. By train it is still 30 minutes from the city. This distance in time will be considerably shortened by the new Brilliant cut-off. Street car service has been greatly hampered for a year by the quarrel between the Pittsburgh Railways Company and the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company over the crossing at Plum creek. At present the passenger has to walk several rods across the railroad track, adding considerably to the time needed for the trip to the city. If the railroad and the street car company agree to share the joint cost of a viaduct at this point, as now seems probable, the added convenience to the residents of Oakmont will be a matter for much congratulation.

Another improvement which promises much for Oakmont, if it goes through, is the proposed extension of Lincoln avenue from near Brilliant station to Oakmont. If a boulevard were run through as projected, it would skirt the hill coming down to the river at a point near the mouth of Sandy creek. This new route, with good street car service, would cut off at least 15 minutes of the ride to town.

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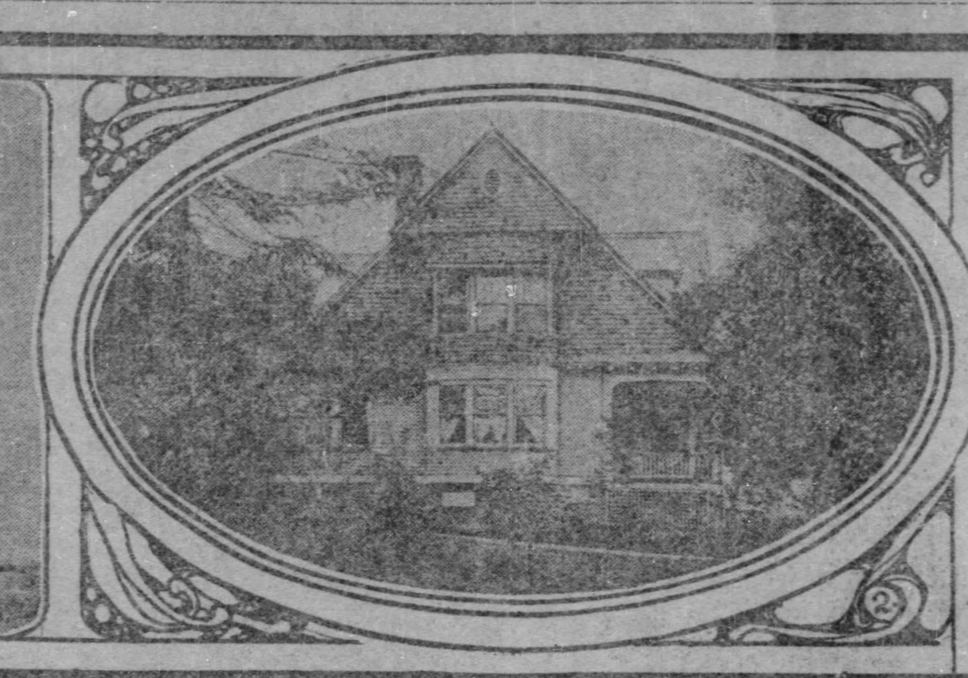

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No. 1—Residence of William Bowersmith.
No. 2—Home of H. H. Willock.
No. 3—Leveling Country Club Grounds.
No 4—Where Coulter E. Glenn Lives.
No. 5—Scott Verner's Villa on Hulton Road.

MAIGNEN COMES TO PITTSBURGH

Inventor of Preliminary Filtration Will Address the Chamber of Commerce.

SHAW ARRANGES THE VISIT

He Hopes to See the People Defeat the Bond Issue—John W. Hill and Maignen Will Be Here Within Two Weeks.

P. A. Maignen, the inventor of the Maignen preliminary filter system, will be brought to Pittsburgh within the next two weeks to make an address before the chamber of commerce. He will accompany John W. Hill, chief engineer of the Philadelphia filtration plants, who will deliver an address upon the subject of sand filtration before a mass meeting, either in Old City hall or at Kenwood lawn, East End.

John I. Shaw, local agent for the Maignen company, is making the arrangements for Hill and Maignen to visit Pittsburgh. Maignen is a Frenchman and invented the system which is now in use in Philadelphia. He will explain the preliminary filter system and will endeavor to demonstrate that it would be a big saving in money to Pittsburgh and increase the efficiency of filtration.

Shaw said yesterday that he hoped the proposition to issue $5,000,000 more bonds for filtration would be defeated by the people in July and the city officials and councils thereby "brought to their senses," as he expresed it. "If the $5,000,000 bond issue is defeated it will save the city over $2,000,000. After the defeat of the bond issue the city administration will be forced to deal with the matter in a business manner.

"The proper move then would be to provide for a bond issue of about $1,500,000. With preliminary filters a plant of 100,000,000 gallons capacity could be built for Pittsburgh for $3,500,000 to $4,000,000. The city has already issued $2,500,000 of bonds and $1,500,000 would be sufficient.

"If sedimentation basins are used instead of preliminary filters the cost will be $18,000,000 or $20,000,000. This is shown by Philadelphia's experience. The original estimate for Philadelphia was between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, but it will cost that city between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000."

A. J. Logan, former president of the chamber of commerce, said yesterday that the chamber would not conduct any organized campaign against the bond issues, but it would give the people all the information possible to obtain on the subject, so they might vote on the matter intelligently. Col. Logan said he was personally opposed to the hump removal.

GRAND CHANCELLOR'S VISIT

Arrives Tonight to Take Part in the Knights of Pythias Benefit.

Grand Chancellor of Pennsylvania, Calvin Thomlinson, accompanied by Mrs. Thomlinson, will arrive in Pittsburgh tonight from Philadelphia. They will be met by Capt. J. J. Bell of the U. R. K. of P. and will be Capt. Bell's guest in the East End until tomorrow morning. The grand chancellor will then go to the Hotel Henry, where he will receive callers.

At 7:30 the Uniform Rank, K. of P., will assemble at the hotel and escort Mr. Thomlinson to the Nixon theater, where the performance of "Damon and Pythias" will be witnessed. The grand chancellor will make a brief address from his box. The house will be decorated in his honor with the emblems and colors of the order.

Amish Conference Closes.

WOOSTER, O., May 28.—(Special.)—The annual conference of the Amish church of Pennsylvania and Ohio, closed here last night. The officers elected are as follows: Moderator, Bishop Frederick Mast, Millersburg, Pa.; assistant moderator, Bishop D. J. Johns of Goshen, Ind.; secretary, O. Z. Yoder, Smithville, O.; assistant secretary, Eli Frey, Archabald, Pa.; treasurer, Frederick Wenger, Orrville, O.

Wireless in the Pacific.

HONOLULU, May 28.—The United States hospital ship, Solace, arrived here today from San Francisco. She is the first steamer to be reported by wireless telegraphy. She made connection out at sea. The operators were not on duty during the night when the Solace was farther out or she might have been heard from sooner.

BIG CHANGE IN PENSION BOARD

Dr. C. Chase Wiley Tenders His Resignation After Serving Many Years.

LACK OF TIME THE REASON

Communication Announcing the Physician's Decision Has Gone to Washington—The Board Loses Valuable Member and One High in the Profession.

Dr. C. C. Wiley has resigned as president and member of the local board of examining surgeons of the United States bureau of pensions. His resignation was sent to Washington, D. C., yesterday and will be effective after June 30.

Dr. Wiley served on this board for 11 years and performed the duties in a way that has long been recognized as thoroughly in keeping with is reputation as one of the city's foremost physicians.

Dr. C. C. Wiley.

He gives as reason for taking the action that professonal duties now demand all his time and attention.

No mention has been made so far regarding a successor. Other members of the board are Dr. C. P. Seip and Dr. Z. T. Miller. His resignation, which was sent to Washington yesterday, follows:

Room 414, Smith Block,
Pittsburgh, Pa., May 12, 1904.
Hon. E. F. Ware, Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C.:

Sir—In view of the fact that my professional duties demand my undivided attention, I, therefore, find it quite impossible to continue longer as president of the board of examining surgeons, United States bureau of pensions at Pittsburgh, Pa., and respectfully tender my resignation, to take effect at the end of the quarter, June 30, 1904, or as soon as my successor may be appointed.

Thanking you, and, through you, the different commissioners for my reappointments, under the several administrations, and retaining very pleasant recollections of the various courtesies shown me by the bureau and the many worthy veterans that have come before our board during the 11 years of my incumbency, I am, my dear sir, very respectfully, C. C. WILEY.

China to Establish a Red Cross

PEKIN, May 27.—(7 p. m.)—There has been issued an imperial decree ordering the establishment of a Red Cross society in China and that it join the international convention. The sum of 100,000 taels from the imperial treasury has been devoted to the society.

Will Sleep at Home Now.

Charles Collier, aged 11, son of Robert Collier, of Second avenue, Homestead, returned home yesterday after having disappeared for two weeks, during which time he slept in stables in the vicinity of his home.

The Start

In married life is generally made on an equal footing of health in man and wife. But how soon, in many cases, the wife loses the start and fades in face and fails in flesh, while her husband grows even more rugged and robust.

There is one chief cause for this wifely failure and that is, the failure of the womanly health. When there is irregularity or an unhealthy drain, inflammation, ulceration or female weakness, the general health is soon impaired.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures womanly diseases. It establishes regularity, dries unhealthy drains, heals inflammation and ulceration and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

"A little over a year ago I wrote to you for advice," says Mrs. Elizabeth J. Fisher, of Diana, W. Va. "You advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' which I did, and with the most happy result. I was troubled with female weakness and bearing-down pains. Had a very bad pain nearly all the time in my left side, nervousness and headache. Was so weak I could hardly walk across my room. Could not sit up only just a little while at a time. My husband got me some of Dr. Pierce's medicine and I began its use. Before I had taken two bottles I was able to help do my work. I used three bottles in all and it cured me. Now I do all my housework. It is the best medicine I ever used."

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent *free* on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

STRANGE STORY OF WOMAN RESCUED FROM THE GRAVE

A Veil of Mystery Surrounds Scientist's Phenomenal Control Over Disease and Death.

IS HIS POWER SUPERNATURAL?

CURES WHEN DRUGS AND DOCTORS FAIL

Physician Has Queer Idea About Giving Free Home Treatment to Sick and Afflicted.

A veil of mystery surrounds the life and practice of a prominent physician of New York, whose amazing cures have attracted widespread attention and curiosity. Time and again he has taken cases pronounced hopelessly incurable by other doctors and specialists and restored the patients to life and health in a most phenomenal manner. And he does this not in years or months, but in days. So remarkable and universal has been his success in defeating death, that the whispers of wonder and admiration buzzing about him, have grown into outspoken question, bewilderment and praise. Nor has he escaped the criticism of jealous members of the medical profession who envy him the fame that has followed his works of wonder. They do not say that he is using supernatural power to bring about these marvelous restorations of men and women ready for the grave; they do not acknowledge that he works miracles equal to those of ancient writ; they do not accuse him of healing by magic art whatever their ideas and opinions may be of possible explanations of his weird control over disease. Naturally they would deny that he always succeeds where they fail, or that he can cure any ill that human flesh is heir to, and may be able to raise the dead. It is admitted, however, that he possesses the secret of manufacturing a mysterious fluid which he uses in bringing about the sensational cures that have made him famous. This secret he has guarded most carefully, declaring that it is the result of a lifetime of scientific study and research, and the most wonderful discovery in the history of science. But while he steadily refuses to divulge the process of making this life-saving and life-giving solution of the essential elements of existence, strangely enough he gives it to all who need it, having a peculiar idea about giving services free to the sick and afflicted. One of his patients was Mrs. M. Worthington, the prominent society woman of Philadelphia. He gave some of this mystic potion to her, and she had a most remarkable manifestation of its peculiar and mighty power. Her sensations when she felt the cold clasp of death upon her, and her almost miraculous restoration are so strange, startling and wonderful, that they would make a thrilling story in themselves, and add a new chapter to our knowledge of the mysteries of life and death. In fact, what this Dr. Wallace Hadley has done, threatens to upset medical practice in the treatment and cure of all diseases. This wonderful working discovery seems to be the only method of curing disease that absolutely can be depended upon. This is proven by a letter written by Mrs. Worthington after she had been revived, and dated from her summer home at Egg Harbor, N. J. In this she says she "looked like a corpse and felt like one," when Dr. Hadley took her case, all the other doctors having given her case up as hopeless. She had spent months in the hospital suffering untold agonies from a terrible disease, and had entirely lost hope of ever being well again. As she says: "I felt that Fate was against me and Death pursuing me," and that Dr. Hadley literally saved her from the grave, her restoration being "miraculous." Another woman, Mrs. Mahala Miller of Plainsville, Ind., in writing Dr. Hadley, said: "It is with a heart overflowing with gratitude that I am writing to you today to tell you that after suffering for years with the most terrible agony a human being possibly can suffer, I am at last free from the awful effects of using morphine. Force of Life is certainly a permanent cure for Morphinism. I have been a constant user of the drug for many years, and like all persons afflicted with this horrible habit, I have tried every doctor claiming to have a so-called cure for those addicted to the use of morphine. The result was, that I was in far worse condition than when I commenced doctoring with them. After taking Force of Life a very short time, I am feeling like a new woman. My appetite has returned, I am stronger, and can now enjoy the pleasure of a night's rest without the aid of a narcotic. I can truthfully say that as you were successful in curing me, you certainly should be able to give immediate relief to all the unfortunate beings who, like myself, are slaves to this death-dealing drug. Words fail me when I attempt to thank you for what you have done for me. I can thankfully say I am entirely cured of an affliction, which, but for your careful attention, and your wonderful remedy, Force of Life, would have resulted in my death." Charles W. Miller of Columbia Furnace, Va., expresses his gratitude in these words: "Force of Life has done me more good than anything I ever took in my life—more than all the doctors I have had put together. I took your treatment according to directions, and in three days it proved to be the very thing I have needed. When I received it, I was very poorly, not being able to work at all. I was almost too weak and miserable to live. I had neuralgia in my arms, legs, back, breast, shoulders, neck, head and bowels, and catarrh of the stomach and intestines. I was in a very bad fix and suffered terribly. I had a place on my cheek for eight months that I think was the beginning of a cancer. But in three days after beginning to take Force of Life treatment I was relieved of all my pain and suffering and my face was well; the ulcerous sore all gone. It is certainly a most wonderful discovery and a most marvelous remedy. It surely saved my life. The above does not begin to tell all that was the matter with me, nor a hundredth part of what my agonies were. But, thanks to you, they are now only a memory. I can enjoy life and not be in constant fear of death." These letters were copied word for word from among the scores of similar ones in Dr. Hadley's possession. In speaking with another eminent specialist of the great work Dr. Hadley is doing, this gentleman said: "Only those who know him can appreciate what a wonderful man he is; only those who have watched his work as I have can realize the vast amount of good he is doing, the thousands of people who owe their lives to him. Some of the worst cases in the country, men and women on their way to the grave have been brought to him when all hope of saving their lives had been abandoned by both friends and physicians, and he has cured them so quickly that he has been credited with working miracles. I have seen letters blotched with tears of pain and sorrow, imploring the aid he is so glad to be able to give, and in a few days others come from the same sources fairly singing with joy and gratitude over the wonderful restoration to health his method of treatment has accomplished. The power given him by his discovery is so great that I firmly believe that there is no disease he may not cure. Hopeless invalids need not be hopeless any more. It is this discovery of the force of life itself that enables him to cure disease and save life when everyone and everything else has failed. To me, one of the most wonderful things about his treatment is that he can cure people whom he never sees. He cures patients thousands of miles away as easily and surely as those who call at his office. Call it magic art, miraculous power, science or what you will, the fact remains that a letter sent to him does just as much good as a personal visit. That fact has been proven times without number. In regard to his giving free treatment and free service, I know that he does so in thousands of cases. He has said to me time and again: "Tell all who are really ill and in need of medical help that if they will write to me addressing Wallace Hadley, M. D., office 1032 C, Force of Life Building, No. 708 Madison avenue, New York, giving me the principal symptoms of their trouble, I will make a careful diagnosis of their case and send them a course of home treatment and supervise their recovery, absolutely without charge. There is no human law to compel me to do this, but I do so cheerfully, gladly, believing that in so doing I am serving mankind as it was meant that I should when this discovery of liquid life was given to me."

J. F. T.

M. P. CONFERENCE FOR TEMPERANCE

Condemns Use of Liquor, Opium and Tobacco—Membership of Denomination 185,448.

CHURCH BOARDS ARE CHOSEN

J. W. Knott of Pittsburgh on That of Ministerial Education—Conference Declines to Order Sacrament of Lord's Supper Taken With "Ungloved Hand."

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The Methodist Protestant general conference today concluded all business before it and adjourned finally. The day was devoted to the election of several boards and committees to carry on the work of the church and the consideration of several minor matters of legislation.

Whether the balance of political power is with the church or with "the world," was discussed, and the conclusion reached that with the united vote of the church, added to the temperance vote outside of the church, the liquor question could be controlled. The conference passed resolutions to this end, especially condemning opium, liquor and tobacco. Rev. J. M. Holmes of Baltimore and Richard Pacey of Illinois, although declaring for temperance, estimated the total church vote in politics at 30,000,000, while the vote of "the world" was 40,000,000, and they saw no hope of temperance success by that means.

A report was accepted showing the membership of the church to be 185,448; value of church property, $7,224,572.

The following board of home missions was elected: Ministerial members, W. B. Anthony, Michigan; J. M. Sheridan, Maryland; J. A. Selby, Ohio, and J. C. McCain, Indiana. Lay members, F. C. Chambers, Ohio; H. W. Reeves, Pennsylvania, and J. G. Rockwood, District of Columbia.

The following executive committee of the Women's Foreign Missionary society was elected: Mesdames M. A. Miller, D. A. Stephens, T. J. Shepard, W. A. Morris, H. T. Stephens and M. E. Enright, Kansas; A. N. Waldo, Michigan; E. C. Chandler, Ohio; C. C. Douglas, Maryland; J. Lee, Pennsylvania; H. Lane, Texas, and the Misses Arie Lynch, Alabama, and Gertrude Spellman, Iowa.

The following board of ministerial education was elected: J. H. Clarke, New Jersey; J. W. Knott, Pittsburgh; W. S. Walker, Ohio, and G. H. Brown, West Virginia.

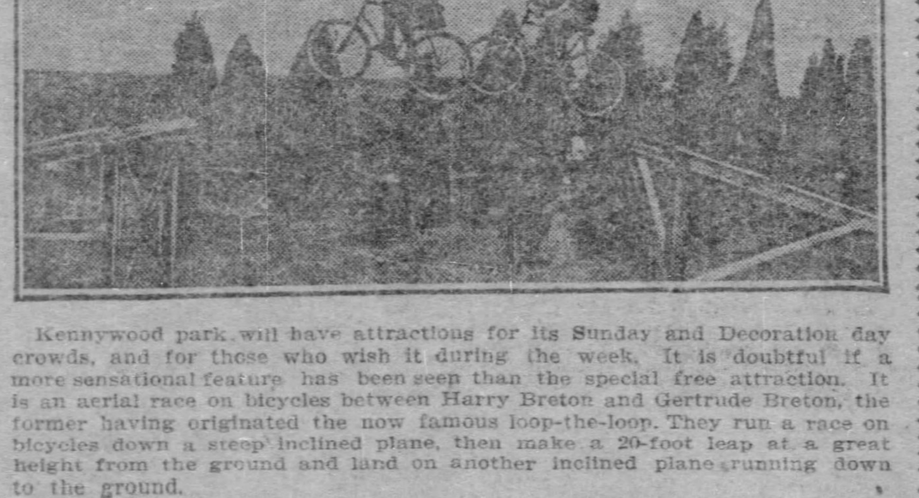
The conference refused to order, as recommended by a committee, that the sacrament of the Lord's supper must be partaken of with "ungloved hand." It also refused to agree to a motion to extend the time to five years for licensed ministerial students to complete the three-year course of study.

The conference left the time and place for the next meeting to be named by President Tagg.

Phillips for State Senator.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Elmer E. Phillips of this city was today chosen as Republican candidate for state senate to represent Lawrence and Mercer counties. The withdrawal of Senator Emery assures Phillips' election. [illegible] was formerly secretary of the American Window Glass Company of Pitts-

BRETONS CYCLE THROUGH AIR AT KENNYWOOD



Kennywood park will have attractions for its Sunday and Decoration day crowds, and for those who wish it during the week. It is doubtful if a more sensational feature has been seen than the special free attraction. It is an aerial race on bicycles between Harry Breton and Gertrude Breton, the former having originated the now famous loop-the-loop. They run a race on bicycles down a steep inclined plane, then make a 20-foot leap at a great height from the ground and land on another inclined plane running down to the ground.

The steeplechase horses, which are as popular as ever, and the hundred and one smaller attractions in the steeplechase building will be running. In the vaudeville theater will be Weston and Raymond, comedy sketch; the McEldowneys, dancers; Powers and Theobold, song and dance, and Will H. Fields, burnt-cork comedian.

The Bartley military band will be at Calhoun park with the Lone Star quartet. At Southern the Charleroi concert band is to supply the music, while the Colonial Comedy Four, with the usual entertainers, will be at Oakwood. Special programs have been arranged at all the parks for tomorrow.

COMPANY TO HANDLE BANK'S COAL LANDS

Plan Proposed at Depositors' Meeting Is Finding Many Who Approve of It.

The plan to interest the depositors of the closed State bank, Bloomfield, in the proposed company to take over the bank's coal lands will not be dropped. A number of depositors called yesterday on Receiver John F. Steel and John W. Boileau, the coal expert, for further information regarding the plan, and announced their willingness to take advantage of the opportunity. Headquarters for the company will be opened at the bank building.

The work of organizing the company will be started at once. Its capital stock will be $300,000. In this will be credited the $80,000 which the bank has already paid on the lands and the amounts which the depositors will allow the receiver to lay aside for securing property.

The fact that only a comparatively small amount of the money owed on account of the purchase must be paid now with the final settlement a couple of years off, makes the matter one easily handled. It is claimed that the reason there have not been purchasers already for the coal lands is that those who considered the purchase believed that the payments could not be met by the bank and that there would be a sheriff's sale.

LABOR DAY MAY NOT BE CELEBRATED THIS YEAR

Misunderstanding Over the Auditing of Last Year's Account Causing Delay.

There are 18 cents left of last Labor day's demonstration fund. Secretary William Dodds of the United Mine Workers has it securely locked in a safety deposit vault in a local bank. That probably is the reason why the executive committee has failed to call a convention of delegates of the labor organizations for the purpose of electing officers for this year's demonstration. Last year the convention was held May 20, and the call was sent out two weks previous.

It is generally understood among the labor organizations that no parade will be held this year, and if the executive committee remains idle much longer the labor unionists will work September 7 and violate their own scales.

Last year's accounts were not audited. Secretary Dodds will not unlock the safe and take out the 18 cents until they have been. President Charles E. Winslow will not call a convention until the books have been audited. Secretary William J. Kelly will have the books audited when the president calls a convention. Secretary Dodds leaves for Europe in two weeks and will take the 18 cents with him, fearing the finacial institution may become bankrupt. If the convention is not called before June 11 there will be no demonstration, as the treasury wil not have any money.

CONFERENCE WILL END BY TUESDAY

Movement for Department of Temperance Voted Down by Delegates.

MISSION CHANGES FAVORED

Officials Discover That There Is a Deficit in Expenses and the Book Concern Will Pay the Bill Under Stout Protest.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—Monday is fixed as the day for the adjournment of the Methodist Episcopal general conference, but it is improbable that a quorum will be present until the following day.

The recommendation of the temperance committee providing for a special department for temperance work has been voted down by a decisive vote. The report of the missions committee was adopted with the following recommendations:

Favoring the revision by a commission of the ritual pertaining to the marriage ceremony, and administration of the sacrament in the Southern Asia district; favoring the granting of a subsidy to the Mexican Christian Advocate; referring to a commission the unification of Methodist bodies in Japan with power to act; favoring the erection as soon as practicable of a union Theological school for all Methodist missionaries in Europe; advising that a special column be provided in annual conference minutes for the recording of special mission gifts, but providing that churches which have not come up to their regular missions appointments shall not have their special gifts recorded in said column.

A resolution was also passed expressing sympathy with the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in the sudden death of First Grand Engineer Ingraham.

Several of the newly elected bishops have been given their first experience as presiding officers over the general conference at last night's and today's sessions. Bishops Barry, Spellmyer, Bashford and McDowell have presided in turn. The others of the new bishops will preside during some of the sessions before final adjournment.

Chairman Miller of the conference committee which looks after the finances of the general conference made a report today, showing a deficiency of about $12,000. His report showed collections, including $25,000 raised in the city of Los Angeles, of $116,000, and bills paid and outstanding to the amount of $126,000. In addition, he says there were unaudited bills amounting to $2,000, which would bring the deficiency up to $12,000.

A motion was made to the effect that the amount of the deficiency be borrowed from the book concern. To this proposition there were strong protests from Drs. Eaton and Mains, New York publishing agents, who said that if this money were loaned there would be little chance of ever getting it back, as has been the case before. After considerable talk the motion was adopted, and the book concern must loan the conference commission enough to make up the deficit in its funds.

Business Section Wiped Out by Fire.

DAVENPORT, IA., May 28.—Fire today destroyed the principal business block of the town of Eldridge, including the general store of J. H. Weiss & Co., the town elevator, stockyards and several residences. Loss $75,000, insurance $50,000.

TAPPING OF WIRES FOR POOL ROOMS ALLEGED

New York Telephone Company Places Men on Watch—McAdoo Threatens Arrests.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—The men who run poolrooms in New York are determined not to give up the fight for existence, if it can be avoided. The latest effort to get news of the races was discovered today when the New York & New Jersey Telephone Company found their wires were being tapped by the layers of odds. A hundred wiremen and inspectors were distributed throughout the city and a close watch is to be kept on all station boxes where wires for a number of exchanges are centered.

Commissioner McAdoo expects the telephone company to report all places where wires were tampered with, and the result, he declares, will be the arrest of those responsible. The company believes some of their own wiremen are doing the crooked work. Well-known gamblers say that with the aid of two or three of the company's own wiremen, they could tap sufficient wires to supply every poolroom in the city.

TWO BODIES FOUND.

Remains of Capt. Price and Mr. Holland Located, but Stuck in Wreck.

The families of Capt. Joseph Price, commander of the steamer Fred Wilson which went down in the Ohio river, and that of William A. Holland of Second street, expected yesterday to hear of the recovery of the bodies.

A telegram was received yesterday afternoon from Attorney R. M. Holland stating that the bodies had been found in the sunken boat, but it would require some time to recover them. The bodies will be brought to Braddock. Capt. Price will be given a Masonic funeral.

Can't Wear Uniforms Off Duty.

HARRISBURG, May 28.—An order was issued from the National Guard of Pennsylvania headquarters today notifying the officers and men that to loan the state property to outsiders or to wear any portion of national guard uniforms while at their daily avocations, will be punished by a fine and imprisonment.

DRINK

A wineglassful of Radam's Microbe Killer after meals and at bedtime and it will prevent and cure disease by destroying bacteria, the organic life that causes fermentation and decay of the blood, the tissues and the vital organs.

RADAM'S

Microbe Killer is the only known antiseptic principle that will destroy the germs of disease in the Blood without injury to the tissues. Pleasant to the taste and agreeable to the most delicate stomach. A purely scientific remedy, recognized as a true specific

FOR RHEUMATISM

All forms of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc., are seen, under microscopic examination, to be the result of clusters of tenacious and venomous and highly inflammatory microbes in the blood and in the joints of the frame, the wrists, elbows, knees, ankles, hip joints, back and loins, and in various muscles, including those of the heart and other vital organs. And from the testimony of thousands upon thousands of chronic sufferers who have resorted to Microbe Killer as an antidote, it would seem that the disease never fails to yield to its purifying energy; showing the law of the cure to be the elimination of the rheumatic germs and germ poisons from the joints, the muscles and the blood.

Arthur B. Fogle, Cumberland, Md., writes: I had been suffering with Rheumatism for eighteen months, during which time I had to keep my limbs in bandages. I had taken many medicines without relief, when I commenced using the Microbe Killer. It cured me completely and I cannot speak too highly of it.

The Wm. Radam Microbe Killer Co.,
121 Prince St., New York, or
MAY'S, 506-508 Market St.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

"Bartlett" Furnace
WARM HOUSE.
Bartlett Gas Range
QUICK BAKER.
HARDWARE, HOUSE FURNISHINGS, OIL AND GASOLINE STOVES.
All Appliances for Summer Cooking.
BARTLETT
Furnace & Range Corporation,
No. 619 Smithfield St.
J. C. BARTLETT, Vice President.
STOVES RANGES FURNACES THE BEST IS THE BARTLETT

POINT IS TO HAVE ANOTHER BRIDGE

Pennsylvania to Build Freight Tracks Across Allegheny Where Union Structure Stands.

REGRADING OF DUQUESNE WAY

Wharf Is to Be Raised and a Retaining Wall to Be Constructed for Railroad Tracks—Councilman Brand Was Refused Transportation.

Members of Pittsburgh councils claim to have reliable information that the Pennsylvania railroad intends to build another bridge across the Allegheny river and that it will be built at the Point, where the Union bridge now stands, and that this bridge is to be used exclusively for the hauling of freight from the Fort Wayne road and the west to the big warehouse at the Point.

As a part of this scheme, it is said the Pennsylvania has purchased the Union Bridge Company and the recent order of the war department in giving notice to elevate the bridge about 16 feet was with the approval of the Pennsylvania company. It is known that the Union bridge will be useless for foot and vehicle traffic when elevated, owing to the fact that it will be far above the grade of the streets on the Allegheny side.

The Pennsylvania tracks over a new bridge where the Union structure is located are to connect with the Fort Wayne tracks in Allegheny. This bridge is to be used for freight, and the other Pennsylvania bridge, between Tenth and Eleventh, is to be exclusively for passenger trains.

According to the plans which the Pennsylvania is said to have formed, the city and railroad company will combine to raise the grade of the entire Point district by filling it up with material taken from the Fifth avenue hump. This will not only include Penn avenue and Water street but Duquesne way as well, and may mean the raising of the grade of Duquesne way for a considerable distance. A retaining wall on the outside of Duquesne way is to be built to support the ground upon which the railroad tracks are to be built.

It is stated that ordinances for these improvements will be shortly introduced in councils. Director Bigelow is acting as the city's representative in making these preparations and also in paving the way for the necessary legislation by councils.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company yesterday let the contract to Kerbaugh & Co. for the construction of a stone bridge for the city at Lincoln avenue. When the city was making ready to build a steel bridge at Lincoln avenue the railroad company proposed that if the city would delay the work until the Brilliant cut-off was completed the railroad company would reward the city by paying the difference in the cost of a steel and a stone bridge.

Director Bigelow says the stone bridge will cost $200,000, whereas the city let the contract for a steel bridge at $43,000. This contract was bought by the railroad company, and when the stone bridge is completed the city will pay the railroad company $143,000.

A few days ago ago William Brand, a leader of common council, called upon Robert Pitcairn of the Pennsylvania and made a request for transportation over the Pennsylvania. Brand was turned down. He was told that no transportation would be issued to councilmen without the approval of Director Bigelow, and that Brand would have to compromise matters with Bigelow. Brand left indignant.

STRANGE FAMILY MUDDLE.

Married Couple Are Declared Brother and Sister by Bride's Mother—Father Says No.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Arrested as a brother and sister eloping from their home, but later released, Detrick Vial, 22 years old and Anna Straka, 20 years old, of Chicago, have been married.

Although the ceremony was not interfered with, Mrs. Straka, the girl's mother, still insists that Vial is her son, while her husband says he is not. Vial says he was drawn into the Straka family because Mrs. Straka, who is 60 years old, believed him her long lost son who left him when 14 years old. He denied this, but remained with the family and supported its members for some time in Chicago. His friendship for the pretty daughter grew into love and they finally eloped.

Mrs. Straka and her daughter met Vial while crossing the ocean from Bohemia. Vial was working as a deck hand on the ocean liner.

NO INJUNCTION UNLESS TO PROTECT LIFE OR PROPERTY

OTTAWA, KAN., May 28.—District Judge Smart today denied the application of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway Company for a permanent injunction against the striking machinists here. The opinion said that no evidence of an intention to commit a disturbance was shown and "government by injunction" would not be permitted until need for issuing a restraining order to protect property or the men who took the strikers' places, was demonstrated.

DECORATION DAY PROGRAM AT TOMB OF LAFAYETTE

PARIS, May 28.—Decoration day will be observed here by a ceremony at the tomb of Lafayette in Picpus cemetery. Addresses will be made by R. L. C. Barnes of Lafayette post, Grand Army of the Republic, and others of the American colony. Ambassador Porter will preside.

SPRING AND SUMMER RESORT HOTELS AND STEAMSHIP ANNOUNCEMENTS

ATLANTIC CITY.

Five Days' Outing at Atlantic City Absolutely Free.

Giving you five full days' board at the famous Hotel Imperial, free of any cost to you.

The system by which I offer this free outing by-the-sea is a plain business proposition, upon lines of integrity and promptness, operated in conformity with sound commercial principles.

My motive in offering hotel accommodations in this unusual way is purely a selfish one—I want to add your name to my long list of well pleased patrons. I want you to be so well pleased with the hotel, the table, the service and the management, that the next time you visit Atlantic City you will come to my hotel; and you will send your friends to me.

My hotel has a splendid record; it is strictly first-class, and I only want first-class guests.

The order for five days' board which I send you can be used at any time; and not necessarily all at once.

Hotel Imperial is just like any other good hotel at the "Shore." It gives you accommodations by the day or by the week; it has its more expensive rooms and its less expensive rooms; but our patrons are good enough to tell us it is "different"—that there is a "something;" they don't know what.

Our hotel IS different, and the secret of this "difference" is very simple: We devote our whole time and attention in looking after your individual comforts, from the time you enter the building until we check your trunk back home for you. Your every meal has our personal inspection before it is placed before you; the best of food supplies are bought for you, the best of chefs prepare it for you. Their skill, combined with the bracing sea air, makes you think life is worth living after all.

Hotel Imperial, with a capacity for 300 guests, is situated close to the Boardwalk, at the ocean end of a most desirable and centrally located avenue; it is close to the piers; there is an elevator, steam heat, sun parlor and such of the modern appliances as do not crowd out comfort and home-like living.

HOTEL IMPERIAL
Ocean End Maryland Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J.
W. CHANDLER STEWART, Proprietor.
Open Winter and Summer.

It will also cover the expenses of any friends you may wish to bring with you, or, you can transfer the entire order, or part of the order, to any other person or persons.

Read the following ticket carefully. If you are satisfied with the plan cut out the ticket and send it to me, together with $2.50, by registered mail. On receipt of same I will send you a Free Outing Coupon which will contain five similar tickets, which you sell to five friends for fifty cents each—and there you are. Your $2.50 has been returned to you; you have put five friends in the way of five days' free outing, and you have earned a comfortable little holiday for yourself.

Important Notice:—To the first one hundred people sending in the following ticket we will give TWO EXTRA OUTING COUPONS, thus making your vacation over TWO WEEKS and giving you a CASH PROFIT of FIVE DOLLARS.

.................CUT OUT AND MAIL TO ME.................

Five Days' Outing by the Sea Absolutely Free. Worth $15.

Upon return of this ticket with $2.50 to HOTEL IMPERIAL, Ocean End Maryland Avenue, Atlantic City, N. J., I will send you by mail a Coupon containing five similar tickets. Sell the five tickets for 50 cents each (which returns to you the $2.50 paid to me.) Each person to whom you sell a ticket, must send that ticket with $2.50 to me for another Coupon of five tickets for himself. When your five tickets have been returned to me, and the conditions therein fully complied with, you will be entitled to five days' accommodations at Hotel Imperial ABSOLUTELY FREE.

No.....P. GAZ. W. CHANDLER STEWART

NAME OF PURCHASER OF THIS TICKET

Name ....
City ....
Street, No. ....
State ....

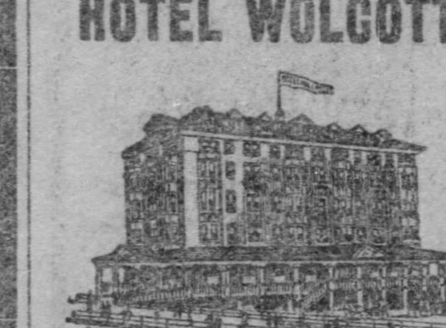
Write name and address plainly, to insure prompt delivery of your Coupon.

ATLANTIC CITY.

HOTEL ISLESWORTH.

Directly on the beach at Virginia ave. Attractive in size, location, service and equipment. American and European plan. Hot and cold sea water in all baths. Long distance telephones in bedrooms. Pure water from private artesian well. The new Dutch Cafe most unique at the shore. Hassler's Orchestra. Special inducements made as to rates for May and June, the most delightful months at this resort.
OSBORNE & PAINTER.

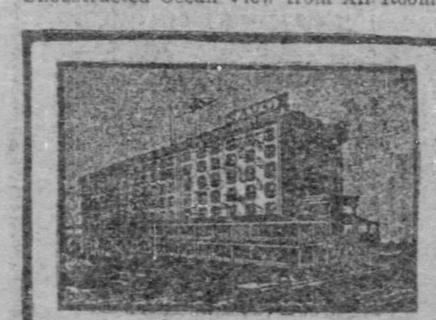
HOTEL WOLCOTT.



Ocean front Vermont Ave. Magnificently located and unrivaled in its expansive and unobstructed view of ocean from all sides. Private approach from Piazza of hotel with ocean promenade. Absolutely fire proof and elegantly equipped. Dining room overlooking ocean; 50 suites with private bath. Running water and phones in rooms. Accommodation 400. Select location. Special rates for Pittsburgh people during the early summer. Booklet on request.
Geo. H. Coryell, formerly of Bleak House.

THE SAVOY

Directly on the Beach, Unobstructed Ocean View from All Rooms.



Hot and cold running water in all bedrooms. Dining room overlooking ocean from three sides. Elevator to street. Steam heat, moderate for Spring. Capacity 400.
S. M. HANLEY.

Ocean end Michigan Ave., ATLANTIC CITY.
Steam heat, elevator to street level, rooms en suite with bath. Booklet mailed. WM. R. HOOD.

THE STRATH HAVEN. Open all year. Kentucky ave., near Beach. Steam heat. Special rates. Special attention given to cuisine and service. Albert E. Glennie, manager, formerly Grand Pacific, Chicago, and Hotel Pierrepont, New York.

Hotel Ponce De Leon Virginia ave., second house from Beach. Capacity 350. Cuisine unexcelled. S. E. SWEENEY, Owner and Prop'r.

HOTEL HAINES—Sea end Ocean Ave. Six stories. Brick, stone, steel construction. Dining room on sixth floor. Steam heat, elevator, electricity. Rooms en suite with baths. Music. Booklet mailed. L. A. HAINES, Jr.

HOTEL STICKNEY—VIRGINIA AVE., 2d house from Beach. Opens May 21. One minute from the famous Steel Pier. Center of all attractions. Up-to-date hotel. $10 weekly and up; $2 to $3 daily. L. V. STICKNEY.

SEASIDE HOUSE. Ocean front. Every comfort, including sea water baths, elevator, sun parlors, golf, etc. F. P. Cook & Son, formerly of Hotel Senate.

HOTEL CLARENDON—Virginia ave., Near Beach. Newly improved; large piazzas, sun parlor, spacious rooms en suite, with tiled baths, telephones, elevator, etc. Booklet mailed. M. D. Neiman, Prop.

THE BERKELEY—Kentucky Ave., near Beach. Modern improvements. Refined surroundings, fine cuisine, homelike. Fire escapes in every room. Capacity 250. $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. A. Armstrong.

HOTEL RICHMOND—Ocean Front, Kentucky Ave. Capacity 250. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, sun parlor, etc. Special rates for Spring season. J. D. PEASE. C. H. PEASE, Manager.

THE LORAINE. St. Charles Place and Beach. Hot and cold sea water baths, elevator, etc. Special Winter and Spring rates. Booklet. SAMUEL WAGNER & SON.

HOTEL GLENDALE. St. James Place and Beach. Rooms en suite with bath. Steam heat. Elevator from street level; $10 per week and upward. Open all year. Write for booklet. F. F. BURCH.

THE NEW BELMONT—FIREPROOF Ocean end of Virginia ave. Capacity 300. Special for May and June—$8 to $15 weekly. Elevator, private baths, etc., and an excellent table. W. J. WARRINGTON, Prop'r.

HOTEL IMPERIAL Ocean End Maryland Ave. Admirably situated. Moderate tariff. Capacity 300. Atlantic City, N. J. W. CHANDLER STEWART.

THE WESTMINSTER. Kentucky ave., near beach; steam heat; sun parlor; baths; elevator from street and all conveniences. Rates $8 to $12.50. Chas. Buhre.

HOTEL AUSTIN—Pacific and New York Aves. Near Beach. New and elegant. Capacity 300. Complete with steam heat, baths, etc. Special—$8 to $15 weekly. E. L. Austin.

OCEAN SPRAY—221½ PACIFIC AVE. 110 S. MISSISSIPPI AVE. One minute from beach. Good table. Excellent accommodations. $1.00 a day. MRS. GRAHAM.

BRADY HOUSE—15-17 So. Arkansas Ave., near Beach. Open surroundings. Ocean view. Elegantly furnished. Good table, $8 and $10 weekly. Booklet. JAS. BRADY.

ATLANTIC CITY.

The ORIENTAL Vermont Avenue and the Beach. New fire-proof; strictly first-class; ocean view; rooms en-suite with baths; excellent cuisine and service; reasonable rates. Booklet. Harry Thomas, Manager.

HOTEL CHAPLAIN

Kentucky Ave., Near the Beach.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This house has been remodeled and refurnished throughout, with a fine Cafe and Grill attached. Special attention is given to serving of sea food of all description. Every known convenience, combined with the social events, make it an ideal place for health, pleasure and recreation. Special rates until June 15, $10.00 up. Booklet mailed.
J. LANCASTER DAILEY, PREST.
R. BRUNSWICK, MGR.

SPENCER HALL

Maryland Ave., near Beach; 3 minutes from Steel pier and all amusements. LARGE SPACIOUS ROOMS, en suite with private baths, Telephones and all Combined Conveniences. Music and other attractions. Rates $2 per day up; $10 per week up. SPECIAL RATES AND ATTENTION will be given the PHYSICIANS who anticipate attending the CONVENTION beginning JUNE 7TH, 1904. Also large parties who will visit the JUBILEE. Write for Booklet.
SPENCER & RUTTER.

HOTEL ADOLPHUS—Kentucky Ave., near the Beach. Modern house with all improvements. Rooms en suite with baths, excellent cuisine and service. Reasonable rates. Booklet. A. G. Sink of Altoona.

Absolute Cleanliness, Good Table, Low Rates. **HOTEL OSBORNE,** Arkansas and Pacific aves. 19th season, same management. Elevator, $1.50 and up per day. $8 and up per week. R. J. Osborne.

THE SEABROOKE—St. James Place, near the Beach. Rooms en suite with baths, excellent cuisine, every comfort. Rates $1.50 per day up. C. Franklin.

THE PENNHURST. Michigan ave. and Beach. Elegantly equipped; finest location. Elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc. Spring rates. W. R. HOOD.

THE KENDERTON—Tennessee Ave., near the Beach. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator, private baths, excellent cuisine. Terms moderate. Reid & Hamilton.

HOTEL PELHAM—St. James Place, near Beach. New house, private dining rooms and baths; modern convenience. Terms reasonable. Mrs. S. Kesslier.

HOTEL MAJESTIC—Virginia Ave. and Beach. Open all year. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor. Superior table. $10 weekly and up. Booklet. Samuel Ellis.

CHESTER INN. New York ave., near Beach. Open all year. Steam heat, sun parlor, elevator. Modern in detail with moderate rates. Booklet. D. Knauer.

HOTEL BRADDOCK—New York Ave. and Beach. Elegant in every detail. Elevator, steam heat, first-class cuisine, special Spring rates. W. I. Braddock.

INLET ROAD HOUSE—Directly on the Boardwalk at the Inlet. Modern with all improvements. Reasonable rates. Mrs. Mary E. McQuaide, formerly of Pittsburgh.

HOTEL IROQUOIS—So. Carolina Ave. and the Beach. High class. Elevator, sun parlor, private baths, amusement hall, etc. Capacity 350. Special, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

HOTEL BREXTON—So. Michigan ave. New electric elevator, street level. Sun parlor; large piazzas; private baths. Rates $10 to $15. J. A. MYERS.

THE BRUNSWICK—St. James Place and Beach. Most Central Location. All Conveniences. Steam Heat, Good Table. Special $8 Up Weekly. Booklet. Chas. H. Sasse & Son.

KEYSTONE HOTEL. The only strictly כשר Hotel at the seashore. All home comforts. Mrs. H. LITTMAN, 118 So. Georgia ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

HOTEL MORRIS. St. James Place. J. Barrie Smith, Propr. Two minutes' walk from Young's Pier and the Beach.

HOTEL ABBEY—Pacific and Mt. Vernon aves., near Beach. Steam heat. Electric lights, elevator, suites with baths. American and European plan. Cafe attached. JOHN T. DEVER, Mgr.

PENNSYLVANIA HOUSE. Near Boardwalk. Has excellent view; best conveniences. Terms, $7 to $9 week. O. DE MOIG.

EDEN HALL—South Pennsylvania avenue, one block from beach. All modern improvements, cuisine and service unexcelled. Rates $8.00 to $15.00. MRS. M. HENRY.

SPENCER HALL—Maryland ave., near beach and all amusements; large rooms; en suite with baths; music and attractions. Rates $2 daily up; $10 week up. Booklet. SPENCER & RUTTER.

THE STANLEY So. Carolina Ave. Near the Beach and Pa. R. R. Depot. Modern rates $10 to $15. McLaughlin & McDonald.

HOTEL WORTHINGTON—Pacific and Missouri Aves. Large spacious rooms with hot and cold running wate, steam heat, etc. First-class cuisine. $8 up. J. B. WORTHINGTON.

MILLER COTTAGE—9 to 15 No. Georgia ave. Excellent table. Electric lights; $1 daily; $6 weekly until July 1.

HOTEL MERVINE—New York Ave. and the Beach. New; brick; rooms en suite with baths, $1.50 to $2.50—$9 to $14 weekly. MRS. EELS.

HOTEL ROANOKE—South New York Ave. Open all year. First-class accommodations, Steam heat. Excellent table. Buffet. N. A. DIELING.

THE ANSONIA—Kentucky Ave., Near Beach, modern, steam heat, elevator, rooms single and en suite; cuisine unexcelled. Mrs. A. M. Oppenheimer.

HOTEL STRATTON—So. Carolina Av. 2nd house from beach. Thoroughly modern. Best location. $8 up weekly. J. M. STRATTON.

THE NEW CLARION. Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Excellent and modern. Special $10 up weekly. J. P. Giberson.

LA FONTAINE—Kentucky Ave., near Beach; refined, homelike. Steam heat, sun parlor. Special Spring rates. $8 to $12 weekly. R. B. PARKER.

LA BELLE INN—near Beach and Piers. South Carolina Ave. Every convenience. Excellent table. $8 up weekly. J. Youngblood, late of Schaeffer's hotel.

BREVOORT HOTEL—So. Carolina ave. Centrally located. Modern conveniences; terms reasonable. MARGARET WALSH, Prop.

PRESSER HOUSE—So. Mississippi Ave. New management. Thoroughly renovated, reasonable rates. Mrs. M. Carson.

HOTEL BELLEFONTE—124 So. Miss. Ave., Near Beach. Modern, good table; reasonable. A. JONES.

THE WINCHESTER—So. Carolina ave. Third house from Beach. Modern; near all amusements. Special rates May and June. Rose A. Striker & Son.

WAYSIDE INN—17 So. Maryland Ave. Near the Beach. Modern improvements, home comforts; cuisine and service unexcelled. Rates $1.50 up. M. C. Watson.

BLENHEIM HOUSE—Ohio ave. and Beach, fine location. German cooking. Mrs. Weisser.

ATLANTIC CITY.

$2.50 a Day Up. $10.00 a Week Up.
Walter R. Davis, Manager.

THE ELWOOD. Sea and St. James Place. Open all year. Fireproof. Rooms en suite with bath; steam heat; elevator from street level. $10 weekly and up. ROBERT S. SMITH.

HOTEL SENATE—Ocean End. Rhode Island Ave. Fronting directly on the Ocean. Telephones, rooms en suite with baths, elevator to street level. Automobile at trains. Booket. LOUIS B. SCULL.

HOTEL SHOREHAM Ocean end Virginia Ave. Special rates for May and June; $10, $12, $15, $17.50. Open on all sides; excellent view from each room; every modern convenience; elevator to street; steam heat; private baths; phones in rooms; table and service the best. Booklets. W. B. COTTEN.

BERKSHIRE INN. Ocean end Virginia ave. $2 to $3 daily; $8, $10, $12.50, $15 weekly. Capacity 300. Elevator, private baths, etc. J. O. & J. E. Dickinson.

THE NEW BELMONT—FIREPROOF Ocean end of Virginia ave. Capacity 300. Special for May and June—$8 to $15 weekly. Elevator, private baths, etc., and an excellent table. W. J. WARRINGTON, Prop'r.

So. Carolina Ave. and the Beach. High class. Elevator, sun parlor, private baths, amusement hall, etc. Capacity 350. Special, $10 up weekly. Booklet. W. F. SHAW.

THE BROOKEHURST—Virginia Ave. Near Beach. Excellent family house; good cuisine. $2 up. Modern; new management. Mrs. J. N. Burns.

ROWE COTTAGE—St. Charles Place and the Beach. Fine location and solicits the best of patronage. All modern conveniences. N. A. ROWE.

EDNA COTTAGE—So. Arkansas ave., near Boardwalk. Good table and service. Reasonable. Aaron Siegfried.

THE AVALON—Connecticut Ave., on the Beach. Modern family house, all rooms facing the ocean. Terms reasonable. MRS. ELLEN WILLIAMS.

GADSBY HOUSE—Conn. Ave. & beach. Fine location. Good family house; modern; good cuisine. Rates $8 to $12. J. W. GADSBY.

HOTEL ALLEGHENY—619 Atlantic Ave. Home comforts. Buffet. German cooking. Reasonable. EMIL MAYERLE.

HOTEL CARLSBAD—Conn. and Atlantic ave. Good location. Buffet, good table, reasonable. Horton & Johnson.

THE DELAWARE CITY—Tenn. ave. and beach. Old reliable family house with modern conveniences. Table unsurpassed. S. E. Bradway.

BEACON—St. James Pl., near Beach and Young's Pier. Home comforts. $8 up weekly. S. S. WITCRAFT.

GENEVA—7 So. Georgia Ave. Modern conveniences. Excellent cuisine. Reasonable rates. "Kosher." S. FRIED.

THE WESTBROOKE—So. Tenn. Ave. Near Beach. Modern. Rates $8 up. Mary Huff of Pittsburgh.

CHESTER HOUSE—So. Georgia ave. Modern; good table service. Rates $8 up. T. DICKERSON.

THE EDWARD—So. Arkansas Ave. Ocean View. Good table. Rates $8 up. M. E. MURPHY.

THE ORVILLE—So. Missouri Ave., on the Beach. Modern. Good table. Rates $8 up. ANNA ORR.

GREATER PITTSBURGH—Ocean and Tennessee Ave., near Young's Pier. Excellent; homelike. $8 to $12 weekly. J. G. Mitchell.

THE ALDINE—Pacific and Michigan ave. American and European family house. M. A. LINDSAY.

LIGONIER, PA.

LIGONIER SPRINGS HOTEL-SANITARIUM. A Delightful and Healthy Summer Resort—Pleasures Innumerable. The buildings are newly and completely furnished. Cuisine and services generally of the very best. Physicians and nurses in attendance. Send for Booklet. Alcoholic and Drug Habits Treated in Separate Building. DR. E. M. CLIFFORD, Medical Director, Ligonier, Pa.

ATLANTIC CITY.

CHISELHURST—30 So. Virginia ave. Near the Beach. First-class house at reasonable rates.

THE BELLEVUE 2017 Pacific avenue. Fine location. Modern conveniences. Rates $8.00 up. L. EGAN.

KINGSTON—137 Ocean Ave. Near the Beach. Modern, first-class; reasonable rates. A. E. MILLER.

SAN JOSE—St. James Pl., near Beach. New Management, all improvements; terms reasonable. Mrs. E. Gilluly.

THE WILLMELL—Vermont Ave., near the Beach. High-class house, reasonable rates. W. G. Monaghan.

IDYLWYLD—Tennessee Ave. Near the Beach. Modern. Excellent cuisine. Reasonable. E. A. BENNER.

PHILLIPS HOUSE—So. Conn ave. Enlarged with modern improvements. $10 up wkly. P. H. Phillips.

Minneapolis Cottage—So. Indiana ave. Bright comfortable rooms. $10 up weekly. W. J. Smith.

THE CHANNELL—Arkansas Ave., near the Beach. Modern Conveniences; terms reasonable. A. C. Channell.

Monongahela House, Arkansas and Atlantic aves. American and European. Reasonable rates. P. H. JOYCE.

THE LAWRENCE—1½ blocks from ocean. Electric lights, verandas, airy rooms, good table. Moderate. M. WHITE.

THE WARRINGTON—Lake ave. Fine ocean view; near new Casino. Convenient to all points of interest. Theodore Williams.

NORTHERN LIBERTY—Cor. Missouri and Pacific aves. All conveniences. $8 to $12. C. Ramsey.

ACME—Kentucky Ave. and Beach. Thoroughly modern. Special Spring rates. MRS. G. W. STODDARD.

COLWYN—21 So. Michigan Ave. Open all year. Steam heat, home comforts. $1.00 per day. E. C. WARBURTON.

BEAUMONT—Tennessee Ave. near Beach. Steam heat. Open all year. $1.50 up daily. Special weekly. J. B. CORE.

THE HATBORO, Kentucky Ave., near beach. Homelike and comfortable. Reasonable rates. Booklet. Mrs. E. Wood.

Baltimore House, Pacific and Missouri aves. Modern. conv. $8 to $10 weekly. F. J. Kelly.

ASBURY PARK, N. J.

ASBURY PARK, N. J. QUEEN OF RESORTS

70 foot wide New Boardwalk. Many leading hotels open for **Memorial Day.**

New Casino brilliantly illuminated by thousands of incandescent lights. 80 minute train service.

Open Air Concerts Daily by Military Band under direction of Arthur Pryor, formerly associate leader of Sousa's Band. $300,000 expended in ocean front improvements since last season.

Come and See Them.

Hotel Brunswick, Asbury Park, N. J. Noted for its high standard of excellence. Will open for the Summer, Saturday, May 28. Booklet and terms upon application to MORGAN & PARSONS.

HOTEL ST. JAMES, Cookman Ave., near Ocean. ASBURY PARK, N. J. Convenient to all amusements. Magnificent ocean view. Rooms en suite and bath. Booklet. F. W. BOCK, Propr.

"THE HICKS" 3rd Season—Asbury Park, N. J. Center of attractions; Adjoining Beach. Largest guest rooms of any hotel on Jersey Coast. Capacity 200. Booklet. Also "HOTEL HICKS," Williamsport, Pa. HICKS & CO., Props.

A MODERN HOTEL BY THE SEA, **HOTEL COLUMBIA,** NORTH ASBURY PARK, N. J. MAINTAINING A REFINED PATRONAGE. Capacity 400. Booklets. W. Harvey Jones.

HOTEL BRISTOL. OCEAN FRONT, Corner 4TH AVE. Enlarged and Remodeled; elevator, suites with private baths. Every modern improvement. Booklet. BANTA & HILYARD.

VICTORIA HOTEL Third and Ocean aves.; 50 yards from the surf; 20th season. Capacity 200. S. KEMPE, Proprietor.

HOTEL NEW YORK—4th ave., near beach; open May to November; refined patronage; excellent cuisine. Wood & Beer.

THE STAFFORD, 5th Ave., near beach. Select family hotel, all conveniences; no mosquitoes. Booklet. A. T. Atkinson.

OCEAN CITY, N. J.

KINGSESSING, 8th & Ocean ave., best location; ocean view; excellent table; newly furnished; special rates for June; booklet. Until June 8 address R. W. Milligan, 728 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

HOTEL BISCAYNE—Facing the Ocean. Modern; rooms en suite with baths; perfect sanitary arrangements; rates $10 up. H. A. W. SMITH.

IDLEWILD—Directly on the Ocean. Near all attractions. High class in every particular. Terms reasonable. Booklet. F. E. CHAMPION.

FAIRVIEW—9th and Wesley ave. "New" Modern. Conveniences; $10 up weekly. MRS. K. FIZELL.

THE ATGLEN—Centrally located. Near all attractions. All conveniences, good cuisine, reasonable. S. C. Goff.

SEA ISLE CITY, N. J.

HOTEL CONTINENTAL—Directly on the Beach. Modern improvements; rooms en suite. Hot and Cold Sea Water Baths, Elevator, Cafe, Orchestra, etc. Opens June 27. Morris Boney, owner and proprietor.

TIVOLI HOTEL—Landis and Ocean ave. New management; newly furnished; all conveniences and amusements. Rates $10 up. Nebinger & Barron.

SURF HOUSE—Directly on the Beach. Modern improvements; rates $10 up. D. STRUTHERS.

PETERSEN'S HOTEL—Fine location. Near Beach. Modern; good table; rates $10 up. C. Peterson.

HOLLY BEACH, N. J.

HOTEL BEECHWOOD—On the Beach. All rooms face the ocean; modern improvements; good cuisine and service; rates $10 up. C. H. KURTZ.

CAPE MAY, N. J.

CHALFONTE HOTEL—Howard and Columbia ave. Near Beach; all front rooms; long distance 'phone. S. W. Golt.

LIGONIER, PA.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL Cor. Main & Beach Ave. One block from Ocean, modernized. Electric light—cuisine excellent. Booklet. E. V. & A. L. WALDORF.

THE MAJESTIC—Ocean Grove, N. J. On Beach front and Ocean Pathway; modern equipment; elevator; telephone. Booklet. CLEMENT & CLEMENT.

BRYN MAWR—Cor. Heck and Centeral ave.; near ocean and Auditorium. Large piazzas; exc. cuisine; 5th season. M. A. Dawson.

WILDWOOD, N. J.

HOTEL SEASIDE—Directly on Beach. Beautiful location; modern conveniences; near all amusements; rates from $10 up. H. W. COBB.

EDGETON INN—Modern; free bath houses; music room; booklet; coach meets trains. J. Albert Harris.

BELMAR, N. J.

HOTEL COLORADO Belmar, N. J. A Whole Square Facing Ocean. Capacity 500. Very Best. Least Money. Booklet. W. B. Duryea, Manager.

SPRING LAKE, N. J.

HOTEL RUSKIN Most restful place in Spring Lake. Fronting lake; full view of ocean, one square away. Splendid bathing. Large rooms. Unsurpassed cuisine. Rates on application. CHAS. ANDERSON, Manager.

HOT SPRINGS, VA.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS, 2,500 FEET ELEVATION, IN THE VIRGINIA MOUNTAINS, Where the Early Spring Climate, the Waters, Baths, Hotels and Scenery have no Equal in America.

Rheumatism, gout, obesity and nervous trouble cured. New Golf Club House with Squash Court, Louging Rooms, Cafe, Ping-Pong, etc. Fine Golf Course. Tennis Courts, Pleasure Pool, excellent livery and all outdoor pastimes.

THE NEW HOMESTEAD is unquestionably the finest all-year-round resort hotel in America. Modern in the strictest sense, conducted on the broadest lines and patronized by the highest class. Broker's office with direct N. Y. wire.

Pullman Compartment Car leaves Washington 11:10 p. m., arrives Hot Springs 8:25 a. m., via Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Excursion tickets at office of connecting lines. Address FRED STERRY, Manager, Hot Springs, Va.

MARKLETON, PA.

Seeking Health? The Markleton Sanatorium and Hotel is the best place to find it. Delightful mountain air—skillful medical advice—Baths—Electricity—Massage. Hotel department strictly first-class—a most attractive summer resort—Rates moderate—Special terms to ministers, teachers and physicians—Write for booklet. MARKLETON SANATORIUM CO., Markleton, Somerset Co., Pa.

ADIRONDACK RESORTS.

The Adirondacks Most Favored Resort. **HOTEL AMPERSAND** and Cottages on Lower Saranac Lake. A most delightful lake and mountain resort. Opens June 25. Perfect Golf Links, Fishing, Rowing, Bathing, Tennis and Dancing. Superior Music. Post, telegraph, telephone office in hotel. Booklet. G. S. MOULTON, Manager. Ampersand, N. Y. N. Y. Office, 289 Fourth Ave.

ADIRONDACK MOUNTAINS. Lake Massawepi. **HOTEL CHILDWOLD.** Opens early in June. Private preserves of 6,000 acres. Cottages, Colony and Camp Sites adjacent. Cassino Sun Parlors. Open fire places. Steam Heat, Golf, Hunting, Fishing, Boating, Driving. Through Pullman cars. Booklets, etc. Address C. R. Eldridge, Mgr. New York office, Hotel Gregorian, 35th St., West.

THE CASCADE—CASCADEVILLE, N. Y. Beautifully located. Boating; bathing, fishing and all outdoor amusements. Moderate rates. E. M. Weston, 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

THE EARLE HOTEL, 103 Waverly Place, New York City. One block from 8th St. Elevated Station. Room and Private Bath, $1.50 per day.

THE JUDSON. 53 Washington Square South, New York City. Convenient to all steamship lines. European plan, $1.00 per day and upwards. American plan, $2.50 per day and upwards. JAS. KNOTT, Propr.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y.

Manhanset House and Furnished Cottages, MANHANSET MANOR, Shelter Island, L. I. N. Y. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 23. For Pamphlet and Information address ROBERT MURRY, MANAGER, 23 UNION SQUARE, NEW YORK, ROOM 3.

SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y.

THE PROSPECT HOUSE. SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS, N. Y., will open for the reception of guests Saturday, June 25th. High-class family resort. Golf. Tennis. Sailing. See Long Island R. R. time tables. Special rates for the season. D. P. Hathaway, Hanover, 2 East 15th st., New York.

WATCH HILL, R. I.

NEW PLIMPTON HOTEL, WATCH HILL, RHODE ISLAND. For illustrated pamphlet and information, Address HOTEL HAMILTON, 132 West 45th St., New York City. THOS. PARKS, Proprietor.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

ANCHOR LINE United States Mail Steamship from New York Every Saturday for **GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY** Superior accommodations at Lowest Rates for all classes of passengers. DIRECT TO NAPLES. Algeria ......May 28 | California ......June 9. For rates, Books of Information for passengers and New Illustrated Book of Tours, apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents, 17 and 19 Broadway, N. Y., or J. J. McCORMICK & CO., 506 Smithfield st., or First National Bank, Pittsburgh.

ATLANTIC CITY.

Visitors to Atlantic City from Pittsburgh are invited to make free use of the facilities at The Gazette and Chronicle Telegraph bureau, on Young's ocean pier.

The facilities include stationery and a private postoffice. Letters addressed in care of The Pittsburgh Gazette Bureau, Atlantic City, will be promptly delivered to the addressee.

Booklets, descriptive of the hotels advertised, may be had on application at the Gazette office.

The Gazette's advertising representative in Atlantic City is John C. Benson, Gen'l Mgr. of The Resort Advertising Co., Bartlett Building, North Carolina and Atlantic aves. All advertisements will be accepted at the same rates as at the home office of The Gazette.

The Albemarle, Virginia Ave., near Beach. Elegant modern hotel, new throughout, 100 large front rooms and excellent table. Special Spring terms $8, $10 and $12.50 weekly; $2 daily. Elevator, steam heat, private baths, etc. 2,000 ft. Sun parlors. Souvenir Booklet. J. P. Cope.

GREEN'S EUROPEAN HOTEL BOARDWALK AND OCEAN AVE. Fireproof. European plan; hot and cold sea water baths. Our own artesian water. Flemish Cafe. Rooms single and en suite. Rate $1.50 per day and upward. Capacity 400. GREEN & FLYNN, Proprietors.

GALEN HALL Atlantic City, N. J. HOTEL AND SANITORIUM. New buildings, with every comfort. Elevators, roof solarium and three sun parlors. A complete bath department, giving Electrical Nauheim, Roman and Hydriatic, using sea water, for ladies and gentlemen. Trained operators only. F. L. YOUNG, General Manager.

HOTEL MORTON VIRGINIA AVE., NEAR BEACH. Open all the year. Special rates for Winter. Refurnished and decorated. Rooms en suite, with private baths. Sun parlor. Elevator from street level. Fine table. Write for booklet and terms. MRS. N. R. HAINES, Owner and Prop'r.

Grand Atlantic Hotel Virginia Ave. and Beach, Atlantic City, N. J. New management, improved cuisine; capacity 600, Sea water baths. Orchestra. Cafe. $12, $15 and up weekly. Booklet. A. C. MITCHELL & CO., Props. D. P. RAHTER, Manager.

HOTEL NEW ENGLAND. Ocean end South Carolina ave. Very convenient to Boardwalk, Piers and all Amusements. Rooms en suite with private baths, steam heat, sun parlor, elevator from street level. Special rates for the Spring season. Booklet on application. Bryan & Williams.

Hotel Rudolf Open all year. American and European plans; rooms with hot and cold sea and fresh water baths; location directly on Ocean Front and Promenade. Booklets and literature can be had at the Resort Bureau, The Gazette building. C. R. MYERS, Proprietor.

THE HOLMHURST. Pennsylvania ave., close to Beach. Central and select location. The extensive improvements, renovation and refurnishing makes this a new hotel and one of the best. Equipped with elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, private baths, running water in rooms, etc. Special Spring rates. Booklet. HENRY DARNELL.

NEW BRICK BOSCOBEL. Every known hotel appointment with exceptional luxury. Cuisine and service unexcelled. Elegantly furnished throughout. Rooms single and en suite, with large luxurious baths, scientific sanitary arrangements. Write for illustrated literature. Elevator to street level. A. E. MARION, Owner and Manager.

HOTEL TRAYMORE. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO., D. S. WHITE, President.

THE CHETWOODE. Open all year, with every comfort for guests at reasonable winter rates. Heated sun parlor, private baths, spacious exchange and parlors. Near Beach and Piers. Write for Booklet. EMILY M. DEMPSEY, Owner and Manager.

MOUNT VERNON HOTEL. High class, homelike; table unexcelled; white service, baths, elevator. Southern exposure. Balconies overlooking ocean. Special spring rate, $10 weekly up. Booklet. B. J. and F. L. MILLER.

HOTEL ARLINGTON. Michigan ave. and Beach. Offering Special Rates $10 up weekly. Excellent and modern. Steam heat, elevator, sun parlor, private baths, etc. Superior table. Booklet mailed. L. A. KUNZ.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL—Tennessee ave. Central to all attractions, every comfort for guests. American, European plan, weekly rates $8, $10, $12; transient $1.50-$2. Special rates to families and commercial trade. Music. New management. GRAHAM & CO.

HOTEL RALEIGH Ocean end of St. Charles Place. Finest location. Open all year. Capacity 400. Elevator, private baths, sun parlor, etc. Special spring rates. Booklet mailed. C. C. SHINN.

THE RUNNYMEDE. Park Place, close to Beach, facing City Park. Select location. New and strictly modern. Elevator, steam heat, sun parlor, rooms en suite with bath. Cuisine of the highest standard. Booklet mailed. I. M'ILWAIN.

HOTEL WARREN. Managed by CLIFFORD C. HERR of Pittsburgh. European plan. Cafe and bar. Open all year. Atlantic and New Jersey aves.; two blocks to Boardwalk.

THOUSAND ISLANDS.

Hotel Frontenac

Thousand Islands—St. Lawrence River. A Magnificent Modern Hotel for those who appreciate High-class Service and Environment. Golf, Yachting, Tennis, Fishing, Pure Spring-Water, Orchestra, etc. Open June 18 to October 1. Souvenir Booklet Free. Address, C. G. Trussell, Manager, Frontenac, N. Y.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I.

THE MATHEWSON NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Most superb hotel on the coast; directly facing the ocean; accommodations for 500 guests; daily concerts by hotel orchestra and grand opera singers; best surf bathing in the world; grand ballroom; one mile piazza promenade; opens June 25 under the management of S. W. MATHEWSON, Jr., Manager the Touraine, 9 and 11 East 39th st., New York City. Send for booklet.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y.

SHARON SPRINGS, N. Y. White Sulphur Springs and Bath. For Rheumatism, Gout, Catarrh, Malaria and Skin Diseases. Baths Open throughout the Year. **PAVILION HOTEL** AND COTTAGES. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

RESIDENCE SALES LED IN MARKET

Many Dwelling Houses Are Sold in All Parts of the City.

GOOD DEALS BEYOND HUMP

Coal Tract Sold for $22,500—Wilkinsburg Apartments Bring $25,000—Diamond National Bank Building Will Cost $487,750—New Real Estate Companies.

Residence sales were again the predominating feature of the realty market last week. More than the usual number of expensive houses were sold and the deals were widely scattered. The suburbs came in for a number of good transactions, especially at Oakmont and Edgewood, where two fine new residences changed hands at prices that netted the owners tidy profits. The inquiry for houses costing from $5,000 to $10,000 continues to be good, and brokers are filling many buying orders for such properties in all parts of the city.

The week afforded a number of large exchange deals which have been for weeks foremost in the market. The trading of improved property for choice vacant frontage is likely in some cases to result in the building of good houses at once. The downtown district was noticeably absent in the deals reported, the general complaint being that prices are too high. With slight concessions on the part of sellers it is said that many deals now pending would be closed without delay, but until the properties are put in shape to pay a larger revenue than at present they are considered too high at the prices asked. Only one acreage deal of importance was put through, the purchase by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company of 30 acres of land opposite West Homestead for $250,000.

Improvement Expected Late in Season.

The F. W. Dodge Company, in its weekly review on construction conditions throughout the central west, speaks as follows:

"The general run of affairs in the construction world remains without special features to characterize the situation beyond the fact that in comparisons with business conditions in other lines the showing is very satisfactory. There are few branches of industry at the present moment from which there does not come complaints, more or less strong, in regard to the slow movement of commodities. These complaints are, perhaps, doing more than anything else to give to the construction lines a pessimistic aspect. The weakening in prices, which was noted a few weeks ago, continues to rule along most lines, although there is as yet no particular change in market quotations, which is an indication that all the special rates that are being made are exceptions to the general rule in the market. There are various rumors afloat involving the launching of projects of large proportions in different places throughout the territory, but these things, if they materialize at all, will not come in time to add strength to the situation during the present season. It is not too early, however, to forecast something of conditions as they are likely to develop during the next year. With the presidential campaign past and a continued steady improvement in financial conditions, there is no reason why another season should not see building operations again at high tide. Added to these favorable conditions is the reasonable assurance that there will be few, if any, labor disturbances to enter in and complicate the situation. It is a matter of congratulation that under the adverse circumstances governing during the present season, the volume of business should continue as uniform and satisfactory as it has.

"The total amount of new building and engineering projects for which contracts have been awarded throughout Western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio for the week ending May 25, as compiled from Dodge Reports, approximates $2,037,000, against $1,682,000 for the week preceding, or a total for the year thus far of $25,997,000. As compared with the same week last year, this amount shows an increase of $146,000. The figures for the present year, however, are augmented by operations throughout the western half of Ohio, which did not appear in compilations for last season."

More Interest Beyond the Hump.

The continued agitation about the removal of the hump and the prospect of definite action to be taken on the question soon is having its effect on real estate deals beyond the hill. Three sales in outer Fifth avenue announced last week indicate a returning interest in those properties. The largest was the sale of 1623-1637 for $30,000, or $750 a front foot. The deal for the property at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Vine street was closed, the consideration being $37,500, or $1,250 a front foot. The third sale was that of 20x90 feet in Fifth avenue, near Pride street, for $22,500, or $1,125 a foot. Numerous other sales were made in the cross streets in the hump district. Many buyers are in the field for properties in this territory, but the stubbornness of owners holding to prices that it is thought will not be realized for two years at least, prevents the consummation of more deals. The poor class of buildings on many of the lots make them unprofitable for an investment, and the uncertainty of the time needed for the hump removal puts the purchaser in a position to take all the chances.

Through the office of S. A. Dixon the last tract of Saw Mill Run coal within a radius of 10 miles of Pittsburgh has been sold to a local operator for $22,500. It consists of 73 acres in Robinson township, 2.5 miles west of McKees Rocks. The tract is only a few hundred feet from the Moon Run railroad. The vein is six feet thick and the coal is of the best quality of Saw Mill Run. A drift mine will be opened at once, as the operator expects to sell a large part of his product in McKees Rocks. The property belonged to the Aiken estate, which also owns 150 acres of surface land at this point. This is valued at $100 an acre, and a deal is now pending for the farm.

The Aronson Realty Company has sold for H. S. Foight to Attorney Oliver S. Richardson 37 Federal street, between Fifth and Wylie avenues, for $10,500. The lot measures 25x125 feet on the east side of the street and has erected on it a three-story brick building and stable. When the leases expire a store building will be erected.

A three-story buff brick apartment house, situated at Center avenue and Walnut street, Wilkinsburg, has been sold through the office of Isadore H. Aaron for $25,000. The property belonged to M. Cohen and was bought by an Allegheny capitalist for an investment. The building stands on a lot 46x115 feet, and contains 10 flats of five rooms each provided with baths and modern conveniences. It rents for $2,500 a year or 10 per cent on the investment.

OF VALUE TO REAL ESTATE BROKERS AND THEIR PATRONS

Below will be found the price records in real estate as established by the leading sales of the week ended May 28:

Location.	Size.	Improvements.	Front Ft.	Square Ft.
Swissvale	425x160	Vacant	$70 50	
Liberty and Winebiddle avenues	75x140	Residence	400 00	$2 86
Rose street	173x185	Brick building	162 00	......
Frankstown avenue	48x100	Two frame houses	333 00	3 33
1633-1637 Fifth avenue	40x 90	Brick buildings	750 00	8 33
Maple avenue, Edgewood	100x200	Residence	220 00	1 10
Railroad street, Oakmont	50x150	Residence	280 00	......
Fifth avenue and Vine street	30x 90	Four brick buildings	1,250 00	14 00
Hampton and Euclid streets	110x120	Two residences	173 00	......
Lincoln avenue	54x199	Three-story flat	296 00	1 46
Fifth avenue, near Pride street	20x 90	Three-story brick	1,125 00	12 50
Stanton avenue	200x105	Five houses	300 00	2 95
Marlborough avenue	110x130	Residence	182 00	......
37 Federal street	25x127	Residence	420 00	3 36
Economy	190x 96	Livery barn	131 00	1 36
Center avenue, Wilkinsburg	46x115	Three-story flat	544 00	4 65
Nine Mile Run	30 acres		$8,333 per acre	

Big Record in Building.

Yesterday furnished a banner record in building operations authorized, the total of the permits issued being over $504,000. The largest project authorized was the 12-story brick and steel building of the Diamond National bank at Fifth and Liberty avenues and Union street, which is estimated to cost $484,750. Other permits were issued to the following persons: W. E. Hammert, five brick dwellings, Division street, Thirty-seventh ward, to cost $9,000; E. D. Heckert, brick veneered dwelling, Carver street, Twenty-first ward, to cost $3,500; Capt. Kenney, brick addition to brass factory, 437 Second avenue, Second ward, to cost $3,450; Peter McGovern, brick veneered offices, Negley avenue and Mignonette street, Twentieth ward, to cost $2,000, and Miss Mary Dwyer, brick dwelling, Savage and Burbank streets, Eighteenth ward, to cost $1,875.

Permits were granted in Allegheny to James P. Speer for a one-story brick building at 1367 Federal street, Second ward, to contain three storerooms and a bowling alley, to cost $11,000, and to Charles Wangler for a two-story frame dwelling on East street, Tenth ward, to cost $3,000.

Among the building projects now in the hands of architects are the following: Architect T. E. Billquist has plans for a three-story brick tenement house at Franklin and Logan streets, to cost $50,000; Architect J. F. Emmerling has plans for a three-story brick store and flat building for Mrs. Emma Weber in Penn avenue, to cost $15,000. A three-story brick warehouse and stable will be built by Edward E. Abrams from plans by Architects Thomas W. Boyd & Co. at a cost of $10,000. Architect W. Edward Snaman has plans for two brick houses for Thomas Connelly, to be built in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny, at a cost of $16,000. Architect Marius Roussea is preparing plans for a brick church for Sts. Peter and Paul Greek Catholic congregation at Lindsay, Pa., to cost $20,000.

Goes to the Union Realty Company.

Charles C. Wager, who has been associated with the firm of Samuel W. Black & Co. four years as renting agent, has accepted the position of manager of the real estate department of the Union Realty Company. Mr. Wager will begin his new duties May 1 and will have probably the largest rent list in the city to look after previous to his coming to Pittsburgh Mr. Wager was connected with the Washington Building and Loan association of Washington, D. C., where he made an enviable record. During the last two years he has made many of the largest downtown leases in Pittsburgh, and his thorough knowledge of the renting business, with his large circle of business friends, assure him success in his new field.

The Paul Land Company has opened offices at 431 Fourth avenue, where it will handle the Paul place allotment in the West Liberty district. Albert H. Oyer, the Mt. Washington broker, is at the head of the company, which lately bought and plotted the Paul farm.

The Republic Realty Company is the name of a new firm which has applied for a Pennsylvania charter. Its members are H. A. Lappe, Frank H. Allison, Max Neumarker, C. E. Lappe and John R. Wheeler.

Hill district: The Aronson Realty Company sold for Samuel A. Moundsman to John R. Taylor two brick houses on 40x100 feet in Center avenue, near Erin street, for $8,000; to Mary O'Hara 2042 and 2046 Bedford avenue, running back to Erin street, three houses on 77x60 feet, for $7,000; to Ira Aronson 1314 Hazel street, a nine-room house on 20x60 feet, for $4,500.

Castle Shannon: L. A. Clark & Co. sold for William H. Kirk to Samuel B. Kirker the Valley View plan of 92 lots, 25x100 feet each, on the Castle Shannon railroad, for $9,000 cash. The buyer will build a number of small houses on the plan, to sell on the easy payment plan.

Adelphia streeet: George C. Norris & Co. sold for C. Geister to C. Freyer a six-room frame house on 100x100 feet at Adelphia and Livingstone streets, Eighteenth ward, for $2,500.

Summerhill: The James Murtha Company sold for Mrs. Mary I. Leffingwell to Ignatz Wyscki a farm of 110 acres in Summerhill township, Crawford county, for $3,500.

Keating: The Freehold Real Estate Company sold to William S. Nicholson a 10-room brick house in Ridgwood avenue, Keating West View, for $7,000.

Ingram: The Phillips Realty Company sold to Frank Ritchie a frame house in the Belmont plan at Ingram for $3,750.

Point View street: The Home Trust Company sold for John F. Sweeney to M. M. Barr 1348 Point View street, a five-room house on 35x100, for $3,500.

The Union Realty Company sold for William Watson Smith to Mrs. R. Chestner lots 88, 89, 108, 109, 110 and 111 in the Ingleside plan, Nineteenth ward, having a frontage of 65.80 feet on Graham street and 41.32 feet on Breedshill street, for $2,800.

Transfers Recorded.

Evans Wm G to E E Anderson, Apl 20, 23d wd, Pgh, 30x115, Gertrude st	$ 6,500
Hammerle Geo to J G Dierker, May 24, Avalon, 25x120, California ave	3,250
Bissell R W to Edward Kuehn, Mch 31, 10th wd, Allegheny, 40x100, Kennedy ave	1,400
Wolfe H M to J L Balsinger, May 19, Harrison twp, 37x100, Walnut st	1,200
Robeson Howard to Wittmer & Co, Apl 26, Hampton twp, 660 acres (1-13 interest)	4,000
Swift Sarah to same, Apl 21, Hampton twp, 660 acres (1-13 interest)	4,000
Fisher J B to Van A Reed, May 13, Glassport, 40 ft, Twp road	5,000
Seiwerth Louis to Otto Seiwerth, May 12, 25th wd, Pgh, 19x60, Wharton st, (3-5 interest)	2,364
Applegate Mary C to Robt McCain, Apl 26, 2d wd, Allegheny, 22x83, Arch st	3,500
Walter Geo C to Mary Campbell, May 18, 21st wd, Pgh, 22x100, Montezuma st	3,750
McGonnigle R D to R W Sutton, May 20, 23d wd, Pgh, 2 lots, Flowers ave	4,368
Coleman T A to H B Ford, Apl 28, Wilkinsburg, 40x100, Biddle st	6,500
Seibert C M to M D McGrath, Mch 12, 11th wd, Allegheny, 50x105, Superior ave	1,600
McGrath M D to Michael McGrath, Mch 16, 11th wd, Allegheny, 25x105, Superior ave	800

NEWS FROM THE MINES.

The Greene Consolidated Copper Co. sent checks last week to 3,200 stockholders in payment of the sixth dividend. The total disbursements in dividends to date amount to $911,200. The first dividend was paid May 25, 1901.

The Burlington Gold Mining Co., near Prescott, Ariz., has closed work temporarily on its property for the purpose of installing a new hoist and air compressors.

The Allis-Chalmers Co., of Chicago, has secured the contract for the 250-smelter of the George A. Treadwell Co.

Foreman Burke, of the Bigelow Gold Mining Co., at Hillsboro, N. M., encountered a good body of first-class shipping ore in that mine last week, which shows almost solid metal.

The C. K. & N. Co., of Cripple Creek, has paid its quarterly dividend of $28,000.

The Old Dominion smelter at Globe, Ariz., has settled down to a steady production of 1,500,000 pounds of black copper a month. Two furnaces are running. The new smelter will be completed July 1.

Calls have been issued for special stockholders' meetings of the La Reine and Bullion Beck Tunnel companies at Salt Lake for June 10 for the purpose of discussing the matter of consolidating the properties of these corporations.

"We have $14,000 or $15,000 on hand to start our smelter at Crystal City, Wash., and we expect to let contracts for the furnace shortly," said Capt. John Gray, of Davenport, Wash.

An important gold strike is reported from the Funeral range in Ingo county, Cal., near the Nye county (Nevada) line. Engineer Cohn, representing Capt. De Lamar, the mining operator, is on the ground.

The annual meeting of the Horseshoe Mining Co. will be held at Beulah, Wyo., on June 10. Under date of May 16, General Manager McLaughlin states that the Mogul mill has been running 70 stamps. From January 19 to April 30, 27,816 tons of ore were delivered at the mill, of which over 26,900 were milled. The bullion recovered amounted to 5,498 ounces of gold and 4,505 ounces of silver. The net returns from all the company's mines, including shipments to the smelter, for the period previously stated, amounted to $115,973.40. Out of this sum, besides paying running expenses and making improvements, the management has paid $23,282 on accounts that were past due and over $2,000 in taxes. The assay value of the ore treated averaged $7.95 a ton. The average extraction during the entire period was 65.4 per cent. In the early part of the run the extraction was 60.1 per cent, whereas during April the indicated extraction was 68 per cent. This shows a substantial improvement, and Manager McLaughlin volunteers the opinion that the extraction for May will be still higher. It is further said that the company has ordered finer screens for the mill, which will help secure a still better extraction. The cost of pumping is likewise being reduced. At the Ben Hur mine the ore is averaging between $18 and $20 a ton. The report on the other individual mines belonging to the company show that satisfactory progress is being made.

The Wool Market.

LONDON, May 29.—The wool market during the week was firm, though inactive. Arrivals for the next series numbered 124,302 bales, including 66,000 bales forwarded direct. Imports for the week were as follows: New South Wales, 4,920 bales; Queensland, 502 bales; Victorian, 873 bales; South Australian, 2,077 bales; Tasmanian, 1,929; New Zealand, 100 bales; Cape of Good Hope and Natal, 7,127 bales, and various, 895 bales.

Movements of Specie.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Exports of specie from New York for the week were $1,023,332 silver and $2,087,082 gold. Imports of specie at New York during the week were $125,913 gold and $2,404 silver.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Louis Ottenberg	Pittsburgh
Bertha W. Goodman	Allegheny
Albert Birch	Pittsburgh
Sadie Laugham	Stockdale
Harold H. Messimer	Pittsburgh
Anna T. Whitling	Allegheny
John F. Mangan	Allegheny
Katherine D. Adams	Wilkinsburg
Edward F. Harrison	Pittsburgh
J. Charlotte Duncan	Pittsburgh
Owen L. Clovis	Braddock
Jessie E. Mansfield	Allegheny
William R. Brown	Allegheny
Mary Turner	Johnstown

CHANGES IN TIME CARD'S DATE POSTPONES WABASH'S OPENING

Telegrams to Pittsburgh officials yesterday from President Joseph Ramsey, Jr., and General Passenger Agent Charles S. Crane of the Wabash announced a postponement of one week in the time of initiating regular service on the new Wabash Pittsburgh Terminal railway. All the plans had been laid for starting this service on June 19, but on account of the change of date in the establishment of the summer time card of the New York Central and other lines with which the Wabash connects the Wabash officials have decided to start the service at the later date also. This will avoid the necessity for a change of time and the consequent confusion within a week after service starts.

So far as the engineering and construction work of the new line goes, all would have been ready for the opening on the date originally proposed, June 19. It is possible that some of the interior work at the handsome Pittsburgh passenger terminal would not have been finished in every detail, and may not be even a week later, for this building is to have the beauty of detail that requires long and tedious work. There stretches now, however, 40 miles of straight-away track, through tunnels and cuts and over bridges and fills, which could have been utilized perhaps a week before June 19 if a good track were the single requirement for the start of good service.

The change is a disappointment to many people here by reason of the eager anticipation which the prospective opening of the fine new line has awakened. It is realized, however, that a change of time to make the most convenient connections and to be made at the end of the first week of service, would be a complication that had better be avoided.

B. R. & P. Terminal Inspection.

As the guests of J. M. Floesch, chief engineer of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad, a party of 12 prominent Rochester citizens arrived in Pittsburgh yesterday morning in a private car. They are making a tour of inspection of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh from Rochester to Pittsburgh. The day was devoted to a trip about the steel plants, Schenley park, Carnegie library and other points of interest. At the Schenley hotel last evening the visitors were entertained at a dinner. The return trip will be made this morning, the car being attached to one of the day trains of the B., R. & P.

Long Car With Long Name.

The Telegraphers' union would likely order a general strike if compelled to spell out the name of a dining car which arrived here yesterday morning over the Pennsylvania lines west from California as a part of the equipment of the Methodist convention movement. The name is Quantxintoconotzin and is of Aztec derivation. The car is the property of the American Tourist association. It seats 40 people, 15 more than the usual car. A delightful feature of the diner is an orchestra, which furnishes music during the meals.

New Lands to Be Opened.

Some two years ago the Chicago & Northwestern railway built the Verdigre and Bonesteel line to the eastern border of the Rosebud Indian reservation, thus securing the only direct line from Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Sioux City, Omaha and other points in the west to the fertile region which is now to be thrown open to settlement under the United States homestead laws.

Under President Roosevelt's proclamation United States registry land offices are to be opened July 5 at Yankton, Fairfax and Bonesteel, S. D., for the registration of applicants for these lands.

Railroad Notes.

A. F. Ravaret, excursion agent of the Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh railroad at Rochester, died Friday.

Coal traffic to the great lakes will likely be resumed this week. The strike is said to be near its end.

Turpentine and Rosin.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 28.—Turpentine firm at 52½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, D, $2 50; E, $2 55; F, $2 60; G, $2 65; H, $2 75; I, $2 90; K, $3 15; M, $3 20; N, $3 20; W G, $3 55; W W, $3 85.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 28.—Spirits turpentine, nothing doing. Rosin, nothing doing. Tar firm at $1 90. Crude turpentine firm at $2 25@4 00.

SAVANNAH, GA., May 28.—Turpentine firm at 52½c. Rosin firm; A, B, C, D, $2 60; E, $2 65; F, $2 70; G, $2 75; H, $2 85; I, $3 10; K, $3 35; M, $3 40; N, $3 50; W G, $3 75; W W, $4 50.

International Patent Bureau.

BERLIN, May 28.—The international congress on the protection of patents and trademarks, before its final adjournment today, adopted a resolution that citizens of the signatory powers should not be required to establish a factory in each country in order to enjoy the protection of samples and models therein, and, further, that an office be organized in connection with the international bureau at Berne for the announcement of the construction of models and preparation of samples for use in the signatory states. The next session of the congress will be held at Liege, Belgium.

Strike Increasing at Chicago.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Over 200 men were added today to the number of men made idle by strikes of machinists. By two new strikes at the plant of the Sullivan Machinery Company and Barnhard Bros. and Spindler, the number of machine shops now tied up aggregates nine and the total number of men out of work 1,050.

Dutch Kill 72 Rebels.

THE HAGUE, May 28.—A revolt which began in a village north of Sidoarjo, Island of Java, Dutch West Indies, and was started by fanatics yesterday, has been quelled by troops, who killed 72 of the rebels and arrested a dozen of the ringleaders.

Will Build Cruiser for Russia.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—Burmeisters and Wain of Copenhagen today received an order to build two first-class cruisers for the Russian government. The vessels will not leave Denmark before the close of the war.

Russian Baby Farm Unearthed.

TAGIL, PROVINCE OF PERM, RUSSIA, May 28.—The local police have discovered hundreds of skeletons of children in the loft of the premises occupied by an old midwife.

GOOD PRODUCER STRUCK IN LITTLETON DISTRICT

In the Littleton district, Wetzel county, W. Va., the Philadelphia Company's No. 2 on the J. K. Anderson farm is a fine producer. The production for the first 24 hours after it was drilled into the second Gordon pay, was 330 barrels. In the Richmond Run district, in the same county, Trees & Brast have drilled their No. 4 on the Joseph Morris farm through the sand and have a gasser. In the same district, Trees & Brast are down 1,000 feet at a test on the J. O. Kearns farm. On Fairview Ridge, in the same district, the Philadelphia Company is drilling a test on the M. E. McDougal farm.

In the Smithfield district, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 6 on the J. L. Price farm 16 feet into the stray sand and has encountered no oil. In the Pine Grove extension, the South Penn has drilled its test on the Shreve-Pettit farm 23 feet into the stray and has developed no oil or gas. In the "Little German" district in Marshall county, the South Penn company has shot its No. 5 on the W. H. Debia farm and increased its production 100 barrels a day.

In the Salem district, in Harrison county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its No. 4 on the Hugh Romine farm 13 feet into the Gordon and has a show of oil. It is still drilling and may find another pay. In the Folsom district, in the same county, the South Penn has drilled its No. 2 on the John Stout farm into the Gordon and has developed no oil or gas. In the same district, the test on the L. D. Herbert farm has been drilled through the stray and has developed no oil or gas. In the old Fairview district, in Marion county, the South Penn company's No. 1 on the W. R. Shuman farm is holding up at 100 barrels a day from the fifth sand.

In the Big Injun sand development, at Wick, Tyler county, Duff Bros. & Bower have drilled their No. 9 on the Charles Ankrom farm into the Big Injun and have a show for a 50 or 60-barrel producer. When shot it will probably do better than a 100 barrels a day. The five wells completed in this district during the month gave nearly 400 barrels of new production. At this time there are 12 rigs up and wells drilling.

In the shallow sand territory in Wood county, Strain & Co. have completed a second test on the U. S. Alleman farm and have a show for a light pumper in the Cow Run sand. In the Burning Springs district, Wirt county, the South Penn Oil Company has drilled its test on the E. M. Martin farm 500 feet below the Big Injun, and at a depth below where the Gordon sand should have been found, but that formation was not encountered. It will probably be abandoned. Some gas was found in the upper formations. In the Yellow Creek district, Calhoun county, the Townsell Oil Company's No. 7 on the A. C. Fisher farm is holding up at 130 barrels a day. This location is the farthest in advance to the southwest of developments.

In Curry district, Putnam county, the St. Alban Oil and Gas Company is drilling at 2,400 feet at its test on the E. Kinnard farm. This test will be put down through all sands and will be the first in any of these counties to go so great a depth. In the same district the Hurricane Oil and Gas Company is drilling at 600 feet at a second test on the Harbour farm. No. 1 on this farm came in a duster.

On the Ohio side, in the new development, near Dillonvale, Jefferson county, the Jefferson County Oil Company has drilled in its test on the James McBride farm and has a show for a 50-barrel producer. This is in the same vicinity of the good producer drilled in two months ago by the same company on the Stringer farm.

In the Lewisville district, in Monroe county, the Unity Oil Company has completed its No. 7 on the Eggers farm and has a duster. In the same district the Peters Oil and Gas Company has completed a test on the M. Peters farm and has a show for a 5-barrel pumper in the Big Lime. This location is one and a half miles northwest of developments.

In the Lowell district, in Washington county, the Locust Hill Oil Company has drilled its No. 3 on the H. M. Steen farm through the stray sand and has a duster, but will drill to the lower sands. The Cleveland and Marietta Oil Company has completed a test on the Lewis Wilking farm and developed quite a flow of salt water and a showing of oil. They will put it to pumping and try to exhaust the water.

In the Newport district, in the same county, Green & Ihrig have completed No. 11 on the A. A. Nolan farm and have a show for a 25-barrel producer in the Cow Run sand.

In the Joy district, in Morgan county, H. C. Lord has completed his No. 27 on the L. Mosier farm and has a show for an 8 or 10-barrel pumper.

In the Burgettstown district, in Washington county, Pa., R. G. Gillespie has completed his second test on the Alex Hays farm and has a show for a 15-barrel pumper.

Shipments and Runs.

Shipments and runs of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana fields:

PENNSYLVANIA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
May 27	70,934	May 26	104,267
Previously	2,009,856	Previously	1,924,095
Total	2,080,790	Total	2,028,362
Daily avg	77,067	Daily avg	78,116

LIMA OIL.

SHIPMENTS.		RUNS.	
May 27	59,516	May 26	66,742
Previously	1,563,061	Previously	1,385,031
Total	1,622,577	Total	1,451,773
Daily avg	60,095	Daily avg	55,838

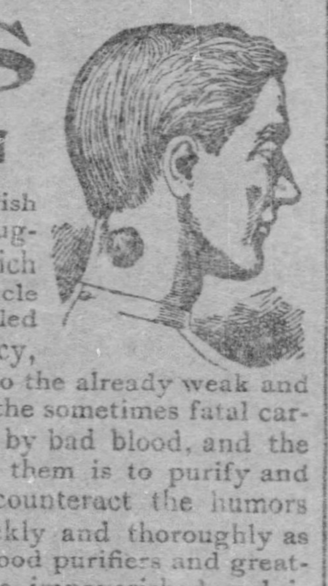
The Oil Market.

The Standard prices for credit balances in the various fields are as follows: Pennsylvania, $1 62; Tiona, $1 77; Corning, $1 42; New Castle, $1 40; Cabell, $1 37; North Lima, $1 13; South Lima and Indiana, $1 08; Somerset, $1 07; Ragian, 60c. The Producers and Refiners Oil Company also quotes Pennsylvania crude at $1 62.

OIL CITY, PA., May 28.—Credit balances, $1 62. Certificates, no bid. Shipments, 70,395 bbls; average shipments, 77,046 bbls. Runs, 108,979 bbls; average runs, 72,194 bbls. Shipments Lima, 59,516 bbls; average shipments, 60,000 bbls. Runs Lima, 66,742 bbls; average runs, 55,838 bbls.

TOLEDO, O., May 28.—North Lima, $1 13; South Lima and Indiana, $1 08.

BOILS
PYRAMIDS OF PAIN



Boils show the blood is in a riotous, feverish condition, or that it has grown too weak and sluggish to throw off the bodily impurities, which then concentrate at some spot, and a carbuncle or boil is the result. To one already enfeebled by disease, boils seem to come with more frequency, causing the intensest pain and greatest danger to the already weak and debilitated sufferer. All skin eruptions, from the sometimes fatal carbuncle to the spiteful little cat-boil, are caused by bad blood, and the only way to avoid or get permanently rid of them is to purify and build up the deteriorated, polluted blood, and counteract the humors and poisons; and nothing will do this so quickly and thoroughly as S. S. S., which is the acknowledged king of blood purifiers and greatest of all tonics. Where the blood has become impoverished and is poor and thin, no medicine acts so promptly in building up and restoring its richness, purity and strength. The time to cure a boil is before it develops, when it is in a state of incubation or formation in the blood; for boils are, after all, only the impurities and poisons bubbling up through the skin, and this will continue in spite of poulticing and lancing till the blood gets rid of its accumulated poison. The way to stop boils is to attack them in the blood, and this is what S. S. S. does. All danger of boils is past when the blood has been thoroughly purified and the system cleansed of all morbid, impure matter. If you are subject to boils, then the same causes that produced them last season will do so this, and the sooner you begin to put your blood and system in good order the better the chance of going through the spring and summer season without boils or other painful and irritating skin eruptions. S. S. S. is guaranteed purely vegetable, and can be taken with perfect safety by old and young, and without harm to the most delicate constitution. It is mild and pleasant in its action, and unequaled as a cure for boils and kindred eruptions. Write us if you would like medical advice or other information.

Allegheny, Pa., June 11, 1903.

From the age of twenty or thirty I was sorely afflicted with large, awful boils on my face and body. As soon as they would heal up in one place they would break out in another part of the body, and this continued for ten years. I tried everything I could hear of to get relief, but nothing did me any good. I had but little faith in S. S. S. doing me good when I began it, but after taking it for a short while the boils began to disappear, I continued on with the medicine, taking six bottles, and all the boils entirely disappeared. Five years have elapsed since that time, and I have never been bothered since, showing that the cure was permanent. I had some thirty or forty of the most painful boils one ever had, and to be entirely rid of them by your great purifier, S. S. S., puts me under a debt of gratitude to you.

HENRY ZINN.

SSS

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

Store Closed on Decoration Day.

SOLOMON'S

K. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Dressing Sacques. Made of percales, lawns and dainty Swisses, with fitted backs and belts. Also some in loose fitting effects. All sizes offered at Sale Price of......95c

Shirt-Waist Hats A most beautiful showing of these clever hats in all the stylish materials, such as straw braids, linens, Batavia cloths, etc. Extra values from $1.95 to $5

The Center for Feminine Fashions

Our entire second floor is one magnificent bazaar of the modes of the hour. The exquisite summer attire is here in charming array. Nothing more practical or seasonable can be imagined than the superb line of Silk Shirt-Waist Suits, which form an important part of this brilliant assembly.

Deep reductions have been made throughout our entire stock of cloth tailored suits, and the bargain opportunities are such as were never before heard of. Elegantly well tailored and fashionable suits may be bought now at the bare cost of materials alone. We are demonstrating that your dollars go farthest here—this is one of the most conviciing examples.

$10.75 for $16.50 Silk Shirt-Waist Suits. Made of changeable or plain taffetas, in browns, blues, greys and black. Waist neatly tucked and pleated. Skirts pleated and in walking lengths. Finshed with neat stock collars. Perfect fitting garments at the special price of......$10.75

$12.75 for $18 Silk Shirt-Waist Suits. Clever silk suit in plain, striped, checked or changeable taffetas. Choice of pretty browns, blues, greys and black. Trimmed with miniature buttons, pleats or folds. Walking length skirts, neatly pleated. The best garments ever offered in the two cities at......$12.75

Handsome Silk Suits at $15. The largest variety of these stunning suits ever placed before you. Made of plain, changeable, striped, checked or plaid taffeta silks. Trimmed with folds, French knots and finished with yokes. Stock collar and cuffs, trimmed with fagot stitching. Pleated skirts, in walking lengths. Exceedingly stylish suits at......$15

Beautiful Suits at $25. Clever silk shirt-waist suits, in all the latest and newest effects. Also blouse jacket suits, trimmed with shirring. These garments are tailored with broad shoulders and cut with large puff sleeves. Walking length skirts. All the predominating colors represented, including browns, blues, greys, tans and black. Made by the most skillful tailors in the country. An unequal showing at $20 and......$25

$3.95 for $6.00 Walking Skirts. Various styles of these desirable kilted and pleated walking skirts to fit women and misses. Made of light all-wool materials, in stripes, plaids, mixtures or plain cloths. Perfect in fit and finish. No values like these can be seen elsewhere. Special offering at......$3.95

$5 for $8.50 Walking Skirts. Neatly tailored runabout skirts, made of Sicilians, brilliantines, Panama cloths, voiles and a large variety of light all wool summer materials. Come in pretty tans, light or dark greys, browns, blues and black. Finished with yokes, kilts or pleats. A recent purchase enables up to offer you these clever skirts at......$5.00

$6.95 for $10 Walking Skirts. Clever runabout walking skirts, made of homespuns and mixtures, in the correct shades of tans, greys, browns and blues. Also Panama cloths and Sicilians, in all the wanted colorings. Neatly pleated and piped. Some are tailored with clusters of kilts at bottom. Perfect fitting to fit women and misses. The most stylish garments you ever saw at the Sale Prices of $7.95 and......$6.95

Fine Tailored Walking Skirts. An unequal display of splendidly tailored walking skirts, designed by the most prominent manufacturers in America who are noted for their superior workmanship. Made of voiles, mixtures, broadcloths and light-weight meltons, beautiful shades of tans, greys and blues; also black-and-white checks and plain black. Trimmed with pleats, flounces and flared at bottom. Some finished with yokes. Tailored to fit women and misses. Very special inducements at $12, $10 and......$8.95

$20 and $25 Voile Skirts, in dress or walking lengths, with silk drop linings, special $15.00.

Store Closed on Decoration Day.

SOLOMON'S

K. Solomon & Company, Smithfield and Diamond Sts.

Men's Negligee Shirts Made of good quality madras in neat and desirable patterns. Actually worth 75c, here special......39c

Men's Straw Hats In fine English, split and sennit braids. In all the correct shapes. Stylish, serviceable hats at......98c

Men's Correct Summer Attire

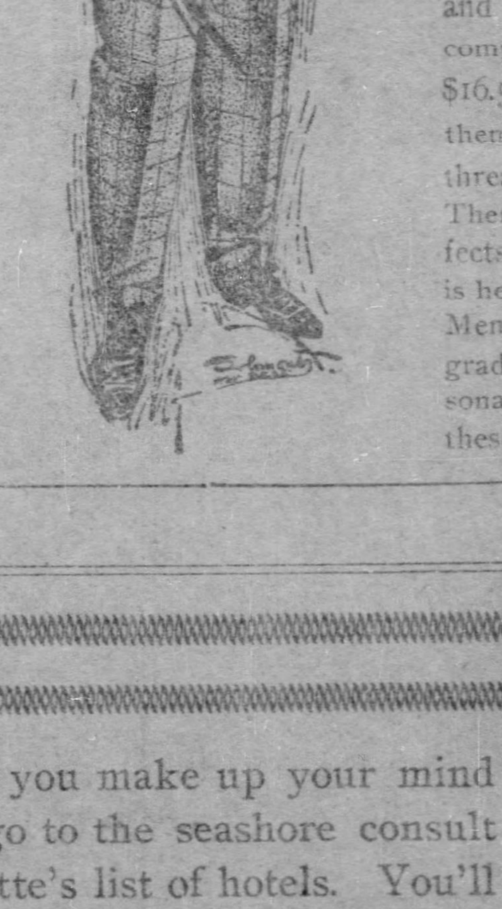
Correct, not only because in the very latest modes, but also correct because made of cool, light-weight materials that are both serviceable and seasonable. The man who is looking for the right sort of summer clothing at the right prices will find what he seeks in our immense stock—marked at tempting figures which will prove positive money saving.

Men's Outing Suits—Special

We are showing complete lines of these desirable summer garments. Two-piece, coat and trousers, coats being unlined or half lined, and the trousers finished with belt loops and turn-up bottoms. These suits are generally worn throughout the summer season by men who appreciate style and comfort, not only for outing, but for general business wear and look very dressy when worn with a light fancy vest. The materials comprise homespuns, wool crashes and Scotch worsteds, in all the correct summer colorings. Exceptional attractions at......$7.50

Men's Fashionable Outing Suits

A very exclusive showing of lightweight outing suits, made in the latest fancy patterns of homespuns, Scotch worsteds and fine wool crashes. The coats, although lightweight, are tailored so as to keep their shape, and either half lined or unlined. The trousers are cut in the latest peg top styles and finished with belt loops and turn-up bottoms. High-grade garments that are perfection in summer attire. Priced at......$10, $12, & $15



Sale of Men's Suits at $8.50

As a special leader we have selected a splendid line of men's suits which we will sell at the unusually low price of $8.50. These suits are extremely well tailored and should bring at least $12. They include a choice of stylish single or double-breasted sack styles in a wide range of dressy patterns and colorings. A man who wants a really fashionable suit at a moderate figure should investigate this special sale. Choice at......$8.50

Sale of Men's Suits at $12.75

This is another one of those special offerings for which our clothing department is so well and favorably known. These suits should be compared with those usually sold at $15 and $16.50—and the comparison will not be against them. Every detail of the making and every thread of the material is of reliable character. There is a choice of very fashionable fancy effects, as well as plain colorings, and everything is here to make selection easy and satisfactory. Men who will appreciate getting strictly high-grade clothing at a very reasonable price should examine these offerings at......$12.75

The Gazette At the Shore

WHEN you make up your mind to go to the seashore consult The Gazette's list of hotels. You'll find one to suit without any trouble. And remember to make yourself at home at The Gazette Bureau on Young's Ocean Pier, Atlantic City.

EVENTS IN THE WORLD OF SPORTS. AVERAGES OF PLAYERS—WHAT THE AMATEUR CLUBS ARE DOING.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

JOHN O. BAGLIN'S REVIEW OF THE STOCK MARKET—LOCAL AND TELEGRAPHIC NEWS FEATURES.

THIRD SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1904. SIX PAGES.

SOLDIERS' DEEDS WILL NEVER DIE

Thousands Growing Up Will Celebrate Memorial Day When Last Fighters Are Dead.

TOMORROW'S OBSERVANCE

More Organizations Than Ever Before to Participate in Exercises Honoring Dead Heroes of Rebellion and Spanish War. Monuments to Be Dedicated.

Their ranks fast thinning, the veterans of the civil war have one consolation, the greatest they desire, and it is that the observance on Memorial day, the annual honor paid to the memory of the departed, is growing more dear to the hearts of the people. The veterans who still linger have the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that thousands of school children, who every year take more and more a part in the memorial exercises, are an assurance that some day, when the old soldiers are no more, there will be an army to continue the work of keeping green the memories of those who fought for their country.

Once it seemed that the annual decorating of the soldiers' graves, the religious services commemorative of their deeds, the ceremonies, the strewing of flowers and the planting of flags would die out with the departure of the surviving veterans, but the observances grow more general, the public at large displays more interest and the little ones of the public and parochial schools, by precept and participation, are acquiring a reverence for the day that insures its observance far into the future.

Still Building Monuments.

Tomorrow is Memorial day. Once more the solemn strains of taps will resound from the bugle, the salute will be fired, speeches will glorify the dead soldiers and flowers will show that their memory is still alive. For years past such observances have marked the day, but never before has there been greater interest shown; never before have so many, not participants in the stirring deeds celebrated, felt called upon to show their appreciation of what the men whose graves are ornamented have done for the republic. The voluntary building of soldiers' monuments without legislative appropriation has not yet died out, as the dedication of the new one in Woodlawn cemetery in Wilkinsburg, to be attended by 25,000 persons, will demonstrate.

Indications are that the parade preceding the dedication of the monument in Woodlawn will be two miles long. Veterans of the Spanish war will join with companies from the Eighteenth and Fourteenth regiments, N. G. P., in escorting the Lowry post, G. A. R., headed by Commander D. B. Douthett, in charge of the dedication. The Elks, the Knights of Pythias, Battery B, Sons of Veterans, Knights of the Maccabees, Knights of St. John and 2,000 school children will form the parade. T. J. Keenan will be chief marshal of the parade. Congressman John Dalzell and John P. Elkin will make speeches. Senator Penrose has been invited.

Many Bands to Parade.

To the usual services and speeches a striking musical program will be added. The many bands in the parade will be consolidated in the cemetery and accompany the singing of a great chorus by the school children. Miss Pearl Clapper of Wilkinsburg will be the soloist, and there will be special selections by a fine string quartet. Col. Keenan has announced the appointment of the following staff: Adjutant general, Capt. W. O. McNary; quartermaster general, Burcham Harding; chief of staff, Col. E. D. Brush; members of staff, Col. John P. Penny, Col. James E. McNary, Maj. Lewis A. Anshutz, Maj. A. J. Henderson, Capt. C. C. Huff, Capt. J. Frank Miller, W. A. Avey, R. A. Philips, C. A. Dixon, Fred B. Fisher, Jacob Weinman and George Sheppard.

Another monument, erected by Battery B over the grave of First Sergt. S. J. Stewart in Hilldale cemetery, Allegheny, will be dedicated, the battery, of course, taking part, assisted by other organizations. Sergt. Stewart was the only member of the battery who died while the organization was in the United States service during the Spanish war. The program will be as follows: Prayer by the Rev. Wallace Thorp; address by Sergt. Harry S. Lydick of Battery B, P. V. A.; "Taps," by the buglers of the battery. There will be singing by the Nightingale quartet. Besides the battery, the ceremonies will be attended by the survivors of Hampton Battery B and of Hampton Battery F; the members of Camp Capt. Alfred E. Hunt No. 8, United Spanish War Veterans.

In the Cemeteries.

Outside of the dedications, the chief services will, as usual, be held in Allegheny cemetery, the greatest number of old soldiers being buried there. Grand Army posts No. 3, Alexander Hays; No. 259, Duquesne; No. 206, Robert G. Shaw, and No. 230, O. H. Childs, will proceed to the gates of the cemetery, where they will be joined by Post No. 41, O. H. Rippey. The Rev. Duncan McGregor will deliver an oration, "The War and Heroes of Our Union;" the Rev. A. L. Johnston will offer prayer and pronounce the benediction. The same posts will take part in services in St. Mary's cemetery. The Rev. Charles J. Coyne will be the orator of the day and the Rev. Miles M. Sweeney will pronounce the invocation and benediction. In the Oakland cemetery, Post 157, Col. J. C. Hull, will have charge of the ceremonies. The Rev. I. W. McKee will be the orator of the day. In the Homewood cemetery, McPherson post No. 117 will hold the services. It will be escorted thither by the Duquesne Grays and Sons of Veterans. The Rev. Dr. W. A. Stanton will deliver the address and the Rev. Dr. J. T. Gibson will pronounce the invocation.

Posts Nos. 251 and 236 will have charge of the services in the cemeteries on the South Side. The posts will leave their headquarters in Carson street at 8 a. m. and march to the cemeteries. John Hepline is commander of the day and W. J. Sapp adjutant.

For the observances in Allegheny, George L. Irwin, commander of the parade, has appointed J. L. Shook adjutant general and J. S. Nichol assistant adjutant general, with a full complement of aids. The staff officers and aids will report at Stockton avenue and Federal street at 7:45 a. m. The formation of the parade will be as follows:

Swifts' Boys' brigade, Major Morgan McCombs; Friend W. Jenkins camp, Spanish War Veterans; Sixth Ward Girls' brigade, Walter Shook, commanding; American Military band, Post 162, G. A. R.; Providence Military association, Capt. F. Burkhardt; Voegtley Cadets; G. A. R. band, Post 128; Second Pennsylvania Regiment Boys' brigade, Capt. G. T. Bardoner; Camp 98, Sons of Veterans; Camp 33, Sons of Veterans; Grey's Sewickley band, Post 88, G. A. R.; Second Pennsylvania Regiment Boys' brigade.

Voegtley cadets and post 128 will take charge of the decorations in Uniondale No. 1, while a detail of six men from each post, under command of Comrade W. H. Graham will go to Highland cemetery.

The movement of the parade will commence upon the firing of a signal gun of the battery of Post 128, at 8:45, and go east on Stockton avenue to Union avenue, to Montgomery, to Arch street, to North avenue, to Buena Vista street, to Jackson street, to Fremont street to Brighton avenue, to cemeteries.

After the decoration of the graves all commands will assemble at the platform in division 3, of Uniondale, where the exercises take place. Music will be furnished by the American Military band and Brown's chapel choir. The Rev. Walter Thorp of the First Christian church will deliver the oration. At Troy Hill cemetery the oration will be delivered by the Rev. B. D. Louther, with music by Grey's Sewickley band.

Flags to Be Presented.

The usual services at the Hampton battery monument in East park, Allegheny, will be held, beginning at 8 a. m. Capt. A. E. Hunt camp, United Spanish War Veterans, will take part.

There will be a flag presentation at South Ninth and Carson streets at 2 p. m. The flag is the gift of the women's clubs of the city. Mrs. S. A. Ammon will make the address.

Religious services will be held today in many churches. At 3 p. m., in St. Francis de Sales' Catholic church in McKees Rocks, by invitation of the McKees Rocks Veteran association, the Boys Brigade and Thomas Espey post, G. A. R., will attend services. Father Charles J. Coyne will address the veterans.

Posts 162 and 128 will attend services in the Beth-Eden Baptist church, Allegheny, this morning, and in the evening in the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny. There will be services in the Calvary Presbyterian church, Braddock, this evening, attended by the Sons of Veterans, Spanish War Veterans and A. M. Harper post, G. A. R. A memorial sermon will be preached this evening by the Rev. A. E. Husted in the Methodist church, Turtle Creek.

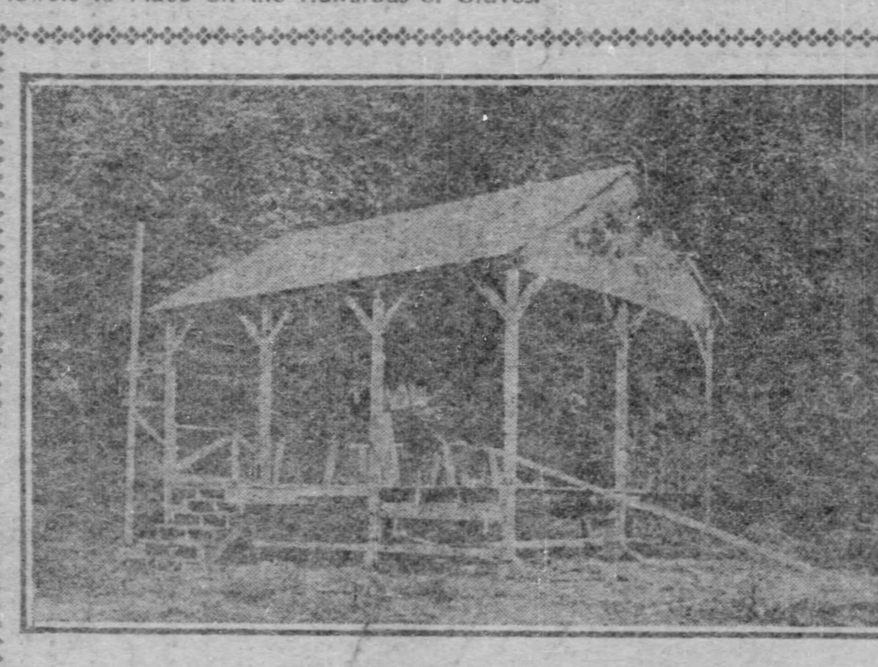
H. P. Bope, commander of the Boys Brigade, issued orders for the participation of the organization in the memorial exercises in the various cemeteries.

The plans for the observance of Memorial day in the city proper were prepared by the general committee, Frank J. Totten, chairman, and J. F. Dalzell, secretary. M. J. Nesbitt of Post 206 is commander of the day; James G. Kennedy, adjutant general, and R. H. Spohn, chief of staff. Commander Nesbitt issued his formal orders yesterday.

Special services will be held at the arsenal lot in Allegheny cemetery, where the victims of the explosion of 1862 lie.

ONE OF THE HALLOWED SPOTS IN ALLEGHENY CEMETERY WHERE LIE BOYS IN BLUE

Buying Flowers to Place on the Hundreds of Graves.



Stand in Allegheny Cemetery at Which Services Take Place.

OLD ALLEGHENY COMMENCEMENT

Meadville Soon to Be the Mecca of Devoted Alumni and Other Friends.

ATTRACTIVE PROGRAM READY

How the Old College, Founded in Calvinism, Became a Flourishing Methodist Episcopal Institution—Valuable Service for Higher Education.

The eighty-ninth annual commencement of Allegheny college will take place at Meadville, Pa., during the week beginning Sunday, June 12. President Crawford will preach the baccalaureate sermon on that evening in the Stone church, followed by a love feast in the afternoon and a sermon by the Rev. Dr. A. J. Palmer of New York in the evening. On Monday there will be the usual examinations and an organ recital by Clarence Eddy. On Tuesday the class day exercises will take place and a reception by President and Mrs. Crawford. On Wednesday will be the dinner of the alumni and the Glee club concert, and on Thursday the commencement exercises.

These exercises will make Meadville the mecca of thousands of alumni and other friends of "Old Allegheny." The campus, clothed in the verdure of June, the buildings, ancient and modern, clothed with their sacred memories, the feasts of reason, the social functions and the truehearted hospitality will unite in a rarely eloquent appeal to the interest of the visitor. Old Bentley hall, the pride of the group of eight college buildings, will not be overlooked in the admiration of the newest structure, the library, unique in being erected through the generosity of an anonymous donor.

To a Primitive Town.

Allegheny college is clothed with historic interest. Travelers from Erie to Pittsburgh in 1815 by way of the Waterford and Allegheny turnpike, now Main street in Meadville, on reaching the top of the hill which overlooks French creek, where the Cussewago falls into it, saw on the left bank of the stream a village of about 100 white wooden houses and black log huts scattered along three or four intersecting streets and surrounded by cleared fields, thickly dotted with stumps. To this village of less than 500 people came in June, 1815, the Presbyterian preacher and teacher, Timothy Alden, from New York city, to visit his cousin, Major Alden, one of the most prosperous and progressive citizens.

This Timothy Alden was a graduate of Harvard and a lineal descendant of John Alden of the Mayflower. He had come 500 miles through the wilderness, not merely to pay a visit, but to found a college. He was immediately successful in interesting Major Alden and others in the scheme, the outcome being the historic meeting of citizens in the log courthouse June 2, 1815, when it was voted to found an institution of learning, to be called from the name of the chief river of the region, Allegheny college. The Rev. Timothy Alden was elected president and instructed to return to the east and gather what he could in aid of the new enterprise. A charter for the college was obtained in 1817, and the first commencement held in the old log court house as there or in Dr. Alden's house, was given the college instruction during the first five years. A program of this first commencement is still preserved. Four Latin orations and one Hebrew oration were delivered, but there were no graduates. Indeed, there were only 12 graduates during all the 15 years of Dr. Alden's administration. With honorary degrees, however, the young college was more lavish, having bestowed at Dr. Alden's inauguration two LL. D.s and two S. T. D.s.

The first building was called Bentley hall, in honor of the Rev. William Bentley of Salem, Mass., who at his death in 1820 left to the college his library, valued at $3,000. There is a tradition that Harvard had her eye on this rare collection of books, and had honored its owner in anticipation of the bequest, but was supplanted by the little college on the frontier. The gift was due to Dr. Alden's personal influence, as was the donation soon after by the Hon. James Winthrop, LL. D., of Cambridge, Mass., of a library valued at $6,400. The founder of Allegheny college, being a thorough scholar himself, evidently realized that good books are as necessary to higher learning as good instructors, for at the end of his administration the college had a library worth $20,000. In speaking of this early period in the career of what is now fondly termed "Old Allegheny," one of its historians says:

With such material resources, such territory, and with such energy and ability at its head, it would seem that the new institution ought to have kept pace with the growth of the country. But it did not. The Presbyterian church, to which it looked for its main support, already had two small colleges in Western Pennsylvania. For this reason Doctor Alden's petition that the presbytery of Erie take Allegheny college under its patronage, met with strong refusal. Hard as that must have seemed to him, it was to result finally for the good of the college. Yet, to the zealous founder, to see his college rejected by his own church was disheartening; to see the attendance decrease in consequence and the annual state appropriation of $1,000 withdrawn was despair. The enterprise which had absorbed the best years of his life seemed a failure. With a heavy heart he resigned and gave up all relations to the institution.

For two years after 1831 Bentley hall stood deserted. Then the eloquent young Homer J. Clark came to Meadville to be the pastor of the First Methodist church. He had been professor and agent for Madison college, at Uniontown, Pa., a struggling little institution, chiefly remembered now as the Methodist forerunner of Allegheny college and as the alma mater of Matthew Simpson. It was young Clark who first resolved to secure the deserted college for Methodism. Through his influence, and to this end, the Pittsburgh conference of Methodist preachers met in Meadville in July, 1833. The trustees of the college, utterly discouraged, and seeing no future for the institution without the support of some church, offered to turn it over to the conference. The offer was accepted and plans were made to raise $20,000 for endowment. The institution opened in November, 1833, with the Rev. Martin Ruter, D. D., as president, the Rev. Homer J. Clark, as vice president. Only 80 students were enrolled at the opening, but at the close of four years of Dr. Ruter's presidency, the number of students for the year was 146. The number of graduates during the four years was 14.

Went Begging for Relief.

The most notable result of Homer J. Clark's administration (1837-47) was the adding of $60,000 to the endowment. The state had been appropriating $1,000 a year for six years, up to 1844, when this prop fell away. The college was closed for a year, while Doctor Clark went begging for its relief. By his hard labors, its future was made secure.

Then came the gentle Dr. John Barker. He had succeeded Matthew Simpson in 1839 as professor of natural science, and gone to Transylvania college, Ky., seven years later as professor of ancient languages. The visible memorial of his presence in Ruter hall, built in 1855, and paid for by the citizens of Meadville; but a more enviable memorial of him is the invisible one—the affection for him which lives in the hearts of all who knew him, and will be spoken of whenever his name is mentioned in all time. He was at home as a teacher in all departments, and students were equally delighted to pass an hour with him in mathematics or in Greek. As a preacher and lecturer he was genial, witty, and thoroughly up to the times. Though repeatedly offered other positions with better salary, he remained true to Allegheny until he was smitten down with apoplexy in the 25th year of his incumbency, December, 1853.

President Barker's successor was Dr. George W. Loomis. Soon after his inauguration came the civil war. Patriotism ran high among the students and a company was formed to go to the front—company I, Thirty-ninth Pennsylvania regiment. Ira Ayer, the only student versed in military matters, was elected captain. Just before leaving Dr. Loomis addressed the soldier students and told them if any showed the white feather he did not want them to come back to Allegheny—and 28 of them did not come back because they found graves on southern fields. But their old flag was brought back and is now one of the most precious relics in the possession of the college.

Young Women as Students.

Perhaps the most notable event during the term of Dr. Loomis was the admission of young women as students in 1870. Allegheny was among the first colleges in the country to take this innovation and in the class now about to graduate there are 11 young women, two of whom, Miss Winifred Terry and Miss Helen McClintock, are included in the "senior six" whose portraits were given in The Gazette of May 22. Following Dr. Loomis Dr. Lucius H. Bugbee served as president. At the beginning of his term Alexander Bradley of Pittsburgh contributed an additional $6,000, making the total of his gifts sufficient to endow a professorship. Dr. D. H. Wheeler served as president from 1883 to 1893, with the exception of one year, and then the Rev. William H. Crawford, the incumbent, was called to the position. Since then the college has made the most marked progress in every way.

"Old Allegheny" does not ostentatiously pretend to be a university, but it is a first-rate college. For nearly 100 years it has rendered a valuable service for higher education. Young people who go to Allegheny simply to have a good time will make a great mistake. They are not wanted there and will be made to feel that fact. The kind of students wanted are honest, upright, ambitious young people who will make the best of their opportunities. Allegheny college is an aggressive institution — up-to-date without dealing in fads. The modern method of making the text book live through the lecture, the laboratory and the library is being successfully employed. Proud of her past record, flushed with her recent achievements, the college moves confidently toward wider usefulness and activity.

In these days when the subject cuts such a figure in college affairs, it may be interesting to many readers to learn the official views of Allegheny college authorities concerning athletics, as follows:

Allegheny college believes in and fosters only one kind of athletics—athletics which is pure and clean and strictly amateur. No money or other compensation is allowed to be given any member of any team for his services. A student who should accept remuneration of any sort would be immediately dismissed from college. No minor is allowed to play on the football team without the written consent of his parents, and no student is permitted to play on any team who is deficient in his studies. It is found as a rule that poor students do not make good members of athletic teams. The success of Allegheny's teams in the past few years proves the wisdom of the strict regulations which at first were thought by many to be altogether too severe. Under present conditions each member has an equal chance and the amateur spirit prevails. The greatest reward sought for now by the men on the teams is to help to win honor for "Old Allegheny."

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

—The Allegheny High school will hold its commencement in the Nixon theater on Friday evening, June 17. The address to the class will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Maitland Alexander of the First Presbyterian church.

—William Hodgson and Pearl Sperry are honor students in the McKeesport High school class which will graduate Tuesday evening at the new High school auditorium.

—The exercises in many of the public schools of Pittsburgh and Allegheny preliminary to the observance of Memorial day furnished convincing proof that the teaching of patriotism is not neglected.

BANDIT'S DEMANDS WILL BE REFUSED

President and Secretary Hay Consider Terms Proposed for Release of Perdicaris.

TWO SQUADRONS EN ROUTE

Chadwick's Ships Following Him to Tangier, While Fleet of Admiral Jewell Also Sails for That Port—France Views Their Approaching Arrival.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—A long cablegram from United States Consul Gummere was received by Secretary Hay today, stating, in substance, that Rasouly, the bandit who kidnaped Perdicaris and his stepson Varley, had been heard from and made a set of demands, which the British minister and Mr. Gummere had deemed it their duty to lay before their governments. Rasouly demanded that the Moorish forces should be withdrawn from the district in which his band operated, leaving them in control. He asked a large money ransom to be collected from the governors of Tangier and Fez, who happen to be bitter enemies. He further demanded absolute immunity for himself and his followers from pursuit or punishment for the kidnaping and other crimes which they had committed in the past. To cap the climax of his demands, Rasouly insisted that the United States and Great Britain should solemnly guarantee the observance by the Moorish government of the foregoing stipulations.

Secretary Hay had a conference with the president, and it was agreed that Rasouly's terms could not be met. To grant them would be equivalent to forcing the Sultan of Morocco to abdicate in favor of a brigand, so far as a considerable part of a Moorish territory was concerned. Moreover, the United States government could not, without establishing a new and dangerous precedent, undertake to guarantee the acts of another government.

The next step is in doubt. Admiral Chadwick will be at Tangier by tomorrow evening on the Brooklyn, to be followed in the course of a day or two by the remainder of the fleet, the Atlanta, Marietta and Castine, which sailed from Teneriffe today. As the utmost confidence is reposed in the discretion and judgment of the admiral, the present disposition is to leave him a free hand to deal with this case in co-operation with Consul Gummere.

It is realized here that the French government, which under its recent treaties with Great Britain has acquired a dominating interest in Morocco, may naturally be rather nervous over any foreign interference in the affairs of that country, and this fact, it is suggested, may lead to the exercise by the French government of some effective influence in the direction of securing Perdicaris' release, which will obviate any hostile move by Admiral Chadwick.

Rear Admiral Jewell reported by cable to the navy department today the arrival of the European squadron under his command, embracing the Olympia, Baltimore and Cleveland, at Horta, Azores. Orders were sent to the admiral to proceed to Tangier, Morocco, and word was received that he had sailed for that port.

PARIS, May 28.—The approaching arrival of United States warships at Tangier, Morocco, is viewed with some apprehension in official quarters, as it is feared it may lead to a turbulent demonstration. Those who are familiar with Moroccan methods say that an attempt of a naval force to rescue Perdicaris and Varley probably would lead to their being killed. The French minister continues to urge the Moroccan authorities to make terms with the brigands.

SOUTHERN PARK TODAY

Big free concert. Hall's Charleroi Concert Band and 5 soloists. H. J. Lindsay Quartet. Tomorrow, Decoration day, grand gala free picnic. Dancing, games, sports, etc. New Amusements. Everything goes, rain or shine. Ample shelter.

Go to Ashtabula Harbor

Decoration day. Rate, $1.75. P. & L. E. train 8:15 a. m., city time.

Paint made with pure linseed oil possesses durability—that's LAWRENCE. Your dealer has it.

Cheap Excursion to St. Louis.

P. & L. E. railroad, rate $12, May 31.

Good paint has one kind of oil—linseed —LAWRENCE is a good paint.

IMPORTANT ENGLISH PEOPLE TO VISIT THIS COUNTRY

Headed by Sir William Ramsay, Two Hundred Members of the Society of Chemical Industry to Hold First Meeting Ever Held Here.

[From a Staff Correspondent.]

LONDON, May 18.—For the first time in its long history, the British Society of Chemical Industry, which is the parent of similar societies the world over, will hold its annual meeting outside Europe this year. Arrangements are now in progress by which at least 200 members of the society will, under the presidency of Sir William Ramsey, K. C. B., of radium fame, proceed to America early in September next. They will reach New York on September 6 and on the 7th they will be received by the Chemists' club of that city.

The society's annual meeting will be held on the 8th at Columbia university, and in the evening the annual dinner will take place at the Waldorf-Astoria. The members will remain in New York and vicinity for four days, visiting all the works of importance in connection with their particular branch of industry. They will afterward proceed to Philadelphia, Washington and Pittsburgh. They expect to reach St. Louis on September 18, where they will remain a week attending the international chemical congress in the meantime. They will afterward visit Chicago, Detroit, Niagara Falls and Buffalo, returning by way of Boston—where they will spend two days—to New York. A number of ladies interested in chemical science will accompany the members and they will be especially provided for by Mrs. Charles E. Pellew, under whose direction a committee will be formed in New York.

Some of the most eminent men in chemical science in the country, including Dr. Ludwig Mond, Charles G. Cresswell, the general secretary of the society; Dr. Joseph W. Swan, F. R. S., and Max Muspratt are going to the meeting.

PRESIDENT WILL SPEAK AT GETTYSBURG MONDAY

Mrs. Roosevelt and Others Will Accompany Him on His Trip to the Battlefield.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—President Roosevelt will participate in the exercises on Memorial day on the battlefield of Gettysburg. He will arrive at Gettysburg about 9 a. m., Monday, and will return to Washington the same day, arriving here at 8 p. m. Included in the president's party will be Mrs. Roosevelt, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Miss Carow, Secretary Loeb, Surgeon General Rixey, Capt. Charles D. Loeffler and Miss Latta.

The president's party will travel on a special train on the Baltimore & Ohio railway as guests of a party representing those who will conduct the ceremonies at Gettysburg. The committee will also have as its guests on the trip the pension commissioner and Mrs. Ware, Miss Ware and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles.

Upon arrival at Gettysburg the party will be taken for a drive about the battlefield. The memorial exercises will begin at 1:30 p. m. with a procession to the cemetery, where the graves will be decorated in accordance with the custom of the day. A program of music and addresses will follow. President Roosevelt will deliver the principal address. The party will leave Gettysburg for Washington at 4 p. m.

New Parlor Car
Pittsburgh to Cleveland
In "The Forest City Special"
Via Pennsylvania Lines.

A new parlor car now runs in "The Forest City Special," leaving Pittsburgh 9 o'clock every morning, city time, arriving Cleveland 11:30 a. m. over the Pennsylvania Lines. Returning parlor car runs in "The New York Special," leaving Cleveland 5 o'clock p. m., central time. "The Cleveland Special," leaving Pittsburgh 6 o'clock every evening, city time, has parlor car service and cafe parlor car with dining service a la carte. The midnight train from Pittsburgh has Pullman sleeping car to Cleveland.

Cascade Park, Decoration Day.

P. & L. E. train leaves at 9 o'clock, city time. Fare, 85 cents.

SPEAR & CO
908 AND 910 PENN AVE.
SPEAR SELLS IT FOR LESS
NO USE PAYING MORE ELSEWHERE

STORE CLOSED TOMORROW, DECORATION DAY

On Sale Tuesday
Beginning at 8 a. m.

This famous Preserving Kettle, worth 75c,

25c

Not "Seconds," but Strictly First-Class.

It is a regular 75c article and everybody wants one. A great bargain. Snow white enameled inside and blue and white mottled outside. Holds 6 quarts. Made to withstand the most intense heat. Please bring the exact change.

THIS ELEGANT PARLOR SUIT $24
WORTH $40

Next month is June. And with the coming of June come many blushing brides. People are thinking of presents for June brides. Why not make yours a parlor suit? The Suit which Spear is offering for $24 was especially intended for June Presents. It's worth $40, and it proves that "Spear sells it for less."

SPECIAL OFFER FOR JUNE BRIDES!

4 Rooms $150 — Parlor, Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping — (Carpet included).

3 Rooms $100 — Dining Room, Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included.)

2 Rooms $65 — Bedroom and Kitchen, furnished complete, all ready for housekeeping—(Carpet included.)

MAKE YOUR OWN TERMS—A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO.

Only 98c On Sale Tuesday Only.

Two Hole "Hot Plates" 98c

You will not waste any more gas if you buy one of these. Has two burners of the latest gas saving design, made to get the greatest amount of heat out of the least amount of gas. All nickel plated and presents a very beautiful appearance. The real value is $3, but Spear's price is only 98c.
On Sale Tuesday Only.

ELEGANT CARPETS A DOLLAR OR TWO WILL DO
A HANDSOME RUG FREE WITH EVERY CARPET

Ingrain Carpets; worth 60c; Sale Price............38c

Tapestry Brussels, a fine selection of patterns and borders; worth 80c and 90c............54c

Velvet Carpets, with or without borders; $1, $1.25 and............78c

The very best Brussels Carpets made, Gobelin blue ground, large Oriental pattern, in tan, rose and olive; worth $1.50...$1.10

Axminster Carpet; worth $1.60; Sale Price............$1.15

Wilton Velvet Carpet, worth $2.25; Sale Price............$1.75

ELEGANT ROOM RUGS

FINE BRUSSELS RUGS—9x12 feet, heavy and firm, pleasing patterns; worth $15; Spear's Price.....$11.00

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS RUGS—The best wearing and handsomest Rugs at the price in the market—good paterns, suitable for Parlor, Sitting and Dining Rooms, size 9x12 feet; worth $19.50, at $14.50

SMYRNA RUGS—9x12 feet, new patterns, bright colors, worth $16.00, Spear's Price.....$13.50

Stores in Pittsburgh New York and Cincinnati.

SPEAR & CO., 908 and 910 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh.

LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

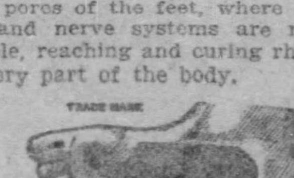
Don't Neglect Rheumatism

New Appliance for Drawing Acid Poisons from the System Through the Pores of the Feet Sent to Anybody.

FREE—On Approval—Try It!

Don't neglect rheumatism. The acid poisons accumulate day by day until joints become solidified in horribly distorted shapes and relief from the indescribable suffering is beyond the power of man to give.

Heed the warning pains of rheumatism and rid your system of the cause while you can by wearing Magic Foot Drafts. Don't take harmful medicine. The Drafts draw out the acid poisons through the great pores of the feet, where the capillary and nerve systems are most susceptible, reaching and curing rheumatism in every part of the body.



If you have rheumatism send your name today to the Magic Foot Draft Co., A. D. 29, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. You will get by return mail a pair of the celebrated Magic Foot Drafts, which have made a record of curing nine out of ten cases in Jackson, where the discoverer lives, and have already become a household remedy all over the world. No other remedy ever cured so many cases considered incurable. That is why the makers can send them on approval. You risk nothing. If you are satisfied with the benefit received, send one dollar. If not, sent nothing. A fine booklet in colors and many testimonials comes free with the Drafts. Write today.

BAD PITCHING BROUGHT PIRATES' DEFEAT--YALE WON BIG MEET

PIRATE PITCHERS WERE HIT HARD

Roscoe Miller Was Driven from the Box and Camnitz Was Not Much Improvement.

BIG CROWD AT THE GAME

NATIONAL LEAGUE RESULTS.

Cincinnati	9—Pittsburgh		4
New York	4—Brooklyn		3
Chicago	3—St. Louis		2
Boston	5—Philadelphia		3

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	22	10	.688	Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
New York	22	10	.688	Brooklyn	13	21	.382
Cincinnati	24	11	.686	Boston	12	20	.375
St. Louis	16	16	.500	Philadelphia	5	25	.167

LEAGUE GAMES SUNDAY.

Pittsburgh at Chicago.
St. Louis at Cincinnati.

Joe Kelley and his band of red-legged warriors took the final game of the series from the Pirates, 9 to 4. It was a hard game to lose for the reason that had the pitching been on a par with the fielding there would have been a victory and 9,120 spectators would have been given that for which they rooted like whiteheads.

It was the pitchers who were to blame for the loss of the rubber game, and it was rather hard for that big crowd to be forced to watch a game almost thrown away. The Pirates started in with Roscoe Miller in the box, and he lasted for just four innings. With the opening of the game the Reds started to land on the ball, but good fielding kept the drives from going safe; but in the fourth the visitors managed to get their hits going in the proper direction, with the result that three runs were scored off three hits, a single and two three-baggers, with an error on the part of Miller and a stolen base by Corcoran sandwiched in.

That inning was all that Manager Clarke would stand from Miller and young Camnitz was once more called to the rescue, but it must be said that he was not much of an improvement over the dethroned twirler. Right off the reel there was a three-base hit by Elliott, which, with a base on balls and a two-bagger, gave the visitors two more runs. After this Camnitz managed to get along all right until the ninth inning, when he developed the wildest kind of a streak and between bases on balls, hitting batsmen, and a few timely singles, three more runs were scored. In the face of this very bad pitching the Pirates kept plugging along, putting up errorless ball and making a fight for the game, but the handicap was too much for them.

Claude Elliott, a strapping big fellow, was on the rubber for the visitors, and just why the Pirates did not pound the very life out of his delivery was hard for the expert to account for, as that pitcher did not seem to have anything but speed, and kept shooting the ball over the plate with tantalizing frequency. One good thing about him was that he was cool and steady at the critical stages, else he would have been driven to the bench. The Reds put up good ball behind him and this also had its effect on the Pirates' score. The game was cleanly played, but there was an absence of sensational features on both sides.

The Reds did not score until the second inning, when Seymour brought the first run home on his single, a sacrifice by Dolan, a fly-out and a single by Woodruff. In the fourth Donlin led off with a single and two-baggers by Kelley and Seymour, with a sacrifice and a force-out, produced three runs. In the fifth Elliott led off with a three-bagger to middle. Huggins was an easy out, but Donlin drew a base on balls and scored with Elliott on Kelley's two-base drive to left. In the ninth two bases on balls, a hit by pitcher and singles by Elliott and Dolan produced the last three runs.

The Pirates started as though they were going to pile up many runs, but fast fielding kept the tallies from crossing the plate. With one out in the first Clarke drove the ball to left for three bases and scored on Leach's fly-out to right. In the sixth Clarke again got around when he led off with a single, went to second on an out and scored on Wagner's single to left. Ritchey led off the seventh with a base on balls and scored on Phelps' pretty drive to middle for three bases. Phelps got home on Beaumont's out at first. The Pirates fought to the finish and Lee was sent in to bat for Camnitz in the ninth, but failed to do any good. The score:

Pittsb'gh.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cncin'ti.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
B'mont m.	0	0	4	0	0	Huggins 2.	1	1	0	5	0
Clarke l.	2	2	1	0	0	Donlin l.	2	1	1	0	0
Leach 3.	0	0	0	6	0	Kelley 1.	1	2	13	0	0
Wagner s.	0	2	2	4	0	Seymour m.	2	2	4	0	0
Sebring r.	0	1	2	0	0	Dolan r.	0	2	4	0	0
Carisch 1.	0	2	14	0	0	Corcoran s.	0	0	0	4	1
Ritchey 2.	1	0	1	3	0	Woodruff 3.	0	1	2	1	0
Phelps c.	1	1	3	1	0	Peitz c.	1	0	3	1	0
Miller p.	0	0	0	2	1	Elliott p.	2	2	0	2	0
Camnitz p.	0	0	0	0	0						
*Lee	0	0	0	0	0						
Totals	4	8	27	10	1	Totals	9	11	27	13	1

*Batted for Camnitz in ninth.

Pittsburgh	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	—4
Cincinnati	0	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	3	—9

Two-base hits—Kelley 2, Seymour 2. Three-base hits—Clarke, Phelps, Elliott. Sacrifice hits—Donlin, Dolan 2. Stolen bases—Wagner, Corcoran. Double play—Wagner and Carisch. First base on balls—Off Camnitz 5 (Huggins, Donlin 2, Dolan, Peitz), off Elliott 2 (Beaumont, Ritchey). Struck out—By Camnitz 1 (Seymour), by Elliott 2 (Wagner, Camnitz). Wild pitch—Camnitz. Innings played by each pitcher—Miller 4, Camnitz 5. Hits off each pitcher—Off Miller 5, off Camnitz 6. Time—2:00. Umpires—Zimmer and Moran.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

"Go wash your face!" was Joe Kelley's retort to a box occupant who tried to tantalize him in the eighth inning.

There were a number of close decisions at first base in yesterday's game, and every one of them went to the visitors.

Fred Carisch saved Tommy Leach an error by going up into the air and pulling down his wild throw in the seventh.

It can easily be noticed that the Pirates' infielders are a bit shaky with Carisch on first and are afraid to let themselves out on the throws to the base.

Bransfield was in uniform yesterday and indulged in preliminary practice with his team, batting the ball to the infielders, whom he kept busy chasing fast grounders.

If ever a crowd rooted faithfully for a victory it was that big gathering over at the park yesterday, and there was no let-up in the rooting until the last Pirate was retired.

The Pirates left last night on a hurry-up trip to Chicago. Today they will meet the Colts and jump right from the park to a train in order to get back here in time for a game on Monday morning with the St. Louis team.

The Cincinnati players are the most persistent rule violators in the league. There are at least four men on the team who step half a yard out of the box every time they are at bat in order to meet a pitcher's curve before it breaks.

Umpire Zimmer is piling up a lot of future trouble for himself in not strictly enforcing the rules as to coaching from the players' bench and allowing players to indulge in preliminary practice in front of the stands, to the danger of the spectators.

If Manager Clarke had put one of his old-time pitchers in when Miller was removed the game might have been saved. Camnitz's wildness was his own undoing, but a young pitcher who gets a chance only once in a while cannot be expected to be as steady as a veteran.

When Tommy Corcoran fumbled the grounder sent his way by Beaumont in the ninth inning he made his first error of the season on the local grounds. Corcoran is playing much better ball than he has for some seasons for the Reds, and he is also doing some very timely batting.

In the eighth inning, while the Reds were at bat with two out, the old ball which was in play was fouled into the grand stand and Kelley pleaded for its return, but the grandstander was faithful to the Pirates and kept the old ball out, thus allowing them a chance at a new ball, but his effort went for naught.

In the ninth inning, while Huggins was at bat, there were two runners on the bases and the batter wanted to bunt and thus sacrifice the runners ahead. He tried to bunt the first ball pitched, but Zimmer did not seem to be looking and failed to call the strike. Phelps and Camnitz entered a protest, but the Chief refused to change his decision.

PIRATES MAKE FAST TRIP TO PLAY GAMES

Travel to Chicago in a Special Car—Leever Will Pitch Against the Colts This Afternoon.

The Pittsburgh team left last night for Chicago in a special car. Today the Pirates will meet Frank Selee's team in the Windy City and tonight their car will be attached to the Lake Shore limited and they will return to Pittsburgh at 7 tomorrow morning. President Dreyfuss went with the club and Secretary Locke remained at home to prepare for the two games here tomorrow.

The Pirates who made the trip are Clarke, Beaumont, Sebring, Carisch, Bransfield, Ritchey, Wagner, Leach, Phelps, Kruger, Leever and Scanlan. Leever will do the pitching with Scanlan in reserve. Carisch will remain at first unless something happens to Phelps in the game. Phillippe and Miller will probably be the pitchers in the holiday games here Monday. Both remained at home to rest. The morning game tomorrow will begin at 10:30 and the afternoon game at 3 o'clock.

Excursions are coming in from Western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and West Virginia for the events. Bad weather prevented the St. Louis team from playing when it was scheduled here earlier in the season and tomorrow will be the first appearance of the reorganized team which includes Beckley, Nichols, Joe Corbett, Jack Taylor, Jimmy Burk, Mike Grady, Homer Smoot, Brain and Spike Shannon. The last named player will have many rooters during the series. His home is in Knoxville. A delegation is coming from Oakmont, his former home, to see him play.

Groundkeeper O'Maley began as soon as yesterday's game was finished to prepare for tomorrow. He put a force of men and boys to work cleaning the stands and field. The field is dry and a shower or two today would not hurt it. Owing to the fact that so many people are coming from out of town the management has announced that both of the games will be played unless the weather conditions make it absolutely impossible to do so.

Tinker's Steal Home Won Game.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Chicago again defeated St. Louis today in another close and exciting game. Two gifts, two steals and a single gave the visitors one run, a single, Corbett's double and an out, the other; a base on balls two stolen bases, two errors and a single scored Chicago's first two. In the seventh, with two out, Tinker stole home from third with the ball in the pitcher's hand, scoring the winning run. Attendance, 7,500, estimated. Score:

Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Wicker m.	0	0	0	0	0	Shay s.	1	1	3	3	2
Casey 3.	0	0	0	3	1	Shannon r.	0	1	2	0	0
Chance 1.	1	2	11	0	0	Beckley 1.	0	2	8	0	0
Slagle l.	1	1	2	0	0	Smoot m.	0	0	2	0	0
Jones r.	0	2	1	0	0	Brain l-s.	0	2	0	0	0
Evers 2.	0	0	2	3	0	Farrell 2.	0	0	2	3	0
O'Neill c.	0	0	5	3	0	Burke 3.	0	0	0	2	0
Tinker s.	1	1	4	3	0	Zearfoss c.	1	1	6	2	0
Corridon p.	0	0	2	6	0	Corbett p.	0	2	0	2	0
						Dunleavy 1.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	27	18	1	Totals	2	11	24	12	2

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	*	—3
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Two-base hits—Chance, Farrell, Corbett. Sacrifice hits—Shannon, Farrell, Burke. Stolen bases—Jones 2, Chance, Slagle, Tinker, Shay 2. Double play—Corridon and Chance. Struck out—By Corridon 1, by Corbett 5. Base on balls—Off Corridon 4, off Corbett 2. Hit with ball—Shay. Time—1:55. Umpire—Emslie.

Tenth Straight for McGinnity.

NEW YORK, May 28.—McGinnity won his tenth straight game for New York today, Brooklyn being defeated in a 10-inning game by a score of 4 to 3. With one man on base in the tenth, Warner hit to the right field bleachers for a home run. Score:

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Brooklyn.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
*Browne r.	0	1	0	0	0	Sheckard 1.	1	0	3	0	0
Devlin 3.	0	0	1	8	0	Lumley r.	1	1	1	0	0
McGann 1.	0	1	12	1	0	Gessler m.	0	1	0	0	0
Mertes l.	0	0	4	0	0	Dillon 1.	0	0	12	1	0
H.M'C'k m	0	0	2	0	0	Jordan 2.	1	1	1	1	1
Dahlen s.	1	1	3	3	0	Babb s.	0	0	2	1	0
Gilbert 2.	2	2	3	6	0	M.M'C'k 3.	0	0	3	3	0
Warner c.	1	2	5	1	0	Bergen c.	0	2	6	2	0
M'Gin'y p.	0	0	0	1	0	Cronin p.	0	0	0	2	0
Totals	4	7	30	15	0	Totals	3	5	*28	10	1

*One out when winning run was made.

New York	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	—4
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	—3

Two-base hit—Gilbert. Home runs—Lumley, Warner. Stolen base—Dahlen. Sacrifice hits—Babb, Cronin. Double play—M. McCormick, Dillon and Babb. First base on balls—Off McGinnity 2, off Cronin 2. First base on errors—New York 1. Struck out—By McGinnity 5, by Cronin 4. Time—2:00. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance—25,000.

Down Go the Quakers.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 28.—Although the locals hit more frequently than Boston today, the visitors hit with better result. Philadelphia's errors were also disastrous and helped Boston to win. Attendance, 1,523. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Geier m.	1	1	1	0	0	Thomas m.	0	1	4	0	0
Tenney 1.	0	0	10	0	0	Gleason 2.	0	2	2	2	0
Ab'chio s.	1	0	1	2	0	Wolv'ton 3.	1	1	2	2	0
Cooley l.	1	0	3	0	1	Doyle 1.	1	1	7	0	0
Moran c.	1	1	9	0	0	Barry r.	1	2	1	0	0
Dele'ty 3.	0	0	1	3	0	Titus l.	0	2	7	1	1
Raymer 2.	0	1	2	4	0	Hulswitt s.	0	0	1	0	1
Carney r.	1	2	1	0	0	Marshall c.	0	0	3	2	1
Wilhelm p.	0	0	0	1	0	M'Ph'son p.	0	0	0	2	0
						*Doolin	0	0	0	0	0
						†Roth	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	5	5	27	10	1	Totals	3	9	27	9	3

*Batted for Marshall in ninth. †Batted for McPherson in ninth.

Boston	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	—5
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hit—Titus. Sacrifice hit—Wilhelm. Double play—Raymer and Tenney. First base on balls—Off Wilhelm 1, off McPherson 5. Struck out—By Wilhelm 8, by McPherson 2. Wild pitch—McPherson. Balk—McPherson. Time—2:00. Umpire—Johnstone.

Tom Wilson's Hard Luck.

ST. VINCENT COLLEGE, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The St. Vincent college team went down to defeat for the first time this season before the California Normal team 8 to 6. It was a pitchers' battle with the odds slightly in favor of T. Wilson, who allowed but six hits and struck out 11 men. Score:

St.Vinc't.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	California.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rogan r.	0	0	0	1	0	Cree s.	1	1	1	5	0
Gallick 1.	1	1	12	1	0	Burner c.	0	0	8	1	1
Dzmura 3.	1	2	0	2	0	M'Cleary r.	2	2	0	0	0
Peterm'n 2.	1	0	1	1	0	Harman 2.	0	0	3	1	1
Barrett m.	1	2	1	0	0	Crowth's m.	0	0	2	1	1
Weaver s.	0	1	1	2	0	W.Wils'n p.	1	1	0	2	0
Follen 1.	0	1	1	0	0	Jones 1.	1	1	13	0	0
Long c.	0	0	8	0	1	Dewar 3.	1	1	0	3	0
Bour. c.	0	1	2	0	1	Bell 1.	2	0	0	0	0
T.Wilson p.	2	0	1	4	2						
Totals	6	8	27	11	4	Totals	8	6	27	13	4

St. Vincents	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	0	0	—6
California	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	*	—8

Three-base hits—Dzmura 2, Cree, McCleary, Dewar. Bases on balls—Off T. Wilson, 6; off W. Wilson, 3. Struck out—By T. Wilson, 11; by W. Wilson, 10. Wild pitch—W. Wilson, 1. Passed balls—Long, 2. Umpire—Walters.

Sharon Club Still Wins.

SHARON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Sharon won its fourth consecutive game today, defeating the Euclid Beach Park team of Cleveland. Score:

Sharon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	E. B. P.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mylott s.	1	2	1	2	0	Fowler 2.	2	1	2	4	0
Crum m.	0	1	0	1	0	Cushing c.	1	2	6	2	1
Murphy 1.	0	1	8	0	0	Siegrist s.	0	1	1	3	0
Ryan 3.	0	1	1	1	1	Russell 1.	0	1	9	1	0
Clayson 2.	0	0	1	2	1	Gebhart 3.	0	0	1	3	0
Smith c.	0	0	13	1	1	Cahill 1.	0	0	3	1	0
Kerr 1.	2	2	0	0	0	Ernst m.	0	1	0	0	0
Rudolph r.	0	2	2	0	0	Kirkpat'k r.	0	0	1	1	0
Roubles p.	1	1	0	2	0	Telinde p.	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	4	10	*26	9	3	Totals	3	6	24	16	1

*Gebhart out for cutting first base.

Sharon	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	*	—4
Euclid Beach	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—3

Two-base hits—Rudolph, Russell. Bases on balls—Off Doubles, 2. Struck out—By Doubles, 10; by Telinde, 4. Umpire—List.

Vandergrift Hits Often.

VANDERGRIFT, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Vandergrift today defeated the Brackenridge team, 8 to 2. Score:

Van'grift.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Bracke'ge.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Adams 2.	2	1	2	4	0	Haskell s.	0	0	1	6	1
M'Greg'r 3.	2	1	1	1	0	Galbr'th m.	0	0	1	1	2
Cramer s.	3	4	3	4	0	Cable l.	0	0	0	0	0
D.Mal'y 1.	0	2	14	1	0	Cunnin'm 3.	0	1	1	1	1
Sheraden c.	0	2	5	1	1	Sweeney 1.	1	2	10	1	0
Barclay 1.	0	1	1	0	0	Mason 2.	1	2	3	3	1
Ball r.	0	0	0	0	0	Stump r.	0	0	0	0	0
Silvis m.	1	1	1	0	0	Brown c.	0	1	8	0	1
W.Mal'y p.	0	2	0	3	0	Bigrass p.	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	8	14	27	15	2	Totals	2	7	24	12	9

Vandergrift	2	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	*	—8
Brackenridge	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—2

Two-base hits—Sheraden 2, Mason. Three-base hit—Brown. Double plays—Cramer to D. Malarkey; Mason to Sweeney. Hit by pitcher—D. Malarkey. Struck out—By Malarkey 5, by Bigrass 6. Bases on balls—Off Malarkey 3. Passed balls—Brown 3.

HAPPY JACK CHESBRO IN HIS FINEST FORM

The Former Pirate Held Connie Mack's Sluggers to Four Hits and Shut Them Out.

AMERICAN LEAGUE RESULTS.

Boston	3—Washington		2
Philadelphia	0—New York		1
St. Louis	4—Detroit		1
Chicago	4—Cleveland		9

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING.

	W.	L.	Pct.		W.	L.	Pct.
Boston	23	10	.697	Chicago	18	17	.514
Cleveland	19	12	.613	St. Louis	15	17	.469
Philadelphia	19	14	.576	Detroit	11	21	.344
New York	18	14	.563	Washington	6	24	.200

AMERICAN SUNDAY GAMES.

Cleveland at Chicago.
Detroit at St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 28.—Chesbro shut out the home team today, 1 to 0, allowing but four hits well scattered. Plank also was effective until the eighth. In this inning Keeler's third hit, Conroy's sacrifice and Anderson's double to right scored the run. Attendance, 10,092. Score:

N. York.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Phila.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Keeler r.	1	4	1	0	0	Hartsel l.	0	0	2	0	0
Conroy s.	0	0	0	2	0	Pick'ing m.	0	0	0	0	0
Will'ms 2.	0	0	1	3	0	Davis 1.	0	0	13	0	0
An'son m.	0	1	2	0	0	L. Cross 3.	0	2	1	5	0
Ganzel 1.	0	0	10	0	1	Hoffman r.	0	0	1	0	0
McGuire c.	0	2	8	0	0	Murphy 2.	0	0	1	1	0
Thoney 3.	0	1	1	2	2	Powers c.	0	1	5	2	0
Hughes l.	0	0	3	0	0	Plank p.	0	0	1	5	0
Chesbro p.	0	1	1	1	0	M. Cross s.	0	1	3	5	1
						*Shreck	0	0	0	0	0
						†Seybold	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	1	9	27	8	3	Totals	0	4	27	18	1

*Batted for Plank in ninth. †Batted for Powers in ninth.

New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Keeler, L. Cross, Anderson. Stolen bases—Hartsel, Pickering. Double plays—Chesbro and Ganzel; Murphy, M. Cross and Davis. Sacrifice hits—Conroy 2, Hoffman. First base on balls—Off Plank 3, off Chesbro 4. Struck out—By Plank 3, by Chesbro 7. Time—2:00. Umpires—Sheridan and Carpenter.

Cleveland 9—Chicago 4.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—Cleveland batted White out of the box in the second inning and also bunched hits on Patterson in the fourth. Moore kept Chicago's hits well scattered. Features were the long hits, nine two-baggers and a home run being made, and Holmes' one-handed running catch, doubling Bay at first base. Score:

Clev'land.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Chicago.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Bay l.	0	0	2	0	0	Holmes l.	1	0	2	1	0
Bemis c.	2	3	3	0	0	Jones m.	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley 3.	3	3	2	3	0	Davis s.	1	2	1	2	0
Lajoie s.	2	3	1	4	0	Green r.	0	1	0	1	0
Flick r.	1	2	1	0	0	Donahue 1.	1	1	10	0	2
Hickman 2.	1	2	4	6	1	Isbell 2.	0	1	0	3	1
Schw'rtz 1.	0	1	13	0	0	Tannehill 3.	1	0	1	2	0
Hess m.	0	0	1	0	1	Sullivan c.	0	1	8	0	0
Moore p.	0	1	0	0	0	White p.	0	0	0	2	2
						Pat'son p.	0	1	0	1	0
						M'Far'nd c.	0	1	2	1	0
Totals	9	15	27	13	2	Totals	4	8	24	13	5

Cleveland	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	*	—9
Chicago	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	—4

Innings pitched—White 1 1-3, Patterson, 6 2-3. Hits—Off White 6, off Patterson 9. First base on errors—Cleveland 5, Chicago 1. Two-base hits—Hickman, Bemis, Lajoie 2, Bradley, Schwartz, Moore, Donohue, Davis. Home run—Hickman. Sacrifice hit—Lajoie. Stolen bases—Schwartz, Flick, Davis, Green. Double play—Holmes and Donohue. First base on balls—Off Moore 3, off White 1. Struck out—By Moore 3, by White 1, by Patterson 7. Time—1:55. Umpires—Dwyer and King. Attendance—6,504.

St. Louis 4—Detroit 1.

DETROIT, MICH., May 28.—Inability to hit the ball when chances were offered lost today's game for Detroit. Siever was effective in pinches and Heidrick's great catches saved him many runs. St. Louis hit Killian hard, but McIntyre was lame and let balls go for long hits which looked easy. Attendance, 3,000. Score:

Detroit.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	St. Louis.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Barrett m.	0	2	3	0	0	Burkett l.	1	3	1	0	0
M'Int'e l-r.	0	1	1	1	0	Heidrick m.	0	1	4	0	0
Mullin r.	0	0	0	0	0	Hemphill r.	0	0	2	0	1
Robinson 2.	0	1	5	0	0	Wallace s.	2	3	2	3	1
Carr 1.	0	0	9	1	0	Jones 1.	0	2	10	1	1
Grem'er 3.	0	1	1	2	0	Hill 3.	0	0	1	3	0
C'ford r-l.	0	1	0	0	0	Padden 2.	1	2	3	1	0
O'Leary s.	0	0	4	5	0	Kahoe c.	0	1	3	1	0
Woods c.	1	1	4	1	0	Siever p.	0	0	1	5	0
Killian p.	0	1	0	1	0						
Totals	1	8	27	11	0	Totals	4	12	27	14	3

Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
St. Louis	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	—4

Two-base hits—Robinson, Woods, Jones, Padden. Three-base hits—Jones, Burkett. Sacrifice hits—McIntyre, Robinson, O'Leary. Bases on balls—Off Killian 1, off Siever 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Siever. First base on errors—Detroit 3. Struck out—By Killian 3, by Siever 2. Double plays—Robinson and Carr; O'Leary, Carr and Woods. Time—1:50. Umpire—Connolly.

Boston 3—Washington 2.

BOSTON, May 28.—Timely hitting gave Boston today's game with Washington. The visitors fielded better than the champions and Townsend pitched a better game than Dineen. A small Saturday crowd witnessed the game. Score:

Boston.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Wash'ton.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Dough'ty l.	0	0	1	0	1	Moran s.	0	0	2	1	0
Collins 3.	0	0	1	2	1	Orth l.	0	0	1	0	0
C. Stahl m.	1	1	3	0	0	Drill r.	0	0	1	0	0
Freeman r.	1	2	1	0	0	Cassidy 3.	0	0	2	2	0
Parent s.	1	1	1	2	1	M'Cor'k 2.	1	1	0	3	0
L'chance 1.	0	0	14	1	0	J. Stahl 1.	0	1	10	0	0
Ferris 2.	0	1	0	2	0	Donovan m.	0	1	3	0	0
Farrell c.	0	1	5	0	0	Kitr'edge c.	1	1	2	0	0
Dineen p.	0	0	1	3	0	Towns'd p.	0	1	3	0	0
						*Coughlin	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	27	10	3	Totals	2	6	24	6	0

*Batted for Townsend in the ninth inning.

Boston	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	*	—3
Washington	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2

Three-base hit—Freeman. First base on balls—Off Dineen 3, off Townsend 3. Hit by pitched ball—Drill. Struck out—By Dineen 3, by Townsend 1. Time—1:36. Umpire—O'Loughlin. Attendance—5,634.

Vandergrift's First Defeat.

LEECHBURG, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The Vandergrift High school team met its first defeat of the season by the Leechburg High school here today in six innings 9 to 8. Score:

L. H. S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Van'grift.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Crooks'k 2.	1	1	1	2	0	Flick'ger 1.	1	1	0	0	0
Elliott 1.	0	1	9	0	0	Nic'dem's s.	1	0	0	2	1
Parks 1.	2	2	2	0	0	Dallof 1.	1	1	10	0	0
Eckman 3.	1	1	2	1	1	M'Clell'n c.	1	1	5	0	1
Cunni'm r.	1	1	1	0	0	Sturgeon p.	1	4	1	8	0
Crusan m.	0	0	0	0	0	Stughston 3.	1	1	1	1	2
Jack s.	2	1	0	2	1	Thom'son r.	1	1	1	0	1
Demyan c.	1	0	3	1	1	Gremm 2.	1	1	0	2	1
M'Phe'n p.	1	1	0	5	0	Duncan m.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	8	18	11	3	Totals	8	10	18	13	6

Leechburg H. S.	2	4	0	0	2	1	—9
Vandergrift H. S.	1	4	0	3	0	0	—8

Two-base hits—Elliott, Eckman. Stolen bases—Crookshank, Parks 2, Jack, Dallof 2, Thompson. Bases on balls—Crookshank, McPherson, Nicodemus, Dallof, McClellan, Thompson, Gremm 2. Struck out—Nicodemus, Elliott, Parks, Demyan. Time—1:15. Umpire—Stevenson. Attendance—500.

Upp Again Pitching Ball.

FRANKLIN, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—A close game between Grove City college and Franklin today was won by the visitors, 4 to 2. The features were the pitching of Upp and the work of Third Baseman Galbraith. Score:

Franklin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Grove C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Landv't m.	1	1	2	1	0	Sandles 1.	0	0	1	0	1
M'E'ney 1.	1	2	2	1	1	Snedden s.	1	3	2	0	2
Brennan 3.	0	1	3	3	2	Galbraith 3.	1	0	1	7	0
J.Hof'an c.	0	0	5	3	0	Elliot 1.	1	2	9	0	0
W.Hof'n r.	0	0	0	0	0	Busmis'y c.	0	0	9	2	0
Quinn 2.	0	1	3	2	1	Thomas 2.	1	0	3	1	0
Bell 1.	0	1	12	0	1	Upp p.	0	2	0	2	0
Rogers s.	0	1	0	7	1	Morris m.	0	1	2	1	0
Jones p.	0	0	0	3	0	Baldwin r.	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	2	7	27	20	6	Totals	4	10	27	13	3

Franklin	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2
Grove City	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	—4

Two-base hits—McElhaney, Brennan. Sacrifice hits—Sandles, Galbraith. Stolen bases—Quinn 2, Shedden, Busmiskey, Thomas. Struck out—By Jones 4, by Upp 8.

Big Score at Scottdale.

SCOTTDALE, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The Scottdale High school team defeated the Volunteer Firemen's team this afternoon 13 to 12. Score:

											R.	H.	E.
High School	3	2	1	1	3	0	3	0	0	—13		16	5
Firemen	2	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	4	—12		13	4

Batteries—Hockenburg and Mellinger; E. McClain and Davies.

Eastern League Games.

Newark, 6; Rochester, 5.
Buffalo, 2; Jersey City, 1.
Toronto, 5; Providence, 4.
Montreal, 4; Baltimore, 0.

WARD M'LANAHAN.

He is the great Yale pole vaulter. Before entering Yale he attended W. and J. and was on its field team.

TRIPLE PLAY IS MADE IN GAME AT MONESSEN

Elks Have Auspicious Opening at Connellsville—Game in Allegheny.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

MONESSEN, PA., May 28.—The Monessen Elks opened the season here today with the Apollo Elks and simply smothered the visitors. Monessen had its batting clothes on and found but little trouble in hitting the ball all over the lot. A feature was a tripple play by Clever, Gallagher and Elwood. One thousand people saw the game. Monessen plays Braddock here Memorial day afternoon. The score follows:

Monessen.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Apollo.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Vaughn l.	3	4	1	0	0	Gall'gher 3.	0	0	3	3	1
Haizls'r 2.	4	4	4	4	1	M'Culley s.	1	0	2	4	0
Leamon s.	6	5	0	3	0	Biehl l.	1	1	2	2	1
Rinehart 1.	5	5	12	1	0	Clever, 2-p.	2	3	3	3	1
Evans c.	2	2	8	1	0	Callahan c.	2	1	5	0	1
Balig 3.	2	1	2	2	1	Muih'n p-3.	1	1	0	5	2
Prather m.	2	3	0	0	0	Fitzsi'ns m.	1	0	1	1	1
Bigger r.	3	0	0	0	0	Cochran r.	1	0	2	1	1
Gray p.	0	2	1	0	1	Elwood 1.	0	3	9	0	1
Totals	25	29	27	11	4	Totals	9	9	27	19	9

Monessen	1	1	2	3	4	1	3	0	10	—25
Apollo	0	0	0	1	2	4	1	1	0	—9

Home runs—Vaughn, Clever. Three-base hits—Heizlsour, Prather, Rinehart. Two-base hits—Leamon 2, Rinehart 2. Struck out—By Gray 5, by Mulholand 6. Triple play—Clever, Gallagher and Elwood. Umpire—John A. Hawkins of Uniontown lodge.

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Connellsville defeated Uniontown today in the opening game of the Elk's league in this place, 5 to 4. Snedden's fine worak in the box and Porter's timely hit in the ninth, won the game for Connellsville. Score:

Connells.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Unionto'n.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Whaley c.	1	1	14	1	1	Powell 3.	0	0	2	1	1
Swing'y m.	1	2	3	0	0	Cooper 2.	0	0	1	1	0
Frances s.	2	1	0	2	1	Brooks s.	1	0	3	0	0
Griffin 2.	0	0	0	1	1	Wilhelm c.	1	1	10	0	1
Snedden p.	0	2	0	2	0	Sterling 1.	1	0	13	0	1
Percell l.	1	1	1	0	0	Patterson p.	1	1	0	3	0
Porter 1.	0	1	7	0	0	Rush l.	0	1	1	0	0
Coll 3.	0	1	2	0	0	M'Dowell r.	0	0	0	0	0
Singer r.	0	0	0	0	0	M'Cull'h m.	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	5	9	27	5	4	Totals	4	5	27	8	3

Three-base hits—Swingley. Two-base hits—Whaley. Double plays—Porter, Coll and Frances. Bases on balls—Off Snedden 4, off Patterson 3. Struck out—By Snedden 14, by Patterson 10. Time of game—1:55. Umpire—Donnelly and McCullough. Attendance 1,500.

At Allegheny—

Allegheny	17
Braddock	9

Batteries—Grabing and Grush, Bonabay and Estrichker.

Rayen Administers a Shutout.

NEW WILMINGTON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The Westminster Reserves were shut out by Rayen High school today. Jones struck out 10 men. Score:

West. R.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	RayenH.S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Mark 3.	0	1	0	2	1	Bird s.	0	1	0	4	1
Hoffm'n m.	0	0	2	0	1	Parrock 2.	0	0	0	2	1
Perkin s.	0	2	2	2	0	Deneen r.	1	1	0	0	0
Smith p.	0	0	0	4	0	Miller m.	0	0	0	0	0
Smith l.	0	0	3	0	0	Kinger 1.	0	1	11	0	0
Bingham 2.	0	1	4	1	0	Evans c.	0	0	10	1	0
Arms'ng c.	0	0	4	0	0	D.Jones p.	0	1	0	3	0
Christy r.	0	0	2	0	0	R.Jones 3.	2	1	3	1	1
Sweeney 1.	0	1	10	0	1	Fruit l.	1	1	3	0	0
Totals	0	5	27	9	3	Totals	4	7	27	11	3

Two-base hits—Parrock. Three-base hits—Bird. Struck out—By Jones 10, by Smith 4.

College Juniors Win.

The Pittsburgh College Reserves defeated the Manchester Reserves yesterday on the college grounds, 9 to 4. Score:

P. C. R.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	M. K.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Rutl'ge m.	1	3	2	1	0	Stack r.	0	0	0	0	0
Baum 1.	1	2	8	1	1	Meade 2.	1	0	4	0	1
Howard 2.	1	1	7	3	1	Kirk s.	1	0	1	1	2
Slater 1.	1	3	2	0	0	Glynn c.	0	1	5	3	0
O'Brien s.	2	2	1	1	2	M'Auliff 1.	0	1	6	0	0
Weigel p.	0	1	2	2	0	M'Eldo'y 3.	1	0	3	2	0
Gashell c.	1	1	6	2	1	Flynn m.	1	1	2	0	0
Knatsa'k 3.	1	1	3	1	0	Schulter 2.	0	0	4	0	0
L.Arens r.	1	1	1	0	0	M'Evoy p.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	15	27	11	5	Totals	4	4	24	9	3

P. C. R.	5	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	*	—9
M. Reserves	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	—4

Intercollegiate Records and Holders

Event.	Record Holder.	Institution.	Record.
100 yards	Duffey	Georgetown	9⅗ seconds.
220 yards	Wefers	Georgetown	21 1-5 seconds.
440 yards	Long	Columbia	49 2-5 seconds.
880 yards	Hollister	Harvard	1 minute 56 4-5 seconds.
One mile	Orton	Pennsylvania	4 minutes 23 2-5 sec.
Two miles	Schutt	Cornell	9 minutes 40 seconds.
High hurdles	Kraenzlein	Pennsylvania	15 2-5 seconds.
Low hurdles	Kraenzlein	Pennsylvania	23 3-5 seconds.
Broad jump	Kraenzlein	Pennsylvania	24 feet 4½ inches.
High jump	Windsor	Pennsylvania	6 feet 3 inches.
Pole vault	Gardiner	Syracuse	11 feet 7 inches.
Pole vault	Horton	Princeton	11 feet 7 inches.
Hammer throw	Dewitt	Princeton	164 feet 10 inches.
Shot put	Beck	Yale	46 feet.

TIGERS PLAYED GREAT UPHILL BALL AND WON

Pittsburgh Boy Pitched for Winners--Clarkson Went to Pieces in Final Inning.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

PRINCETON, N. J., May 28.—In one of the most exciting games ever seen here Princeton defeated Harvard today, overcoming a lead of six runs, and by netting three runs in the ninth inning making the final score 7 to 6. The pitching of both Byram and Clarkson was brilliant. It seemed as though the Harvard pitcher would whitewash Princeton, for he allowed only three scattered hits up to the seventh, when he became rattled and Princeton scored three times.

Wells' run in the eighth made the score 6 to 4. In the ninth, Reid scored for Princeton on Underhill's hit. Purnell reached first on fielder's choice, stole second and scored on Wells' hit. Wells scored the winning run.

Harvard has won only four out of the last 21 games with Princeton. The score:

Princeton	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Harvard	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Reid 3.	1	1	2	2	1	Greeno'h r.	1	0	1	0	0
Cosg've m.	1	1	1	0	0	Steph'son c.	1	0	13	2	2
Underh'l 1.	0	1	0	0	0	Fischel 1.	2	1	0	0	0
Purnell s.	1	0	1	4	2	Clarkson p.	1	3	2	1	0
Wells 2.	2	2	5	3	1	Mathews s.	0	2	2	3	1
Davis 1.	0	0	8	2	0	Carr 3.	0	0	0	1	1
Cooney c.	1	1	10	1	0	Kernan 2.	0	0	4	2	1
Stevens r.	1	3	0	0	0	Randall 1.	1	2	3	0	0
Byram p.	0	0	0	2	0	McCarty m.	0	0	0	0	2
Totals	7	9	27	14	4	Totals	6	8	*25	9	5

*One out when winning run scored.

Harvard	2	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	—6
Princeton	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	—7

Two-base hit—Clarkson. Three-base hits—Stevens, Mathews. Home run—Fischell. Stolen bases—Wells, 2; Stevens. Bases on balls—Off Byram, 5; off Clarkson, 3. Struck out—By Byram, 7; by Clarkson, 11. Double plays—Reid, Davis and Cooney; Wells and Davis. Passed balls—Stevenson. Hit by pitched ball—Reid, Greenough, Carr and Underhill. Time—Two hours. Umpire—Hurst.

Manor Wins at Home.

Swissvale lost at Manor, 8 to 5. Score:

Manor.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	S'vale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Youngson 1.	1	1	3	1	0	Peters 3.	1	1	1	2	1
Jordan 2.	1	0	4	5	1	Gumbert p.	1	0	1	2	0
Steiner r.	1	1	0	0	1	Prosser m.	0	1	6	0	0
Schotte s.	3	0	0	1	2	Vortish 1.	1	0	2	1	1
Cremer c.	0	2	10	2	0	O'Hara 2.	1	1	3	1	0
Moran 1.	1	2	0	0	0	McL'lin 1.	0	1	3	1	3
Hart 3.	1	0	0	4	1	Hughes s.	1	1	1	0	1
McKe'e m.	0	1	1	0	0	Barclay c.	0	1	5	1	0
Stottler p.	0	1	0	0	1	Waters r.	0	0	2	0	0
						*Loper	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	8	9	27	13	6	Totals	5	6	24	8	6

*Batted for Waters in ninth.

Manor	0	2	3	0	1	0	1	1	*	—8
Swissvale	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	—5

Bases on balls—Off Stottler 2, off Gumbert 2. Struck out—By Stottler 4, by Gumbert 5. Stolen bases—Manor 7, Swissvale 2. Umpire—Hatch.

Bridgeville Defeats Fairbanks.

The Fairbanks lost at Bridgeville yesterday 5 to 3. Gapen had the visitors at his mercy, allowing only three hits and striking out nine batsmen. Errors were responsible for the visitors' three runs. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Bridgeville	0	3	0	1	0	0	1	0	*	—5	8	7
Fairbanks	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	—3	3	2

Batteries—Gapen and Kinney; Claffe and Draher. Two-base hits—Kinney, Johnston, Collins. Three-base hits—Crutcher. Struck out—By Gapen 9, by Claffe 6. Bases on balls—Off Gapen 3, off Claffe 2. Stolen bases—Cappe, Kinney. Wild pitch—Claffe. Passed ball—Kinney. Umpire—Schuette.

Baseball Opening at Braddock.

The baseball season at Braddock was formally opened yesterday afternoon at the new Carnegie Athletic park at Thirteenth street. The game was between the Valetta nine, composed of old members of the Braddock Blues County league team, and the C. A. C. team. The opening was an auspicious one. Score:

										R.	H.	E.
Carnegie	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	—4	7	3
Valetta	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	*	—6	8	2

Batteries—McKim, Byers and Kerr; Bial and D. Kelsey.

BECKLEY STILL LEADS LEAGUE

"Big Jake" Continues to Slug the Ball—Four Pirates Among High Class Hitters.

WHAT THE FIGURES SHOW

The work of the Pittsburgh ball players during the past week proves that they can win games when they began to hit the ball. The team hit at a good clip and moved up into third place since the last report, while the players are also fielding better. Instead of having only one 300 hitter, as the team had last week, there are now four in the circle. Jake Beckley is still keeping up his batting and has improved his percentage, it is now 396 with Donlin and Devlin also above the 350 line. Grady, who has played in 15 games, has hit the ball hard and timely and has an average of 440.

Donlin has made 50 hits, the first player to reach that point, although Kelly, of the same team, leads him one point in extra bases. Beckley and Devlin have each 8 two-baggers and Clarke and Kelly each have 7 triples. McGann and Dolan still lead in home runs, with three. Shay leads in stolen bases, with 15, and Devlin, McGinnity and Shannon are tie for sacrifice hits, with 7. The records of all the players, up to and including Thursday, follows:

	G.	R.	H.	S.B.	S.H.	Ave.
Steinfeld, Cincinnati	11	10	20	1	1	.444
Grady, St. Louis	15	4	22	1	1	.440
Beckley, St. Louis	28	16	40	3	1	.396
Donlin, Cincinnati	33	28	50	12	3	.373
Devlin, New York	32	25	46	6	7	.362
Wagner, Pittsburgh	31	21	37	11	0	.336
Clarke, Pittsburgh	31	23	38	3	2	.333
Lee, Pittsburgh	5	1	4	0	0	.333
Jones, Chicago	32	20	36	5	1	.325
Farrell, St. Louis	28	15	34	3	0	.324
Shannon, St. Louis	30	18	33	10	7	.315
Leever, Pittsburgh	6	1	4	0	1	.308
Evers, Chicago	32	11	35	5	6	.307
Seymour, Cincinnati	17	11	21	2	2	.304
Harper, Cincinnati	6	6	7	0	0	.304
Cooley, Boston	30	12	36	5	0	.303
Chance, Chicago	28	24	31	9	1	.301
McGann, New York	30	19	36	6	0	.300
Brain, St. Louis	16	6	15	1	3	.293
Babb, Brooklyn	32	15	33	5	2	.292
Tenney, Boston	27	14	28	6	4	.291
Kling, Chicago	25	13	30	2	2	.291
Kelly, Cincinnati	33	30	35	5	3	.290
Dobbs, Brooklyn	31	15	34	4	2	.288
Sebring, Pittsburgh	29	10	31	5	0	.287
Beaumont, Pittsburgh	31	19	37	3	1	.282
Smoot, St. Louis	24	14	24	6	3	.282
Shay, St. Louis	24	11	22	15	1	.278
Wolverton, Philadel.	29	11	31	8	1	.274
O'Neil, Chicago	9	2	9	0	1	.273
Dillon, Brooklyn	24	5	24	3	3	.267
Dolan, Cincinnati	28	25	28	0	0	.264
Thomas, Philadelphia	26	18	28	0	0	.264
Geier, Boston	29	17	29	2	1	.264
Huggins, Cincinnati	33	37	33	5	5	.262
Abbaticchio, Boston	30	12	28	2	5	.262
Leach, Pittsburgh	31	10	32	4	3	.258
Odwell, Cincinnati	21	14	19	3	1	.257
Gleason, Philadelphia	29	8	29	2	6	.257
Corcoran, Cincinnati	34	18	34	8	3	.256
Browne, New York	28	21	30	2	5	.252
Brown, Chicago	7	3	6	0	0	.252
Taylor, St. Louis	7	2	6	1	1	.250
Nichols, St. Louis	6	3	4	0	1	.250
Gilbert, New York	28	14	22	3	5	.250
Suthoff, Cincinnati	8	3	6	0	1	.250
Lumley, Brooklyn	32	29	31	6	2	.248
Warner, New York	30	10	21	0	3	.247
McCormick, New York	32	15	30	5	0	.244
Delehanty, Boston	28	6	22	4	1	.244
Jones, Brooklyn	10	3	8	1	0	.242
Doolin, Philadelphia	22	6	16	2	1	.239
Duffy, Philadelphia	8	4	5	2	1	.238
Casey, Chicago	32	20	30	7	2	.238
McCarthy, Chicago	25	12	20	3	1	.233
Peitz, Cincinnati	28	13	17	0	1	.233
McCormick, Brooklyn	28	10	23	5	0	.232
Smith, Pittsburgh	8	3	6	1	0	.231
Roth, Philadelphia	9	5	6	0	0	.231
Wicker, Chicago	18	9	14	2	1	.230
Ritchey, Pittsburgh	31	11	24	3	6	.226
Slagle, Chicago	17	14	16	3	0	.222
Weimer, Chicago	8	1	6	0	1	.222
Burke, St. Louis	29	12	22	9	4	.222
McFarland, St. Louis	6	1	4	0	1	.222
Byers, St. Louis	15	2	12	0	1	.218
Bransfield, Pittsburgh	31	6	12	0	0	.211
Schlei, Cincinnati	17	6	12	0	0	.211
Phelps, Pittsburgh	20	6	14	1	4	.209
Kellum, Cincinnati	10	6	5	1	0	.208
Moran, Boston	27	5	19	3	0	.207
Carney, Boston	10	2	8	0	1	.205
Raymer, Boston	30	6	21	7	6	.204
Dunleavy, St. Louis	6	0	2	0	1	.200
Cannell, Boston	27	5	18	2	5	.200
Mathewson, N. York	11	2	6	2	1	.200
Hulswitt, Philadel'ia	15	7	11	2	1	.196
Bergen, Brooklyn	30	6	21	2	1	.196
Cronin, Brooklyn	10	2	6	0	0	.194
Dahlen, New York	29	14	20	9	2	.192
Bowerman, New York	10	5	7	0	1	.192
Barclay, St. Louis	23	12	14	4	2	.189
Woodruff, Cincinnati	25	7	16	4	3	.188
Strang, Brooklyn	32	17	21	12	2	.186
Brackenridge, Phila.	5	0	2	0	0	.182
Poole, Brooklyn	9	1	4	0	1	.182
Titus, Philadelphia	28	12	18	1	2	.178
Tinker, Chicago	31	9	19	5	2	.176
Lundgren, Chicago	8	2	4	0	0	.174
Sheckard, Brooklyn	32	24	21	8	3	.171
Elliott, Cincinnati	5	0	2	0	0	.167
Barry, Philadelphia	12	5	7	0	2	.167
Lush, Philadelphia	6	2	3	1	1	.167
Taylor, New York	10	5	6	0	1	.160
Ewing, Cincinnati	5	3	2	1	0	.143
Marshall, Philadel'ia	5	1	2	0	0	.143
Bresnahan, New York	16	3	7	0	0	.143
Hall, Philadelphia	22	3	11	3	1	.141
Doyle, Philadelphia	26	7	12	2	0	.140
Pittinger, Boston	9	0	4	0	0	.138
Willis, Boston	9	0	3	0	1	.130
Camnitz, Pittsburgh	5	0	1	0	1	.125
Mertes, New York	32	17	24	2	2	.200
McGinnity, New York	10	5	4	1	7	.125
Fisher, Boston	6	0	2	0	0	.100
Frazer, Philadelphia	7	2	2	0	0	.095
Phillippe, Pittsburgh	9	3	3	0	1	.094
Sparks, Philadelphia	5	0	1	0	0	.091
Corridon, Chicago	7	0	2	0	1	.087
Miller, Pittsburgh	8	0	2	0	0	.080
McPherson, Philadel'a	5	0	1	0	1	.067
Duggleby, Philadelp'a	6	0	1	0	0	.062
Corbett, St. Louis	5	2	1	0	0	.059
Williams, Chicago	6	1	1	1	1	.045
Wilhelm, Boston	7	0	0	0	0	.000

CLUB BATTING RECORDS.

Cincinnati	34	220	318	45	20	.277
Sts. Louis	30	120	260	59	29	.275
Pittsburgh	31	122	267	33	19	.260
Chicago	32	142	261	43	17	.245
New York	32	161	268	37	32	.244
Brooklyn	32	122	244	47	16	.232
Boston	30	81	220	32	25	.229
Philadelphia	29	95	185	29	19	.205

CLUB FIELDING RECORDS.

	G.	A.	E.	T.C.	Ave.
St. Louis	30	408	50	1234	.959
New York	32	453	65	1396	.954
Pittsburgh	31	399	69	1280	.947
Cincinnati	34	463	72	1347	.947
Boston	30	420	66	1222	.946
Brooklyn	32	380	73	1253	.942
Chicago	32	353	83	1298	.936
Philadelphia	29	392	90	1231	.927

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

	W.	L.	Shutout. W.	Shutout. L.	T.	Ave.
McGinnity	9	0	3	0	1	1,000
Harper	6	0	1	0	0	1,000
Kellum	6	0	0	0	1	1,000
Wicker	4	0	0	0	0	1,000
Thatcher	1	0	0	0	0	1,000
Sanders	1	0	0	0	0	1,000
Suthoff	5	1	0	0	0	.833
Nichols	5	1	0	0	0	.833
Lundgren	5	2	0	0	0	.714
Brown	4	2	1	0	0	.687
Briggs	2	1	0	0	0	.667
Taylor, N. Y.	6	4	1	0	0	.600
Leever	3	2	1	0	0	.600
Weimer	4	3	1	0	1	.571
Taylor, St. L.	4	3	0	0	0	.571
Wilhelm	4	3	1	1	0	.571
Phillippe	4	4	2	1	0	.500
Miller	4	4	2	1	0	.500
Jones	4	4	0	0	0	.500
Mathewson	5	5	0	0	0	.500
Hahn	2	2	0	0	0	.500
Fisher	2	2	1	1	0	.500
Camnitz	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Elliott	2	2	1	0	0	.500
Dunleavy	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Garvin	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Cronin	5	6	1	1	0	.455
Fraser	3	4	1	1	0	.500
Corbett	2	3	0	0	0	.400
Pittinger	3	6	2	2	0	.333
Duggleby	2	4	1	1	0	.333
McFarland	2	4	0	2	0	.333
Lee	1	2	0	0	0	.333
Scanlon	1	2	0	0	0	.333
Walker	1	2	0	1	0	.333
Corridon	1	2	0	1	1	.333
O'Neil	1	2	1	0	0	.333
Ewing	1	3	0	0	0	.250
Poole	2	6	1	0	0	.250
Willis	1	7	0	0	0	.125
Reidy	0	2	0	1	0	.000
Carney	0	2	0	0	0	.000
Brackenridge	0	2	0	0	0	.000
McPherson	0	3	0	1	1	.000
Lush	0	4	0	1	0	.000
Sparks	0	5	0	1	0	.000
Pfeister	1	1	0	0	0	.500
Milligan	0	1	0	1	0	.000
Barry	0	1	0	1	0	.000
Totals	122	122	21	21	3	.500

Hickey Again In Field.

The Millvale team has been organized for this season and engaged in a practice game yesterday with the Nailers of Millvale, who were defeated, 9 to 4. The batteries were Baner and Hamilton for Millvale and Miller and Nicklas for the Nailers. The Fairbanks will open the season at Millvale Monday, playing two games.

RECORDS BROKEN AT FIELD MEET

Yale's Athletes Carried Off the Honors but Pennsy Made a Strong Showing.

M'LANAHAN WON THE VAULT

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The fleetfoted and iron-muscled athletes of Yale university swept track and field in the finals of the inter-collegiate championship on Franklin field this afternoon. Yale's total score was 34 1-3 points.

Harvard was second with 25 1-3 points, Pennsylvania third with 24. Princeton and Cornell tied for fourth with 15 points each. Of the other coleges Syracuse scored 10 1-3, Colgate 6, Columbia 5, Amherst 4 and Haverford and New York university 2 each.

Two inter-collegiate records were broken and one equaled. In the quarter mile J. B. Taylor, the University of Pennsylvania negro freshman, won the event in 49 1-5 seconds, beating the figures of M. W. Long by one-fifth of a second.

Arthur Duffey of Georgetown university, the world's champion 100-yard sprinter, failed to apear in the semi-finals of this event, which was won by Schick of Harvard, with Cartmell and Dear of Pennsylvania second and third, and Rulon Miller of Princeton fourth. The time was 10 seconds flat. Eli Parsons, the Yale freshman, won the half mile by eight yards and equaled the intercollegiate record of 1:56 4-5. Had Parsons been pushed he could have bettered these figures.

Cornell was supreme in distance runs. Munsen for Cornell won the mile in 4:25 3-5, while Schutt took the two miles with Trott and McGoffin in third and fourth places. The feature of the meet was the remarkable work of Pensylvania in getting third place with 24 points. The Quakers had not been expected to get more than 10, but all of their men did better than expected. Schick of Harvard won the 220 yards in 21 2-5 seconds, just one-fifth of a second outside of the world record. He was pushed right into the tape by Cartmell and Dear, who got second and third as in the 100 yards.

In the hurdle events Capt. Clapp of Yale won two first. He had a bad fall in the last race and had to be carried off the field. The meet was the best managed of any in years and the last event was finished shortly after 4 o'clock.

The only unpleasant incident occurred in the hamer-throwing contest. Van Duyn of Syracuse threw the hammer 161 feet 4 inches, which none of the other men could equal. Dewitt of Princeton and Shevlin of Yale asked that his hammer be measured, and it was found that it was three inches too long. The Syracuse man disclaimed any knowledge of this irregularity, and explained it by saying that the wire must have pulled out of the hammer in throwing. His trials were thrown out and in his final effort he made only 154 feet 7 inches, which gave him third place.

In the pole vault in which McLanhan, Gardiner and Gring were tied for first place it was decided that the men should vault for the first, second and third medal. McLanahan won the first by clearing 11 feet 9 inches, breaking the previous record of 11 feet 7 inches. The other two could not break the tie in nine trials, so they decided to toss, Gardiner winning the prize. The points for first, second and third were divided equally among them. Summaries:

220 yards dash, semi-finals, two to qualify—First heat, won by Dear, Pennsylvania; second, Long, Yale. Time, :22 1-5. Second heat won by Cartmell, Pennsylvania; second, Shick, Harvard. Time, :21 4-5. 220 yards dash, final—won by Shick, Harvard; second, Cartmell, Pennsylvania; Dear, Pennsylvania; fourth, Long, Yale. Time, :21 2-5.

120 yards, hurdle, semi-final, two to qualify—First heat won by Clapp, Yale; Carter, Princeton, second. Time, :15 4-5. Vonnegut, Cornell, and Curtiss, Columbia, also ran. Second heat won by Bird, Harvard; Ketchum, Cornell, second. Time, :16 1-5. Mertz and Eales of Yale also ran. 120 yards, hurdle, final—Won by Clapp, Yale; second, Bird, Harvard; third, Ketchum, Cornell; fourth, Carter, Princeton. Time, :15¾.

100 yards dash, semi-final, two to qualify for final—First heat, Castleman, Colgate, and Lowe, Yale, also ran. Second heat—Won by Cartmell, Pennsylvania; Rulon-Miller, Princeton, second. Time, :10 1-5. 100 yards dash, final—Won by Shick, Harvard; second, Cartmell, Pennsylvania; third, Dear, Pennsylvania; fourth, Rulon-Miller, Princeton. Time, 10 seconds.

One mile run, final—Won by Munson, Cornell; second, Williams, Princeton; third, Tatnall, Haverford; fourth, Alcott, Yale. Time, 4:25 3-5.

Half mile run, final—Won by Parsons, Yale; second, Williams, Princeton; third, Adsit, Princeton; fourth, Orton, Pennsylvania. Time, 1:56 3-5, which equals the intercollegiate record.

Two-mile run, final—Won by Schutt, Cornell; second, Nasmith, Colgate; third, Trott, Cornell; fourth, Magoffin, Cornell. Time, 9:47 3-5.

440 yards, final—Won by Taylor, Pennsylvania; second, Dives, Harvard; third, Long, Yale; fourth, Burnap, Yale. Time, 49 1-5 seconds. This breaks the intercollegiate record of 49 2-5 seconds, held by M. W. Long, Columbia.

Pole vault, final—Grin, Harvard; Gardener, Syracuse, and McLanahan, Yale, tied for first place at 11 feet 7¼ inches, breaking the intercollegiate record of 11.7, held by Gardener, Syracuse, and Horton, Princeton; Behr, Yale, fourth at 11 feet.

Running high jump, final—Won by Lowe, Syracuse, 5 feet 11 inches; Taylor, Amherst; Moffitt, Pennsylvania, and Victor, Yale, tied at 5 feet 10 inches.

Shot put, final—Won by Schoenfuss, Harvard, 44 feet 4 inches; second, Boyd, Pennsylvania, 44 feet 1 inch; third, Rollins, Amhurst, 43 feet 4 inches; fourth, Robinson, Harvard, 43 feet 2 inches.

Running broad jump, final—Won by Strangland, Columbia, 23 feet ½ inch; second, Hammer, Pennsylvania, 22 feet 8½ inches; third, Lippitt, New York university, 22 feet 2½ inches; fourth, Sheffield, Yale, 22 feet 3¼ inches.

220 yards, hurdles, final—Won by Clapp, Yale; second, Castleman, Colgate; third, Cates, Yale; fourth, Bauer, Harvard. Time, 24 3-5 seconds.

Hammer throw, final—Won by Dewitt, Princeton, 161 feet 3 inches; second, Shevlin, 158 feet 2½ inches; third, Van Suine, Syracuse, 154 feet 7 inches; fourth, Glass, Yale, 149 feet 6 inches.

W. U. P. Tennis Tourney.

The annual spring tennis tournament of W. U. P. opened yesterday on the Observatory Hill courts. The preliminary rounds were played and the tourney will be continued on Monday.

Singles—Junkin beat McCurdy, 6—1, 6—3; Shanor beat Hartman, 6—0, 6—2; Menton beat Knight, 6—5, 6—1.

Doubles—Junkin and Hartman beat Byers and McCurdy, 6—5, 2—6, 6—5; Park and Thompson beat Shanor and Knight, 6—0, 6—3.

SHADYSIDE IS GIVEN DECISION

High School Kicks on Umpire's Ruling and East Enders Are Awarded the Game.

PROTEST IN THE NINTH

Shadyside Academy was awarded yesterday's game over Pittsburgh High school at Friendship park at the beginning of the ninth inning by Umpire George England 9 to 0. The decision was rendered against High school because of a prolonged kick on the ruling of England in calling out Staley, the first man up, for stepping on the plate and purposely being hit with a pitched ball, so England alleged.

England claimed Staley got out of the box and in the way of a pitched ball. He started for first, but England called him out. A kick was instituted by High school, but England ordered the game to continue, and when it was not started he gave Shadyside the verdict. The High school management entered a vigorous protest on England's ruling.

Shadyside had the score, 6 to 2, at the start of the last inning, and it looked as though the East Enders would surely finish winners. Up to this time Shultz had pitched excellent ball and received fair support. Henning, for High school, also twirled fine ball, but he was accorded wretched support at times, and he was responsible for some of the runs by reason of a wild throw to first and poor handling of the ball batted to his field. He used a mitt instead of a glove. Had he worn a fingered glove he would have thrown out at least two men who were given hits because the ball got away from him.

There were no fielding features, and the only feat was a two-bagger to the left middle field fence by Spuhler in the eighth inning, sending in Bauer. Spuhler fell while rounding first, and there is a strong suspicion that Arch Williams was responsible for his hitting the ground. The score:

S'side.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	P. H. S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Price s.	1	0	0	3	1	Bialas 3.	1	0	1	2	1
Wil'ms 1.	2	2	8	0	0	Halferty 1.	0	0	2	0	0
Upteg'f m.	0	1	0	0	0	Bauer m.	1	2	2	1	1
Ahl 3.	1	1	2	0	2	Spuhler s.	0	1	0	1	3
McKaig r.	0	0	0	0	0	Tenny 1.	0	0	10	0	0
Alleb'nd 2.	1	2	2	1	0	D. Johns 2.	0	0	2	1	0
Shultz p.	0	0	2	4	0	G. Orr c.	0	2	4	2	0
Babst l.	0	0	0	0	0	N. Johns r.	0	0	0	0	0
Lally c.	1	0	10	1	0	Staley r.	0	0	0	0	0
						Henning p.	0	0	3	1	1
Totals	6	6	*25	9	3	Totals	2	5	24	8	6

*One out when game was called. Staley called out by umpire.

Shadyside	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	0	*	—6
P. H. S.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Two-base hit—Spuhler. Struck out—Bialas, Halferty 4, Tenny, D Johns 2, W. Johns, Henning, Price, Allebrand, Babst, Lally. Bases on balls—Bauer, D. Johns, Price. Sacrifice hits—Tenny, Uptegraff, Shultz. Hit by pitcher—Lally. Passed ball—Lally 2, G. Orr. Stolen bases—G. Orr, Lally. Umpire—England.

Irwin Wins from Natrona.

IRWIN, PA., May 28.—Irwin and Arona came together the second time this season and the locals won, 5 to 3. Score:

Irwin.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Arona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Borst 3.	1	1	1	0	1	Painter m.	0	0	1	0	0
Marsh 1.	0	2	5	1	0	Carr 3.	0	1	1	2	1
Buchner 2.	1	1	5	1	1	Vincent r.	0	0	2	0	0
Bowser s.	0	1	2	2	1	Thomas c.	0	0	4	3	1
Boldin r.	0	0	0	0	0	Garlow 2.	1	1	1	1	0
Taylor m.	1	0	0	0	0	Sager s.	1	1	4	3	0
Fulton l.	1	0	3	0	1	Kelley l.	1	0	1	0	0
Mucker c.	1	1	9	1	1	O'Neil p.	1	1	0	4	0
Yoedt p.	0	1	2	2	1	Radford 1.	0	0	11	0	0
Totals	5	7	27	7	7	Totals	3	4	24	13	2

Irwin	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	1	*	—5
Arona	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3

Two-base hits—Buchner. Base on balls—Off Yoedt 5, off O'Neil 7. Struck out—By Yoedt 9, by O'Neil 5.

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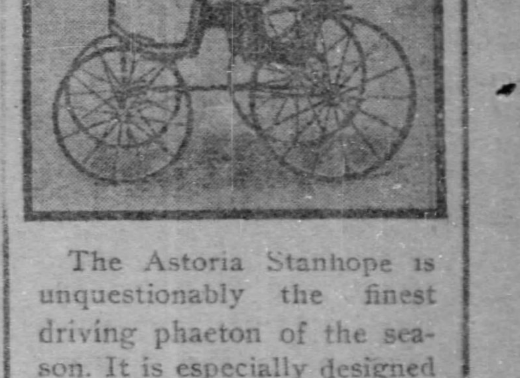

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MINER MUNROE MAKES A HIT IN 'FRISCO--BIG WINNINGS ON TRACK

SENTIMENT DOES NOT CUT FIGURE

Action in Bransfield Case Shows That Friendship Is Forgotten on Ball Field.

LEE'S CASE IS PUZZLING

The action taken by Manager Clarke on Friday in laying off "Kitty" Bransfield came as sort of a surprise to the majority of the local followers of baseball, but was not to the close students of the game, who have observed that the first-baseman has not been playing his game of late, either at the bat or in the field. The fact that he was not hitting the ball with his accustomed regularity was the cause of Bransfield's trouble, and his weakness with the stick worried him to that extent that his fielding was affected.

The layoff does not mean that Manager Clarke has lost any faith in the big fellow's ability to play; but it was figured that he had got into a rut and the best thing to do would be to give him a rest. Bransfield has not a better friend in the game than Manager Clarke, who would hesitate to do anything that would bring any harm to the player, but just at present he is in a position where he cannot allow sentiment to sway him, for his team is lower in the pennant race than it has been for years, and something had to be done to improve the batting. The batting slump which the team has been under almost since the start of the season has passed away and all the players, with the exception of Bransfield, have been hitting the ball lately, but somehow "Kitty" could not get going right.

Bad Streak Last Season.

Just about this time last season Bransfield had a bad streak which lasted for some time, but then the team had a fine lead and the race was such an easy one that Clarke could afford to wait until he rounded to, and he was kept in the game. At that time the writer advocated that Bransfield be laid off for a short time in order that he might rest up and have his confidence in himself restored. This suggestion was intended for the player's good, but it was not accepted that way, and there was some feeling over the matter which lasted nearly all season. There is no doubt as to the ability of Bransfield when he is at himself, and outside of Tenney there is not a better first-baseman in the league, but he has not been himself of late, and it is to be hoped the rest will have the proper effect.

The showing made by the Pirates during the past week was all that the admirers of the team could reasonably ask for. The batters seem to have regained their confidence and ability to do some hitting at proper times, so that victories have come where defeats were looked for. The one unfortunate experience of the week was the poor showing made by Wyatt Lee in the opening game with the Reds. The pitching put up by Lee in the game against Boston was such as to inspire a little confidence in the ability of the tall lefthander, but it seems to have been a case of misplaced confidence, as his delivery was batted all over the lot by the Cincinnati players.

Lee's Case a Queer One.

Lee's case is a queer one, and it begins to look as though the claim made by the American leaguers that Ban Johnson had handed Barney Dreyfuss a gold brick has some truth to it. After joining the Pirates Lee complained of having a sore arm, and for that reason was given little work to do in the spring games, so that he might rest his arm up and be in shape for the championship contests where his services would be needed. Last week Bonesetter Reese of Youngstown was sent for, and after an examination of Lee's arm pronounced his ailment as a trifling one that would work out with exercise. Acting on this advice, Manager Clarke carded him for regular work, but his poor showing makes it look as though he will be of little use to the Pirates, and his future is a problem just at present.

A Pittsburgher, and an ardent admirer of the Pirates, who happened to be over in Cincinnati last Sunday, had a long chat with Joe Kelley, the leader of the Reds, who confessed to him that he was more afraid of Clarke's team than any club in the race, and he was afraid that the Pirates' recent pick-up in the playing line meant all kinds of trouble for the teams heading the procession. During the conversation Kelley made a few admissions that were pleasing to the Pittsburgher.

Kind Words for Pirates.

"I don't believe there is another ball team in the country that could go through the experience of the Pirates since the start of the season," said Kelley, "and retain its discipline. The team has been in the hardest kind of luck and during it all has any ever heard of any of the Pirates falling by the wayside and jumping the traces in the drink line? I tell you that Clarke has the model ball team and in that he is lucky. There is not a man on the team who needs to be watched in any way and every mothers son of them will stand by their manager to the finish.

"It doesn't require any discipline to run a team like that for the reason that every man is proud to be a member of the Pirates and will work with might and main for success. This was shown in the team's early season slump, when the players kept plugging along and finally got to going. I don't believe there is another team in the country that could stand the strain and not have at least one or two of its players go to the bad. It is a great team and the players are the kind of men who have both the good of the game and the team at heart."

JAMES M. NELLIS.

Pearson Pitches Fine Ball.

ALTOONA, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Pearson pitched a brilliant game against the All-Cubans this afternoon, striking out 11 men, and would have shut them out, but for his own and Davis' error. Score:

Altoona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	All-Cub's.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Fisher 3	0	1	1	1	0	Busta'nte s	1	0	2	3	0
Gochna'r 1	1	1	10	0	0	Munroz p	0	1	0	4	0
Zalusky c	0	2	11	2	0	Palomnio r	0	0	2	1	0
Davis 1	0	1	1	0	1	Sanchez c	0	0	5	1	0
Rising m	1	1	1	0	0	Borges 2	0	0	0	7	2
Doherty 2	1	0	2	2	0	S.Garcia m	0	1	2	0	0
Herwig r	0	0	0	0	0	A.Garcia 1	0	1	12	1	1
Smith s	0	1	1	5	0	Figariola 1	1	1	1	0	0
Pearson p	0	0	0	2	1	Almeyda 3	0	2	0	0	0
Totals	3	7	27	12	2	Totals	2	6	24	17	3

All Cubans ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0—2
Altoona ....1 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 *—3

Two-base hits—S. Garcia. Three-base hit—Rising. Struck out—By Pearson 11, by Munroz 4. Bases on balls—Pearson 1, Munroz 4. Wild pitches—Pearson. Umpire—O'Neil. Attendance—1,200.

Allegheny Again Beaten.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., May 28.—(Special.)—Allegheny college was again beaten by West Virginia university, 7 to 5. The game was in doubt until the last moment. Score:

W. Va. U.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Allegheny.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Hertzler 1	3	4	8	1	0	Turner m	1	1	3	0	0
Mason 2	0	1	4	4	0	Russell 2	2	2	2	4	3
Huston 3	1	1	7	2	0	Wynn 1	1	2	1	0	0
G'inger s	0	2	1	2	0	Lewis 1	1	3	6	1	1
Core p	0	1	1	1	1	Selkregg p	0	1	2	1	0
Cole m	0	0	1	1	1	Haas 3	0	0	1	5	1
Simmons 1	0	1	0	0	1	Heilman s	0	1	3	2	1
Black r	2	1	2	0	0	Mook c	0	1	6	2	0
Strickler 3	1	2	0	1	1	King r	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	7	13	24	12	4	Totals	5	11	27	15	6

W. Va. U. ....1 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 *—7
Allegheny ....0 0 0 1 3 0 1 0 0—5

Three-base hit—Mook. First base on balls—Off Core 1, off Selkregg 2. Struck out—By Core 7, by Selkregg 3. Hit by pitched ball—Selkregg, Haas, Wynn, Mook. Umpire—Sutherland.

Natrona Has It Easy.

The Allegheny Lyceum was never dangerous at Natrona yesterday. Score:

Natrona.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Allegheny.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
O'Don'll 3	3	2	1	2	0	Corrigan 2	1	1	4	5	0
Sloan s	0	0	1	4	1	Seemy m	1	0	2	0	0
Connell s	0	0	1	4	1	Fulton c	3	2	4	1	0
Wagner 1	1	1	1	0	1	J.Hart'us r	0	0	1	0	0
Nicholas 2	0	0	2	0	1	O.Hart'us 1	1	1	9	0	0
Scholl 1	1	2	10	0	1	Miller s	1	1	2	1	2
Ashbau'h r	2	1	3	0	1	Thom'son 3	0	1	1	3	0
Long m	2	0	0	0	0	Mangan 1	1	0	1	1	0
Dean p	2	1	0	2	0	Carroll p	2	1	0	2	0
Totals	12	9	27	12	5	Totals	10	7	24	13	2

Natrona ....1 2 1 0 1 2 3 2 *—12
Allegheny ....0 0 0 1 0 5 2 2 0—10

Home runs—Dean, Fulton. Hit by pitcher—By Carroll 4, by Dean 1. Bases on balls—Off Carroll 6, off Dean 8. Struck out—By Carroll 5, by Dean 8.

LEW. MOREN WILL HELP HOMESTEAD

Risher Has Fast Pitching Corps to Go After Independent Championship School Stars.

SHADYSIDE'S LATEST MOVE

The signing of Lew Moren by Homestead is ample demonstration that the Steel Workers mean to again capture the independent championship, and at the same time best the Ohio Works, their warmest rivals.

Manager Risher, who has picked up some fast players in his managerial career, probably never before secured a pitcher who has achieved more fame in independent circles than Moren, save, possibly, Rube Waddell. Risher had Waddell on two occasions, and the Rube broke up more than one manager's hopes for championship honors.

One of the closest bidders for Moren was Marty Hogan, manager of the Ohio Works team, but the Duquesne Heights youngster chose Homestead. Risher now has one of the best pitching corps in the independent circuit and it is doubtful if there is one staff in the eastern circuit than can discount it. Moren, Arthur Bennett, Mullin and Davies form a formidable array and they look good enough to again bring the championship to Homestead.

Risher has about signed another outfielder, who has been in the Southern league and who is regarded as a very valuable man. If signed there will be some shifting in the line-up. All the shifting will be done in the outfield, as the infield is so strong that Risher says he would have to go to the big leagues to get faster men that Lindsay, McCloskey, McClintock and Edmundson.

Homestead plays the new Carnegie Athletic club of Braddock tomorrow, two games, and if the Braddock aggregation should win one of the contests there is sure to be a revival of the sport in that town. The Braddock people want a team that can beat the Steel Workers and if they make a respectable showing, with promise of doing better, the team will be steadily improved until the aim is accomplished.

Carnegie Athletic club has a fine new park and all that remains is for the team to deliver the goods and there will be an awakening of the fans.

Another team that Homestead will have to play hard to beat, is the Pittsburgh Athletic club, under the management of popular Lew Wentz. Risher takes his outfit to Friendship park Wednesday evening to play P. A. C. and he will send Lew Moren against his old manager. Wentz will pin his faith on Bill Rankin to bring about a victory.

Stars Among Preps.

The question has been asked many times by followers of the schoolboy athletes if the baseball season has been faster this campaign than last season. Last year was one productive of promising players, and it is hard to see where this season has produced any real stars. Players like Alex McCracken of East Liberty, Price of Shadyside, and Wilson of Kiski, who "came out" last year, are few now.

There are quite a few new players on the different teams this season, but their performances in the main have been somewhat erratic. Some show up well with the bat, but are off in the fielding, and vice versa.

Shultz of Shadyside is without a doubt the best youngster who has broken into the school ranks this year. Without him Shadyside would have been in a sorry plight this year. Another young pitcher who has been doing well is Harry Bailey of East Liberty academy. Bailey is small of stature, but he has excellent control of the ball and good curves. With a year or so of hard campaigning Bailey will be fit for fast company.

Dave Johns, second baseman, and Al. Bialas, third baseman, are two players on the High school team who have been doing good work this spring. Neither played on the team previous to this season and their work has been uniformly good. Johns fields well and hits hard.

As an evidence of how hard it is to pick a team of players who have been doing the most consistent work, is that of Kerr Price, who is to captain the Interscholastics, who has picked the team at least four times. He would have one combination that looked good, but after watching a game some of the players he had picked for the star bunch would do poorly, while others he had not considered would show up well. This has been so pronounced recently that Price at present is unable to say who will make up the school team.

One player who has showed much improvement in his work recently is "Ling" Moffet, the East Liberty third baseman. For a while he was in a slump, in fielding and hitting, but of late he has been landing on the ball for keeps, while his fielding has also improved.

The Interscholastics open their season June 13 at Indiana, and then play for two weeks, and with the time so near Price will be busy picking the team and getting them in shape for the trip.

Shadyside Academy did not participate in the interscholasticate field and track meet yesterday at Washington, given under the auspices of W. and J. college. Shadyside did not send men for the reason that some of her best performers were in the basball game with High school yesterday, and she did not care to weaken her nine when the same men could compete in the championship affair at Friendship park, June 3.

This meet will be held by Pittsburgh High school, and will be held where an admission may be charged. The money taken in at the gate will be used to pay the expenses and buy medals for the contestants. Last year the games were held at Schenley park and the expenses were defrayed by money realized through subscriptions. Kiski will send her championship teams to this meet, as will also other important schools. Beaver valley will be represented with a team, the Beaver Falls High school, under Joe Thompson, being entered.

RICHARD R. GUY.

LEETSDALE A WINNER.

Takes Pitchers' Argument from Beltzhoovers by 2 to 1.

Beltzhoover lost at Leetsdale yesterday, 2 to 1, in one of the finest games ever seen on the home grounds. Zeller and Young were in fine trim. Young allowed three hits and struck out six men. Both teams suffered by the erratic work of Umpire Rocks, but his decisions on the Beltzhoover baserunners put them down and out. Leetsdale supported Zeller in fine style. Score:

B. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Leetsdale.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Bisel 1	1	1	6	1	1	Hutc'son 3	0	0	1	3	0
Sw'tling s	0	1	1	3	1	Mortimer c	0	1	10	3	0
Dawson m	0	0	3	1	0	Copeland 1	0	0	9	1	0
Knabe 1	0	1	2	0	2	J. Sevins r	0	0	1	0	0
Herron 2	0	1	2	1	0	G. Weber 2	0	0	2	2	1
Kestner c	0	1	6	0	0	A. Sevins s	0	0	1	2	0
McKen'a r	0	0	0	0	0	J.Weber m	1	2	1	0	0
Kirk 3	0	1	4	2	1	Levering 1	0	0	1	0	0
Young p	0	0	0	3	0	Zeller p	1	0	1	0	0
Totals	1	6	24	11	5	Totals	2	3	27	11	1

Leetsdale ....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 *—2
Beltzhoover ......1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Bisel. Home run—I. Weber. Bases on balls—Off Zeller 3. Hit by pitched ball—Hutchinson, Herron. Stolen base—Herron. Sacrifice hits—Swartling, Dawson. Struck out—By Zeller 10, by Young 6. Umpire—Rocks.

"Lefty" Jackson Wins His Game.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 28.—(Special.)—The Ohio Works team beat the Castle Athletics of Cleveland here today, 13 to 5. Jackson was invincible when he so desired. Score:

C. A. C.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	O. W.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Meyer m	0	1	2	0	0	Blount r	3	2	1	0	0
Arms'g m	1	1	3	0	1	Maloney m	1	1	3	0	0
Steverl'g 3	1	1	1	2	2	Starr s	1	0	1	6	1
Hagdan 3	1	1	5	0	1	Mack 2	1	1	0	5	1
Staiger 1	1	1	10	1	1	Keller 3	3	3	2	3	1
Brown 2	1	0	1	3	1	Hanford 1	1	2	15	2	0
Carney c	0	0	4	2	0	Williams c	1	2	1	0	1
Foelk l	0	0	0	0	0	M'Kee l	2	1	2	0	0
Minnis p	0	1	1	4	0	Jackson p	0	1	2	1	1
Totals	5	6	27	12	6	Totals	13	13	27	17	5

Ohio Works ....4 1 2 4 1 0 1 0 0—13
Castle A. C........0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 3—5

Two-base hits—Staiger, McKee. Sacrifice hits—Meyer, Armstrong, Maloney. Left on bases—Ohio Works 11, C. A. C. 6. Bases on balls—Off Minnis 2, off Jackson 3. Hit by pitched ball—Maloney, Starr, Williams 2. Struck out—By Minnis 3, by Jackson 1. Wild pitch—Jackson, Minnis. Umpire—Evans.

National League Stars Well Known to Pittsburghers

WOOD AND FREW TIE FOR TROPHY

Two Golf Events at Brighton. Kicker's Handicap at Allegheny Country Club.

OAKMONT BEATS EDGEWORTH

The competition at the Pittsburgh Golf club for the John Z. Speer cup resulted in a tie between William Frew and Joseph Wood, which will be played off later. The conditions called for 36 holes of medal play, 18 May 21, and 18 May 28, the net for the 36 holes winning. Frew's 70 yesterday was the fastest in competition this year on the course. Cards returned were:

	Net. May 21.	Gross. May 28.	Hdp.	Net.	Net 36 Holes.
William Frew	78	74	4	70	148
Joseph Wood	72	86	10	76	148
T. H. Bakewell	77	90	18	72	149
G. S. Garritt	79	82	7	75	154
J. B. Shea	80	79	4	75	155
D. McK. Lloyd	84	84	10	74	158
M. B. Suydam	84	89	14	75	158
James McCrea	82	98	18	80	162
G. N. Morgan	89	91	10	81	170
G. A. MacBeth	90	108	14	94	184

New Castle at Brighton.

But three of the New Castle Golf club's team could come on yesterday for the team match with Brighton Country club, so Grubbs and Davidson of the local club were added to their team. Individual results were:

Brighton C. C.—		New Castle G. C.—	
R. L. James	3	A. W. Treadwell	0
Elliott Rodgers	2	H. T. Shaner	0
O. J. Bennett	2	W. M. Knox	0
G. L. Ralston	1	H. A. Grubbs	0
H. S. Nicholson	0	J. H. Davidson	0
Total	8	Total	0

There was also a golf ball "sweep" on at the Brighton Country club yesterday, which resulted as follows:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
R. L. James	73	0	73
D. G. Gregg	93	18	75
G. L. Ralston	77	0	77
M. N. Ballard	91	14	77
J. H. Lyle	84	6	78
C. J. Bennett	80	0	80
A. M. Treadwell	81	0	81
R. B. Rose	95	10	85
H. T. Shaner	91	4	87
A. L. Johnson	99	10	89

Tie at Allegheny C. C.

G. H. Flinn, T. K. Laughlin, O. D. Thompson and R. P. Nevin tied in the Kickers' handicap for a cup, yesterday, at the Allegheny Country club. Under the conditions the arbitrary number 78 was selected, the winner to be the player with net score, after his self-determined handicap has been applied, comes nearest this arbitrary number. The cards were:

	Gross.	Hdcp.	Net.
G. H. Flinn	96	21	75
T. K. Laughlin	90	15	75
O. D. Thompson	87	6	81
R. P. Nevin	81	4	7
H. D. McCandless	92	20	72
T. McK. Cook	97	14	83
N. P. Young	112	27	85
J. E. Porter	88	0	88
O. P. Nicola	123	35	88
D. J. Geer	109	20	89
F. B. Neale	109	20	89
J. H. Childs	99	10	89
H. L. Collins	130	35	95
J. W. Scully	120	22	98

Defeat for Edgeworth.

In the only team match yesterday in the Western Pennsylvania Golf association championship series, Oakmont Country club won from the Edgeworth club, on the latter's links, by the score of 21 to 9. Individual results were:

Oakmont A. C.—		Edgeworth C.—	
C. B. Fownes	0	J. F. George	3
J. S. Martin	0	F. M. Hutchinson	6
W. C. Fownes, Jr.	6	C. J. Shannon	0
W. C. Fownes	9	W. N. Kerr	0
H. C. Fownes	3	J. N. Dix	0
G. A. Ormiston	3	D. S. Hays	0
Total	21	Total	9

Pittsburgh Team Will Play in East.

A team of 10 men, picked from the various clubs belonging to the Western Pennsylvania Golf association, will go to Philadelphia to play a match with an All-Philadelphia team next Saturday. The match will be played on the links of the Philadelphia Cricket club, at Wissahickon. The Pittsburgh team has not been definitely decided on as yet, but it will probably be picked from the following players: B. S. Horne, R. P. Nevin, David Baxter, J. E. Porter, J. C. Oliver and A. K. Oliver of the Allegheny Country club; G. A. Ormiston, W. C. Fownes, Jr., H. C. Fownes, C. B. Fownes of the Oakmont Country club; William Frew and E. E. Giles of the Pittsburgh Golf club, and J. D. Duff of the Edgewood Golf club.

Tie Game on the Bluff.

The Pittsburgh College Freshmen and Oakdale High school played yesterday on the College park and when the game was called at the end of the seventh inning the score stood 5 to 5. Score:

P. C. F.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	O. H. S.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Waters 3	2	1	5	4	1	Gamble 1	2	1	7	0	1
Niehoff s	0	0	1	1	1	Roy l	1	0	0	0	0
Do'ling c-r	0	0	2	1	0	Lessallett 2	1	0	3	2	1
Neilan p	1	1	1	5	0	Keenan c	0	0	7	0	1
Cawley 1	0	0	6	0	1	M'Hale m	0	1	0	0	0
Haley r	0	0	3	0	0	M'Lell'nd 3	0	1	1	0	0
Moroney r	0	0	2	0	0	Dixon s	0	0	1	1	1
Gleeson m	1	1	0	0	0	M'Murr'y r	1	0	0	0	0
Rutledge 2	1	0	1	1	0	Adams p	0	1	2	3	1
Yellig r	0	1	0	0	0						
Totals	5	4	21	12	3	Totals	5	4	21	6	5

P. C. Freshmen..........0 1 1 0 2 0 1—5
Oakdale H. S.............1 0 1 0 1 0 2—5

Nuttalls Hammer Ball.

The Nuttall Athletics beat Avalon yesterday 11 to 1. Score:

Nuttall.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Avalon.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
Metz 2	2	2	3	2	0	Van'ter m	0	0	2	0	0
Gerst 1	1	1	1	0	0	Jackson 3	1	2	3	3	2
Whalen 3	2	5	1	1	0	C. Delp c	0	2	4	2	1
Luther r	1	1	0	0	0	Taylor s	0	0	1	2	1
Maxwell c	1	5	10	1	0	Henry r	0	0	2	0	0
Stauffer 1	1	2	7	1	0	Zieg l	0	0	8	1	0
Martin s	1	2	3	4	0	Dough'ty 1	0	1	2	1	0
B'nside m	1	2	1	0	0	Robert'n 2	0	1	4	2	1
Norton p	1	2	1	2	0	Delp p	0	1	1	1	0
Totals	11	22	27	11	0	Totals	1	7	27	12	5

Nuttall ....5 1 0 2 0 0 1 0 2—11
Avalon ....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hit—Burnside. Two-base hit—Doughteny. Struck out—By Norton 5, by Delp 2.

FIGHTERS ARE KEEPING BUSY

Some Fine Matches Have Been Made and Many Others Are Promised This Week.

FITZ IS ALSO SEEKING TROUBLE

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—The most interesting piece of news in the world of pugilism this week is the announcement that Terry McGovern and Eddie Hanlon are to meet in the ring. This should be a great battle. Both little men are hard fighters and as the winner will be directly in line for a go with the winner of the Britt-Corbett fight, each may be depended upon to do his level best and a little besides.

* * *

Bob Fitzsimmons wants to fight, and he don't care who knows it. Neither is he particular who he takes on. He announces his willingness to meet any aspiring light-heavyweight or middle weight in a six-round go at any old time and for a longer bout at any time which will permit proper warning. Already Gus Ruhlin has expressed a willingness to accommodate the Cornishman, while Marvin Hart, Jack Root and the others will probably soon be heard from.

* * *

Wants One More Chance.

Jimmy Guider, the former assistant boxing instructor of the New York A. C., is still on the trail of Jack (Twin) Sullivan, of New England, for another match. Guider has never been satisfied with the decision in their last match, and is confident if another can be arranged that he can carry home the big end of the money.

* * *

Eddie Cain, the Brooklyn welterweight, and Sam Langsford, the Boston colored boxer, who holds a decision over Joe Gans, have been matched for 15 rounds at 140 pounds on Decoration day afternoon, at Manchester, N. H.

* * *

George McFadden is getting into shape for his 15-round bout with "Kid" Coffey, the lightweight of Brooklyn, before the Fall Mountain club of Bellows Falls, Vt., on May 30. McFadden is negotiating through his manager, Florrie Barnett, for a match with Jimmy Gardner.

* * *

Joe Bernstein, the Ghetto champion, and Johnny Burdick have been matched to meet in a 20-round contest at catchweights for $250 a side. The boys have agreed to box within five weeks and before the club offering the best inducements. In the event of their not accepting any offer from a club they will meet in private for the side bet.

* * *

Harry Harris, the American featherweight fighter, will likely be matched to meet "Ben" Jordan, the English feather weight champion, in a 20-round bout in London some time during July or August. Harris has received an offer of a $2,000 purse, and he will accept it providing the club gives him $200 expenses. The conditions of the match, as Harris will make them, call for the pair to meet at 124 pounds ringside.

* * *

The manager of Jack McClelland, who defeated Kid Goodman in St. Louis last week, is after a match with Eddie Hanlon or Terry McGovern. He thinks that McClelland is entitled to a chance against either of the lightweights mentioned after his good showing against the Boston boy last Thursday.

* * *

The bout between Gus Gardiner and "Honey" Mellody, who meet at Indianapolis on June 1, is creating lots of interest. Both stand high as pugilists, and the "go" is sure to be of the whirlwind variety.

* * *

Harvard Sends a Team.

Harvard has decided not to send an athletic team to St. Louis. The athletic committee and the faculty are understood to be opposed to a team entering the Olympic college championships on the ground that the athletes will be called upon to meet western track and field performers whose amateur standing is under suspicion.

* * *

Champion Cyclist Frank Kramer's colors were lowered for the first time this year in an open race this week at Vailsburg cycle track. Floyd Krebs won his victory in the final much as he qualified in the trial heat, in which he disposed of Root, Collett, Tom Butler and Dorlan by a successful runaway. In the final Krebs, Kramer, Fenn and John Bedell were the starters.

* * *

The Federation of American Motorcyclists has accepted the invitation to hold its annual meet at Cambridge, Md., on July 8 and 9, and has planned an ambitious program for those two days and the several preceding. The annual motor bicycle endurance contest will leave New York on July 6 and will finish in Cambridge the following evening, the route being by Philadelphia, Pa., and Wilmington, Dover and Seaford, Del. The competitors in the contest will be preceded 12 hours by a touring section, thus forming an almost continuous three days procession of motorcycles between the metropolis and the Maryland city.

First Game on the Stadium.

ST. LOUIS, May 28.—The baseball team of Washington university of St. Louis today defeated Kansas City university at the world's fair stadium, 10 to 4.

RACING SEASON BREAKS RECORDS

Brooklyn Handicap Was Banner Event in History of the Sport. The Winning Owners.

FINISH OF MORRIS PARK

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Brooklyn handicap for 1904 has passed into turf history. A glorious race it was, and the 60,000 people who journeyed down to Gravesend to see it were well repaid. Rarely has so many first-class horses faced the starter, and rarely has a handicapper's work been better done.

Every big stake race run emphasizes the prophecy made in this column that the racing season of 1904 would be the greatest, both as to sport and crowds, in the history of the American turf.

As this was a record-breaking Brooklyn, so the meeting at Morris Park, which came to an end Wednesday, was a record-breaking meeting. That good sportsman, H. B. Duryea, who is racing the Whitney horses this season, leads the list of winning owners. He was only $85 less than $33,000 to his credit.

Irish Lad, by his Metropolitan handicap victory, and Tanya's National Stallion success were the chief contributors.

The Leading Winners.

When Delhi galloped away with the Belmont he placed James R. Keene second on the list, with total winnings of only $2,500 less than is credited to Mr. Duryea. Delhi won the two big events for horses of his age—the Withers and Belmont—and was by all odds the principal winner for the stable.

Newton Bennington, whose horses won the Juvenile, Laureate and Ladies' stakes, is third, with $16,060, while Glorifier's Eclipse victory places L. V. Bell fourth.

The leading race winners for the meeting are H. B. Duryea and J. A. Drake, who are credited with eight winning races each.

"Mr. Cotton" heads the cross-country owners, with J. E. Widener second. The former had only two wins, but St. Jude's Grand National success gives the place of honor by a good margin.

Other winners at the meet are: R. T. Wilson, Jr., $7,025; M. Corbett, $6,855; J. E. Widener, $4,940; E. R. Thomas, $4,470; W. B. Leeds, $4,155; J. E. Madden, $3,950; S. S. Brown, $2,735; Sydney Paget, $2,045; J. G. Follansbee, $1,390; J. J. Ryan, $1,255.

Rumor has it that John W. Rogers soon is to give up the Whitney stable. He and Harry Payne Whitney, the present head of the Whitney family, never did ride the same horse. The tension reached the breaking point this week, when Rogers would not permit Mr. Whitney to see the final work out for the Brooklyn handicap of Irish Lad, the hope of the stable, although he had invited some friends to accompany him to the track.

Rogers refused to exercise or even parade the horse for the benefit of Mr. Whitney.

It is currently reported that Walter Gleason, who has been second trainer for the stable, will be put in charge when Rogers goes.

The talk about continuing racing at Morris Park after this season does not abate. That the Morrises are seriously considering such action is certain, but that they will do it is not so sure. There are difficulties in the way. As one turf authority put it:

Last of Morris Park.

"When the fall meeting closes at the Westchester course this season, the Westchester Racing association will pack up bag and baggage and depart for Belmont park, where, with all the stakes and classics now run at Morris park, it will open the course on Long Island next spring. Every turf fixture now run at Morris park, no matter how small or large it may be, belongs to the Westchester Racing association as absolutely as its shares of stock belong to those who hold them, and when the association leaves the Westchester course this fall it will leave nothing but a race track behind it, with no club in control, no stakes and no dates. Consequently, if the Messrs. Morris wish to carry on racing in the future at Morris Park, it would be necessary for them to reincorporate some old jockey club or incorporate a new one. And after that is done it would be essential for the new club to obtain a license to conduct a race track and dates for its meeting, and this will be no easy task."

Senator J. W. Bailey of Texas was the guest of President James Butler at the Empire track this week, and expressed himself as well pleased with the appearance of the select stable of East View trotters in the veteran Salisbury's care. He was especially impressed with the rarely-good 3-year-old filly Athel Princess, by Directum Kelly, 2:08¼, conceded to be quite the highest class juvenile in the east.

While he expected to buy Nancy Hanks, 2:04, at the Boston sale, Senator Bailey passed the ex-queen of trotters, having many of the best families already at his two establishments, at Lexington, Ky., and over in Texas.

MANHATTAN.

Barth Won on a Foul.

KITTANNING, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—James Parr of Buffalo and Fred Barth of this place met in the Kittanning Opera house last night for a purse of $250 and a side bet of $50. Parr agreed to throw Barth twice in one hour. He secured the first fall in 32 minutes, and in the second bout when Barth appeared to have the better of the argument, Parr fouled after wrestling 10 minutes. The decision was given to Barth.

THE FAVORITE FINISHED FIRST

Bryn Mawr Won the Preakness Stakes, but Had to Show Speed to the Finish.

SOME VERY EXCITING EVENTS

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—Bryn Mawr, 3 to 2 favorite, won the Preakness stakes for 3-year-olds at Gravesend today by three-quarters of a length from Wotan, with Dolly Spanker third. The time, 1:44 1-5, is within one-fifth of a second of the track record and is a new record for the race. Dolly Spanker made the pace to the stretch, where Bryn Mawr, who had been nicely ridden by Hildebrand, closed with a rush on the rail and won driving.

The other stake event, the Manhanset, for 2-year-olds, was won in a driving finish by the favorite, Augur. Wild Folly, who was claimed out of the fifth race yesterday by W. C. Daly for $1,860, was today bought back by her former owner, W. Sheftel, for $3,200. Summaries:

First race, about 6 furlongs, handicap—Graceful, 95, Cochran, 30 to 1 and 12 to 1, won; John F., 95, E. Walsh, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Jack Ratlin, 95, Hildebrand, 8 to 1 and 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:00 3-5. Collector Jessup, Athel, Shotgun, Rosetint and Kohinoor also ran.

Second race, about 2 miles, steeplechase—Judge Phillips, 122, O'Brien, 8 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Flying Virginian, 135, W. Heides, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; The Ragged Cavalier, 132, Dayton, 6 to 1 and 5 to 2, third. Time, 3:53 2-5. Lee Ridley, Philma Paxton, Whineray, The Virginian and Princess Chic also ran.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, the Manhanset stakes—Augur, 109, Redfern, 11 to 10 and 1 to 3, won; Diamond, 107, Lyne, 13 to 10 and 2 to 5, second; Pasadena, 107, B. Walsh, 10 to 1 and 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:07 3-5. Austin Allen, Bella Signora, Knight of Pearl and Maximilian also ran.

Fourth race, one mile and 70 yards, the Preakness stakes—Bryn Mawr, Hildebrand, 3 to 2 and 3 to 5, won; Wotan, 108, Lyne, 7 to 1 and 5 to 2, second; Dolly Spanker, 115, Shaw, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, third. Time, 1:44 1-5. Careless, Baseful, Flammula, Alforten, Possession, Lord of the Valley and Pentaur also ran.

Fifth race, 5 furlongs, selling—Asterisk, 106, O'Neil, 7 to 5 and 3 to 5, won; Salt and Pepper, 108, Shaw, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Diamond Flush, 99, Cochran, 40 to 1, and 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Matador, Fountain, Torchello, Old Hal, Knight of Weston, Raiment, Sachem, Little Buttercup, Mistress of Rolls, Red Reynard, Capt. Sam and Jerusha also ran.

Sixth race, one mile and a furlong, handicap—Andy Williams, 115, Redfern, 16 to 5 and even, won; Illyria, 93, D. O'Connor, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5, second; Hello, 110, O'Neil, 4 to 5 and 3 to 5, third. Time, 1:55. Himself, Ethics and Leader also ran. Illyria and Himself coupled.

ANOTHER LIPTON CUP.

Sir Thomas Gives Trophy for a Long Ocean Race.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The board of governors of the Brooklyn Yacht club today announced that Sir Thomas Lipton's offer to place in the study of the club a cup for an ocean race from Gravesend bay to Marblehead, Mass., had been accepted.

Sir Thomas, who has been on an extended yachting trip in the Mediterranean, has informed the club that he would have the cup made, and forwarded upon his return to London. Arrangements for the race, which will be held July 2, are well under way, and boats already have been entered for the contests.

Lutz and Hamilton Matched.

SHARON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Jack Hamilton of Troy, N. Y., and Lawrence Lutz of Beaver Falls have been matched to box ten rounds before the Nonpareil club of South Sharon on June 20. The coming bout between Owen Ziegler and Mull Bowser on June 6 is causing no little interest among the local sports.

American Association Games.

Minneapolis, 4; Kansas City, 10.
Columbus, 2; Toledo, 1.
Indianapolis, 5; Louisville, 8.
St. Paul, 11; Milwaukee, 5.

MINER MUNROE PLEASES SPORTS

The Big Fellow Has Become Quite a Favorite in 'Frisco and Is Doing Lively Training.

CANOLE'S STAR HAS SET

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 23.—Jack Munroe is the center of attraction at the beach training quarters these days. He is rounding nicely into shape under the watchful eye of Tim McGrath. Prior to Friday last Jack was handicapped by a mashed finger acquired while playing ball at Hot Springs and had to confine himself to road work. He took to the highway twice a day and at the close of the afternoon outing indulged in a tumble in the surf. He is said to be a strong swimmer and if his handlers are not overtelling it he makes some of the amphibious gentlemen attached to the life-saving station feel that they have a lot to learn when it comes to negotiating the combers without the aid of a boat.

Munroe's finger is all right now and he spars daily with a motley crew of heavyweights who have come to be known as McGrath's awkward squad. It appears that Tim issued an invitation to all and sundry to attend the afternoon exercises at the gymnasium and put on the gloves with "the world's next champion."

Quite a bunch of unemployed heavyweights responded and Jack has amused himself with trying out some of the most likely looking of the ring-struck band. Jack, however, gets his best work out of Joe Millett and "Big" Casey and has also an occasional spar with Rodenbach. He is in hopes that the latter will prolong his stay in California, as he believes he derives great benefit from donning the gloves with the far-famed amateur.

Munroe has been introduced to the crowd at several of the boxing shows which have been held since his arrival and has been greeted cordially. He made a little speech one night in which he said that he would not run away from Jeffries when they got together in the ring.

Reports from Harbin make it appear that Jeffries is training with the greatest strictness. His friend, Dick Adams, who is up there at present, says that 20 miles a day on the road is a regular thing with the champion and that Jeffries is looking fine drawn already.

When clever Martin Canole boxed Britt at Colma last winter the old-timers pronounced him a second Dempsey. There was something at once stylish and dashing about his erect pose and his clean cut way of sending in his punches. The fact that Britt wore him down and turned the tables completely after a punishing encounter was not regarded as a permanent setback for the Fall River lightweight.

Excuses were found for him on the score that he lacked experience and was unused to 25-round journeys, and it was freely predicted that Canole would be heard from again. He was spoken of as a reminder of the old days, and sports who are old enough to become reminiscent held that in pugilism, as in other things, the old way is the best.

Canole Met His Master.

It almost looks now though as if Canole has been born a generation too late. He met "Battling" Nelson in this city a week or so ago and although he started out in the same free milling way as he did in his go with Britt, he had to succumb to Nelson's slow but sure methods in the eighteenth round.

It all seems to suggest that cleverness alone does not carry a man as far in modern boxing as it did a decade ago even. The safe man to string your bets on now is the bruiser in whom the law of compensation has operated in such a way as to produce a well-balanced fighting machine.

Plenty of endurance is the first qualification, seemingly, and then a big fund of bulldog grit, together with sufficient patience to prevent uphill work from becoming irksome. For the rest a natural love of fisticuffs and any old specialty in the line of a swing or a jolt that can be relied upon to reach the mark occasionally will complete the recipe for a latter-day pugilistic breadwinner.

"Battling" Nelson is of this kind. His work is as devoid of scintillant effects as the monotonous rumble of a treadmill, but he is there with the reserve force and the finishing punch when weakness or a damaging blow weakens the other fellow's defense.

He is a crouching fighter, one of the new brand of walloping whalebacks of which order, I suppose, Terry McGovern is the original high priest. Now we have Eddie Hanlon, Jimie Britt, "Battling" Nelson and a few more, and it looks as if the new type of fighter the United States has developed is to rule the roost for some time to come.

William Rodenbach, "amateur heavyweight champion of the United States and Canada," is our guest for a brief spell, and when he returns to his own New York he will bear with him a silver trophy as roomy as a wine cooler. He became the possessor of the coveted mug by defeating our Sam Berger, hitherto known variously as "the pride of California," "the amateur champion of the Pacific coast," and "the coming champion of the world."

Although five inches shorter and 25 pounds lighter than Berger, "Redy" made our tall sycamore look like a pot plant. It would be hard to define the visitor's style of boxing. He bears about the same relation to the commonly accepted ideal of an up-to-date glove expert as a trick bicyclist does to a performer like Major Taylor. He is a creature of surprises. Instead of ducking he squatted like a frog and rammed in a left body punch while in that flattened condition. Then he'd spring in the air and jab Berger in the nose. He was harder to corner than a Santa Barbara flea and he simply muddled Berger's gray matter and left the burly Californian flogging nothingness.

Before the bout began Rodenbach insisted there should be no hitting in clinches or breakaway, which he said the amateur forbade, and he carried his point, much to the dismay of Berger's seconds, who expected their man to pile up scores in free arm fighting.

W. W. NAUGHTON.

SCHOOL-BOY GOLFER CHAMPION OF THE EAST

Harold Wilcox Won the Title by Defeating Percy R. Pyne by Very Clever Work.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS TO THE GAZETTE.]

GARDEN CITY, L. I., May 28.—Harold Wilcox of St. Paul's school, Garden City, but entered from the Mont Clair Golf club, won the final today in the Metropolitan Golf association championship tournament.

Wilcox defeated Percy R. Pyne, second, of the Morris County club, intercollegiate champion of four years ago and a player of greater experience and higher rating than today's winner.

It was a 36-hole match. In the morning round the two were all square at the turn, but Pyne was weak coming home, missing four drives and also being uncertain in putting, so that the schoolboy was four up on the morning play.

Setting out in the afternoon Pyne topped the drive and he also played the next two holes badly, so that Wilcox increased his lead to seven up. Thereafter the match was more evenly contested, but Wilcox was never pushed and won finally by six up and four to play. The card was:

Wilcox .....5 4 4 5 5 6 5 4 6—44
Pyne ....4 4 5 5 4 5 6 5 6—44
Wilcox .....4 5 4 5 5 5 5 5 4—42—86
Pyne ....4 6 4 5 6 6 5 6 4—46—90
Wilcox .....3 3 5 6 5 6 6 5 5—46
Pyne ....6 4 7 6 4 6 5 6 6—48
Wilcox .....4 4 5 7 4 —24—70—156
Pyne ....6 6 4 6 6 —28—76—166

Findlay Douglas, the former amateur and M. G. A. champion, won the President's cup; O. A. Woodward of the Marine and Field club the third, and Greenville Kane of Tuxedo the fourth cup. Douglas also won the gross score prize in the handicap with 171, and the Handicap cup was won by A. H. Hart of the Apawamis club with 189, 36—153.

Independents Beat Cottage.

The Wilkinsburg Independents defeated the Cottage A. C. yesterday at Wilkinsburg 10 to 2. Score:

Indp'dts.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.	Cottage.	R.	H.	P.	A.	E.
McKee'e 3	3	1	0	4	0	Caldwell 1	1	0	8	2	1
Montg'y s	2	1	2	4	1	Fisher c	0	1	8	0	0
Clarke m	1	3	0	0	0	Taylor s	0	0	2	1	1
Hartm'n r	0	0	0	0	0	Roberts p	0	0	0	4	0
Mitinger 1	0	1	1	0	1	Bell 3	0	0	8	1	0
McMur'y 2	0	2	3	6	0	McCor'k l	1	1	1	0	0
Cocken 1	1	1	14	0	1	Snyder m	0	0	1	1	0
Garrett p	1	1	0	1	0	Finerty r	0	1	0	0	0
Wolff c	2	2	7	1	0	Weckerly 2	0	0	1	2	2
						Bowers x p	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	10	12	27	16	3	Totals	2	4	24	11	4

Independents ....2 0 1 4 0 2 0 1 *—10
Cottage ....0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0—2

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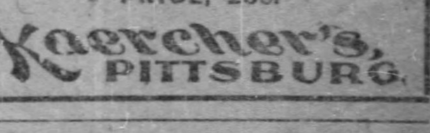

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COLORED GIANTS FAILED TO GET A HIT--THE AMATEUR GAMES

NOT ONE SAFETY MADE OFF MOREN

Edmundson's Error Gives Giants Only Run in Game at Homestead.

Lew Moren let the Smoky City Giants down without a hit yesterday at Homestead, the steel workers winning 12 to 1. A wild throw to the fence by Edmundson allowed the only run. Score:

Hom'st'd. R.H.P.A.E.	Giants. R.H.P.A.E.
Edm'son 3.2 1 0 2 2	Jones 1....0 0 1 1 1
M'Cl'sky 2.2 2 1 1 0	Lee m....0 0 4 0 2
Fohl c....1 2 9 1 0	Payne 2...0 0 2 1 2
Lindsay 1.1 1 11 0 0	Harris s...0 0 4 0 7
M'C'k s...1 0 1 2 0	Ives s......0 0 1 0 1
Brisb'e m..1 2 2 0 1	Gant r.....0 0 0 0 2
Dele'ty 1..2 0 1 0 0	Garrison 1.0 0 5 1 0
O'Leary r.0 1 1 0 0	Bow'an 3-p.0 0 3 3 1
Moren p...2 2 1 3 0	Nees p-2...0 0 1 0 0
	Barks 3....1 0 1 0 1
Totals..12 11 27 9 3	Totals....1 0*23 6 17

*Edmundson out for bunting with two strikes. Fohl out not touching second base.

Homestead...0 3 2 1 1 1 1 3 *—12
Giants ......0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Two-base hits—McClusky, O'Leary. Three-base hits—Edmundson, Fohl. Double plays—Moren and Lindsay. Base on balls—Off Moren 2; off Bowman 2. Struck out—By Moren 8; by Bowman 3. Umpire—Perry.

At Highland Park—

Superior. R.H.P.A.E.	H. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.
Flols 1....1 2 1 0 0	Buster 3...2 0 2 0 0
Thile c....2 2 7 6 0	Weigan m..3 2 0 0 0
Hen'ks 1-p.3 4 5 2 0	D.Hevin r..2 2 1 0 0
Agnew 3...4 5 4 1 0	Martin 1-p.1 1 6 3 0
Mess s....1 4 1 4 0	J.Hevin 1-p.0 0 4 2 1
Oestrich 2.0 1 1 1 0	Ziringer s..1 1 2 5 1
M'Kin'y m.0 1 1 0 1	Wheatley 1.2 0 0 1 0
Neelen r..1 1 1 0 0	Lewis 2....0 1 4 2 1
Hitch'n p-1.0 2 6 1 0	Leffler c...0 1 8 2 1
Totals..12 22 27 15 1	Totals...11 8 27 15 4

Superior ....3 0 3 3 0 1 1 0 1—12
Highland ....1 1 2 1 0 0 2 1 3—11

Two-base hits—Hitchman, Kress. Three-base hit—Gress. Stolen bases—Agnew 3, Kress 2, McKinney, Lewis. Double plays—Superior 2, Highland 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Henricks 2. Bases on balls—Off Blevin 7, off Henricks 5. Struck out—By Hitchman 3, by Henricks 3, by Martin 6. Umpire—Huckel.

At McKees Rocks—

McK. R. R.H.P.A.E.	C. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.
Jackson 1..2 3 0 0 0	Werner m..0 1 0 0 1
Hogan c...2 2 10 1 0	Lang 1.....0 0 9 2 1
R'kamp 1..2 2 8 1 0	GB.Il'ger 1.0 0 9 0 1
Canhoy 3..1 1 2 2 0	J. Gebona s.0 0 0 2 1
Mack s....2 2 2 1 1	Yoedt 3....0 0 1 2 1
McNabe 2..1 1 2 2 0	W.Bil'ger r.1 0 2 0 1
Eberle m..0 3 0 0 1	Meyers 2...1 0 1 1 1
Farmer r..0 0 0 0 0	Stahl c.....0 2 4 0 0
Donovan p.2 1 3 5 1	Gonlon p...0 0 5 5 1
Totals..12 15 27 12 3	Totals....2 4 24 11 8

McKees Rocks....3 1 0 0 1 2 1 4 *—12
Colonial A. C....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0—2

Three-base hit—Eberle. Stolen bases—Jackson, Hogan, Mack. Double plays—Gordon, Billinger. Hit by pitcher—Vannoy. Struck out—By Donovan 10, by Gordon 4. Wild pitch—Gordon. Passed ball—Stahl. Umpire—Thompson. Attendance—500.

The Canonsburg team was defeated at Carnegie, 19 to 5. Score:

C'sburg. R.H.P.A.E.	Carnegie. R.H.P.A.E.
C. Hull c...2 1 7 1 0	Frye p......2 3 0 4 0
Sc'hern m..1 0 0 0 0	Morris 1....3 2 10 0 0
G. Perrit 1.1 3 11 0 1	Watch'rn 3.1 1 1 2 0
P. Hull 3..1 1 1 1 2	Crawford c.2 1 11 2 0
J. Perrit 2.0 1 3 2 1	Davis 2....3 3 3 1 0
Little r....0 0 0 0 0	Kane m.....2 1 1 1 1
Berry 1....0 2 1 2 0	G. Smith 1.2 1 1 0 0
Stormith s.0 0 1 2 1	P. Smith r.2 1 0 0 0
King p....0 1 0 1 0	Evans s....0 0 1 0 1
	Walker r...2 3 0 1 0
Totals...5 9 24 8 5	Totals...19 17 27 12 1

Canonsburg .....3 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—5
Carnegie ....2 1 1 2 0 0 4 9 *—19

Two-base hits—G. Perritt, J. Perritt, Walker 2, Davis. Three-base hits—Morris 2, Davis. Bases on balls—Off King 7, off Frye 1. Struck out—By King 6, by Frye 10. Umpire—Snowball.

At Carnegie—

Wagners. R.H.P.A.E.	Amateurs R.H.P.A.E.
Beadling 1.1 2 2 0 1	Dewalt p....1 1 2 1 0
R.Allen 3..3 0 3 2 0	Bittner 1....1 0 0 0 0
Hixon r....1 0 0 0 0	Limm 2.....0 0 1 0 0
T.Allen m.1 2 3 1 0	Patterson c.0 0 13 0 0
Reese 1....2 2 7 0 0	Skews s....0 1 2 1 0
Carmic'l p.2 3 0 2 0	Ehrhart 3..1 0 3 [illegible]
Buch'n 2.2 0 2 0 0	Nelson m...0 1 2 0 0
Fruisign s.2 1 2 0 0	Gribbon 1...1 0 0 0 2
P.Cole c...2 2 9 0 0	M'Manus r.0 1 4 1 0
Grey 3.....0 0 0 2 0	
Totals..16 13 27 7 5	Totals 4 4 27 3 3

Wagners .....2 0 1 3 1 1 8 0 0—16
C. Amateurs ....0 0 0 0 2 1 0 1—4

At Ben Avon—

B.A.P.C. R.H.P.A.E.	Madison. R.H.P.A.E.
Robb 1....0 2 2 0 0	F. Miller r..1 2 0 0 0
McKn't 1..2 2 8 0 0	W.Miller 2.0 0 1 3 2
Haines s...2 1 1 1 2	Schuman 1.0 0 9 0 0
Dean 2....1 2 5 1 0	Langh'st 3.0 1 3 2 0
Fleming m.1 1 0 0 0	Getz s.....1 1 3 2 0
Toy r.....1 2 0 0 0	E'helmer 1.0 1 0 0 0
Trust 3....0 2 2 3 1	Draher m..1 0 1 1 0
Royal c....2 4 7 5 1	Thomas c..0 2 6 0 0
Flint p....2 1 1 0 0	G. Miller p.0 1 0 2 0
Totals..11 17 27 10 4	Totals....3 7 24 10 2

Madison ....0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—3
B. A. P. C. .....2 2 0 0 3 0 4 0 *—11

At Ellwood City—

Ellwood. R.H.P.A.E.	B. Falls. R.H.P.A.E.
Alford 3..2 2 1 1 2	Pat'son 3..1 1 2 2 1
Wand'n r..1 1 0 1 0	Boadway 1.0 0 8 0 0
Bown 1....1 3 3 0 0	Olney s....1 1 2 2 0
Mayer 2...0 0 1 0 0	Greening r.0 2 4 2 1
Bower 1...0 1 0 2 1	S.Harv'y 2.0 0 4 4 1
Twigg c...0 0 9 0 1	Swogg r....0 0 2 0 0
Robbins m.0 1 2 0 0	E.Har'y m..0 0 0 0 0
Dessau p..0 0 2 0 0	Houston 1..0 0 2 0 0
Tenner r..0 1 0 0 0	Werber p...0 1 0 1 0
	McDonald ..0 0 0 2 0
Totals....4 9 27 4 4	Totals....2 5 24 13 3

Ellwood ....2 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 *—4
Beaver Falls ......1 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Bown, Olney. Three-base hit—Robbins. Umpire—Forebush. Attendance—600.

On Emsworth grounds—

Howard. R.H.P.A.E.	Emsw'th. R.H.P.A.E.
Grier 1....1 2 5 0 0	Hamilton ...1 0 2 1 1
Mason 2...2 0 0 0 0	Stringert ...1 0 0 0 0
M'Cart'y p.3 4 0 0 0	Nuttal 1 1 0 5 0
Clayton s..0 2 0 1 0	Bingsley 0 0 2 0 0
Averell m..1 0 0 0 0	Downing 0 0 1 0 0
Fulton 3...0 1 0 1 0	Emerich 0 0 13 0 0
Warnock 1.0 1 0 0 0	Forsythe 1 0 9 1 0
Grier r....1 0 0 0 0	Sleppy 0 0 0 0 0
Clark c....1 1 22 0 0	Seaman 0 0 0 0 0
Totals...6 11 27 2 0	Totals....3 1 27 7 1

At Hazelwood—

B. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.	Y.M.C.C. R.H.P.A.E.
Hays 3....2 4 0 2 0	Donahue 1.1 2 14 1 0
Dele'ty s..1 1 1 5 1	O'R'kess s.0 0 1 4 1
Lewis 2...2 2 4 0 0	Charah 3...1 2 0 4 1
Murphy 1.2 4 7 0 1	Connelly 2..0 0 2 2 0
L'wellen 1.2 3 [illegible] 0 0	Flaherty 1..1 2 0 0 1
Ryan m....2 2 5 0 1	Moore m...1 2 1 0 0
Webb c....3 3 7 3 1	Lynch r.....1 0 1 0 0
Ladley r...2 4 2 1 0	M'Givern c.1 2 5 1 1
Fisher p...2 1 0 1 0	Denkle p...0 1 1 4 1
Totals..18 24 27 12 4	Totals....6 14 24 17 5

Brown A. C......2 1 4 1 2 3 3 2 *—18
Y. M. C. C......0 1 6 2 0 2 1 0 0—6

At Duquesne Heights—

Duq. Am. R.H.P.A.E.	St. Cas. R.H.P.A.E.
Vogrift 2..2 2 2 3 0	Kearns 1..1 0 0 0 0
Robe s....1 1 2 5 1	Brush 1....2 2 10 0 2
Beltz 3....1 1 3 3 1	Miller 2....0 1 2 2 0
Murdock r.2 3 0 0 0	Brown r.....0 0 0 0 1
McLean 1..1 0 0 0 0	Rogan s.....1 1 0 3 0
Smith c...1 1 12 0 0	Crowley m...0 1 0 0 0
Mont'g'y 1.2 3 8 0 0	Guwicz 3...2 1 3 1 0
Grace m...2 2 0 0 0	Kelly c.....0 1 8 2 0
Unk p.....0 1 0 2 0	Keefer p....1 0 1 2 0
Totals..12 14 27 13 2	Totals....8 3 24 10 3

Amateurs ......1 0 0 0 0 5 0 6 *—12
St. Casimirs ....1 2 0 0 2 1 0 0 2—8

At Verner Park—

Verners. R.H.P.A.E.	N. Trans. R.H.P.A.E.
Gutman 1..2 3 9 1 1	Flann s....2 1 2 2 1
Kerr 2....0 2 0 1	O'Brien 1..0 1 9 0 1
Pullen s...2 2 2 0	Cairns 2...1 1 2 1 3
[illegible] 1 1 0	Vincent 3..1 1 2 1 1
[illegible] 0 6 1	Powell 1...0 1 0 1 1
[illegible] 2 1 0 0	Connors m.0 2 1 0 0
[illegible] 1 2 0 0	McCau'y c.0 0 6 3 0
[illegible] 1 2 2 2	Sheridan p.0 0 0 1 0
[illegible] 1 1 2 0	Burton r...1 0 1 0 0
[illegible] 1 0 1 0	
[illegible] 14 27 9 4	Totals 5 7 24 8 7

[illegible] 1 0 1 1 2 0 2 1 5—13
[illegible] 1 0 1 0 3 0 0 0 0—5

At Duquesne—

Allent'n. R.H.P.A.E.	Duquesne. R.H.P.A.E.
Brown 1...0 2 3 0 0	Negley s...3 2 0 3 1
Altenhoff s.0 0 0 2 2	Cham'lin r.1 2 0 0 0
Huck'in m.0 0 2 0 1	Yolten 2...0 0 3 1 0
Thomas 3..0 0 1 1 0	Linn m.....1 0 1 0 0
Johnson 2..0 1 3 0 3	Stiner 3....1 1 4 2 0
Spratt p...1 1 0 3 0	Thomas 1..0 1 0 0 0
Mosher r..1 0 1 0 0	Davis 1....1 0 11 0 0
Roeper 1...0 2 7 0 0	Craig c....2 3 6 1 1
Woelfel c..0 0 7 2 1	Bond p.....1 2 0 3 0
Griffin 1...0 0 0 0 0	
Totals ..2 6 24 8 7	Totals ..10 10*26 10 2

*Altenhoff out, hit by batted ball.

Allentown ....0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Duquesne ....2 0 0 0 2 2 1 3 *—10

Two-base hits—Roeper 2, Craig, Bond. Three-base hit—Craig. Struck out—By Spratt 6, by Bond 4. Umpire—Smith.

At Dravosburg—

Olympia. R.H.P.A.E.	D'sburg. R.H.P.A.E.
O'Neil 2...2 3 5 6 0	Kniss 2....0 3 4 3 1
Coppes 3..1 2 0 4 0	Jackson p..0 0 0 0 1
Pat'son m.1 0 0 0 0	Watkins c..1 1 9 2 0
Sharon c..1 2 11 2 2	Whit'ker s.0 2 1 3 0
Stringer r.0 0 1 0 0	Griffith m.0 0 1 1 0
Tan'hill s.0 0 1 1 2	Smith 1....0 1 8 0 0
Alton 1...2 2 8 0 0	Andrews 3..1 1 0 1 1
Kenny 1...0 2 1 1 0	Elsner 1....1 0 1 0 0
R. Hill p..0 0 0 0 0	J. Hill r...0 1 1 0 1
Totals...7 11 27 14 4	Totals....3 9 24 11 4

Dravosburg ......0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—3
Olympia ....1 4 0 0 1 0 1 0 *—7

On Nunnery Hill—

N.H.A.C. R.H.P.A.E.	Civic C. R.H.P.A.E.
Frances 2..3 3 3 2 0	Roachan c.1 1 4 2 0
M'berg'r s.3 3 2 4 0	Corrigan p..0 3 4 1
Crap m....3 3 0 0 1	Ross s.....0 1 1 3 1
Deverts 1..2 1 2 1 0	Mickel 1....0 1 0 1 0
Schultz r..2 1 0 0 0	Miller 1....0 0 9 0 3
Lee 3......2 3 3 4 0	Martin 2...0 0 2 2 1
S'maker 1.2 2 10 0 0	Graben m..0 0 1 0 0
And'son c.2 1 5 1 0	Purcell 3..0 0 3 2 2
Woods p...2 2 2 4 1	McSi'm r..0 1 0 0 0
Totals..21 19 27 16 2	Totals....1 3 24 14 8

Two-base hit—Woods. Three-base hit—Lee. Hit by pitched ball—Graben, Purcell. Bases on balls—Frances, Anderson, Martin, Purcell. Struck out—Graben, Deverts, Schultz, Schumaker. Wild pitch—Corrigan. Passed ball—Roackan. Umpire—Plumb.

At Glenshaw—

Glenshaw R.H.P.A.E.	Greenwood R.H.P.A.E.
Meyers, 1..0 3 0 0 0	J. H'lard 1.1 1 0 0 0
Shilling, 2.1 1 0 2 0	P K'nan 1.0 1 12 0 0
Bertges, 3.1 1 0 3 2	J. K'nan 2.1 1 2 2 0
F'simons s.1 2 3 1 0	Earnst, 3..0 1 0 0 1
Kinsey, 1.1 1 18 1 1	Allen, ...m.1 1 1 1 1
Simon, c...1 1 4 4 0	Ritchie, s..0 2 3 5 0
Shaw, r...1 1 1 1 0	Gillespie, r.0 1 1 0 0
T'mpson m.1 1 1 1 0	Smith, c...0 2 5 0 0
L'horst, p.1 1 9 5 0	Short, p....0 0 0 3 0
Totals ..8 12 27 17 3	Totals ..3 10 24 11 2

Glenshaw ....0 0 0 0 4 0 0 4 *—8
Greenwood ......3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Two-base hits—Meyes 2, Fitzsimons, Simon, Earnst, Allen, Ritchey. Home run—Langhorst. Sacrifice hits—Fitzsimons, Thompson. Stolen bases—Meyers 3, Schilling, Kruse. Double plays—Greenwood 2, Glenshaw 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Langhorst 1. Base on balls—Off Langhorst 1, off Shorts 2. Struck out—By Langhorst 3, by Shorts 5. Umpire—Schroeffel.

At Emsworth—

Imperial R.H.P.A.E.	Emsworth R.H.P.A.E.
McAleer 1..1 1 0 0 0	Stauffer 1..0 0 12 2 2
Quinlin, 2.2 4 0 2 0	Boikey, r...0 0 4 0 0
Brown 3...2 2 1 2 0	Richey, 2...0 1 1 0 0
Gaughan 1.1 2 10 0 0	Hamet s...0 1 0 3 1
C D'nall r.0 2 0 0 0	Stewart, 1..0 0 1 4 0
Toomey c.1 2 15 4 0	Bellster, c..0 0 8 2 0
Siebert, 2..1 2 1 1 0	Stauffer, p.0 0 0 3 1
Quinlan m.2 0 0 0 0	Schinder, 3.0 0 0 0 0
Heinz, p...3 3 0 2 0	
Totals ..13 21 27 11 0	Totals 0 2 27 14 5

Imperial ....1 1 4 0 2 0 3 1 1—13
Emsworth ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

At Ambridge—

Economy R.H.P.A.E.	L'ville. R.H.P.A.E.
Flanigan 1.2 2 10 0 0	Connors, s..1 0 0 3 1
Cullison s..1 0 1 0 0	Finland, r.1 1 0 0 0
Mackrel m.1 2 4 0 1	Lauer, 2...1 1 2 3 1
Young, 3...0 1 0 0 0	McTighe 1.0 0 12 0 0
M'L'ghn 2.0 1 0 3 1	Duggan, c..0 1 5 1 0
Cook, 1....3 3 1 0 0	Andrews, 3.0 1 2 3 2
Bruff, r...0 0 0 0 1	C'naugh, 1.0 1 2 0 0
Buckley, c.1 1 10 1 0	Sleven, m..0 0 1 0 0
M'sgr've p.2 1 2 4 0	Hammer, p..0 0 0 0 0
	D C'augh p.0 0 0 0 0
Totals ..9 12 27 9 3	Totals ...3 5 24 10 4

Ambridge ....2 4 0 1 0 1 1 0 *—9
Lawrenceville ...3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—3

Valetta. R.H.P.A.E.	Carnegie R.H.P.A.E.
Hunter, s..0 2 2 3 0	Shields, s..0 1 2 3 1
Farr, 2....2 2 1 2 0	Dunsfield 2.0 0 1 5 1
Watkins 1.0 1 2 0 0	Rafferty, 1.1 0 1 0 0
Owens, m.1 1 0 0 0	Bowers, c..0 0 11 1 0
Jackson r.1 1 2 0 0	Ravey, m...1 1 3 0 0
Callihan 1.1 1 8 9 0	Hindes, 1...1 1 6 0 0
Treese 3...1 1 3 1 0	Carr, 3.....1 1 2 1 2
Shelby, c..0 0 8 1 0	Hizer, r....0 0 0 0 0
Vial, p....0 0 2 1 0	McKenna p.0 0 1 1 0
Totals ..6 9 27 14 1	Totals 4 5 27 9 4

Valetta A. C.....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 4 0—6
C. A. C. ....3 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0—4

Two-base hits—Treese, Farr, Ravey. Struck out—By Vial 7, by McKim 11. Bases on balls—Off Vial 1, off McKim 1. Umpire—Arthur Farr.

On Dwyer grounds—

D. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.	S. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.
Steele 1...2 1 10 0 0	Merkel r...0 0 0 0 0
M'Con'l s.1 2 1 0 0	Rodgers s...0 0 3 1 2
Kirk m....1 1 1 0 0	Bender 1...0 2 0 0 0
M'Con'l 2.1 1 1 3 0	Gre bl.....0 0 2 1 0
Duffy 1....1 0 0 0 0	Heissy 2...0 0 3 2 0
Rihn 3....1 3 3 2 0	Tho'son 3..0 0 1 0 0
Taylor r...0 0 0 1 0	Aul m......0 0 0 0 0
Jennings c.1 1 11 2 0	Delmer c...0 0 7 2 0
King p....0 1 0 3 0	Mertz p....0 0 1 2 0
Totals...8 10 27 11 0	Totals....0 2 24 8 2

Dwyer A. C......0 0 2 0 0 3 0 3 *—8
Signal A. C......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Bender 2, Rihn, Steele, King, J. McConnell. Double plays—Rodgers and Helssy 2, Taylor, Rihn, A. McConnell. Hit by pitched ball—Steele, Kirk. Bases on balls balls—Off Mertz 2, off King 1. Struck out—By Mertz 7, by King 13. Umpire—Martin.

On Fisher grounds—

Fisher. R.H.P.A.E.	Our Boys. R.H.P.A.E.
Hoff'n m..1 1 0 1 0	Ferg'son m.1 0 3 0 0
Woolman 1.1 0 1 0 0	Leasman s.1 2 1 5 1
Elben 1....1 1 12 3 0	Neff c......1 2 10 0 0
Boehr c...1 2 5 3 0	Powers 3...0 0 1 3 2
Bauer 2...1 2 4 3 0	Schook 1...2 1 1 0 0
Spade r...0 0 0 1 0	Reddings 1.2 2 11 0 0
Blanch'd 3.3 2 2 1 1	McCl'sky 2.0 0 0 2 0
Stickler s.0 1 1 2 2	Hughes r...0 0 0 0 0
Madine p..1 2 2 6 1	Poor p.....0 2 0 1 1
Totals...10 11 27 20 4	Totals....7 9 27 11 4

Fisher A. C......0 0 2 1 0 1 1 3 1—9
Our Boys ....0 0 2 2 0 2 1 0 0—7

Two-base hits—Leasman, Reddinger 2, Hoffman, Elben, Bauer, Roehn 2. Two-base hits—Blanchard 2, Madine 2. Double play—Bauer and Elben. Hit by pitched ball—Woolman, Spade, Madine. Bases on balls—Off Madine 3, off Poor 3. Struck out—By Madine 4, by Poor 7. Umpire—Gleiss.

At Idlewood—

Idlewood. R.H.P.A.E.	W. Etna. R.H.P.A.E.
Ramsay 3.3 3 0 3 0	Hughes s...0 0 1 3 3
Bott m....3 3 4 0 0	Slater 3....0 0 0 2 1
England 1.3 4 2 0 0	Shuker r....0 1 1 0 1
Hays s....4 2 0 1 0	Schaefer m.0 1 1 0 0
Stringer 1.2 1 9 1 1	Hook 1.....0 1 10 0 2
Walker 2...3 2 4 3 0	Salter 2....0 0 0 1 1
Speer r....1 1 1 0 0	Farmerie 1.0 0 1 0 0
Loy p.....4 2 2 1 0	Hughes c...0 0 8 1 1
Lyons c...5 2 6 3 0	Kane p.....0 0 1 3 0
Totals..28 20 27 10 1	Totals....0 3 24 10 9

Idlewood ....2 5 7 7 2 3 0 2 *—28
West Etna ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Two-base hits—Bott, Loy. Home runs—Lyons 2, Walker. Stolen bases—Idlewood 12. Bases on balls—Loy, Kane 5. Struck out—Loy 6, Kane 6. Passed balls—Hughes 2. Umpire—Erb.

At Leechburg—

Leech. R.H.P.A.E.	Vand. R.H.P.A.E.
Bowers 2. 5 4 3 1 0	Fet'm'n s. 4 4 0 1 4
Cline c... 3 1 8 3 0	Begatat 2. 2 3 0 1 2
Gamble s. 3 4 2 1 2	Burford 3. 2 2 1 2 5
Br'thr's m 4 2 1 0 0	Raimont 1. 1 2 1 1 1
Shall 1... 3 4 7 0 0	Gerner 1.. 2 3 7 0 1
Ish'b'gh 1 1 1 3 1 0	McD'mt m. 2 2 0 0 0
Adams 3.. 1 0 2 3 2	McC'rd r. 1 2 2 0 0
King r.... 3 2 0 0 1	McD'wl c. 2 2 9 3 2
Baker p... 3 3 1 9 0	And'sn p.. 2 1 2 1 1
Totals ..26 21 27 18 5	Totals ..18 21 24 18 16

Leechburg ....8 0 3 0 5 0 7 3 *—26
Vandergrift ......3 0 7 0 2 2 1 3 0—18

Two-base hits—Gamble 2, Shall 2, King, Baker, B. Gerner, McDermit. Bases on balls—Off Anderson 6, off Baker 3. Struck out—By Anderson 10, by Baker 6. Umpire—Parks.

At Wilmington—

R.H.E.
Lebanon ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 7 3
Wilmington ......1 0 0 3 1 0 0 1 *—3 4 2

Batteries—Myers and Sweeney; Osborn and Piper. Umpire—Senor.

At Harrisburg—

R.H.E.
Camden ....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—3 6 3
Harrisburg ....0 6 1 9 0 0 0 0 3—4 6 3

Batteries—Mathews and Agnew; Devey and Remenger.

SCENES AT THE PARK WHEN THE PIRATES WENT DOWN TO DEFEAT

OTHER AMATEUR GAMES.

The regular team of the H. C. Frick Coke Company defeated the second team in a one-sided contest at Schenley park grounds 20 to 6. The feature was a catch by Deitrich. Score:

First Team ....3 6 4 6 1—20
Second Team ....2 1 0 1 2—6

Batteries—Wirick, Yeager, Schuyler and Shipp; Glasgow, Cumming and Collins.

On Herron Hill—

R.H.E.
Melrose ....1 0 3 0 2 1 8 0 0—15 12 3
Victors ....0 0 0 0 1 3 4 3 0—11 6 5

The O'Hara A. C. was defeated by the Sunnyside A. C. The feature was the pitching of Sinquest, he having nine strike-outs. Score:

Sunnyside A. C...4 0 0 0 1 1 1 1 *—8
O'Hara A. C......0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0—4

On Greenfield Grounds—

R.H.E.
Greenfield ....3 0 0 4 0 2 0 1 *—10 15 0
Nichols ....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0—2 1 6

On Morewood Grounds—

N. A. C. ....5 1 1 0 1 0 0 6 *—14 19 4
West Park A. C....0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0—3 8 9

Batteries—Frazier and Sheldon; Weisser and McDermott.

On Xantha Grounds—

Xantha ....4 7 5 1 1 0 0 0—18 15 1
Canca A. C........0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 2 11

On Dinwiddie Grounds—

R.H.E.
D. C. ....4 0 0 0 0 0 0 7 *—11 10 0
Young A. C........2 2 1 0 1 1 3 0 0—10 11 2

At East Pittsburgh—

R.H.E.
Brass Foundry ....3 0 0 2 5—10
Wire Department ....3 1 2 3 0—9

Batteries—Edwards and Zimmerman; Mountain and Hackendofer.

On Cornell Grounds—

R.H.E.
Cornell ....0 4 3 1 2 1 0 0 *—11 9 3
All-Stars ....0 2 0 0 4 0 0 1 0—7 6 7

Batteries—C. Segelhearst and Schinsky; Krohe and Haefly. Umpire—Fogel.

At Etna—

R. H. E.
Windom ....3 1 1 0 1 1 1 2 0—10 13 3
Windsors ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 6

Batteries—Windoms, Kinney and Surdick; Windsors, Miller and Verner. Struck out—By Kinney, 13; by Miller, 8.

On Independent grounds—

R. H. E.
Waltons ....0 0 0 0 3 0 4 0 1 1—9 11 5
Crescents ....0 0 6 0 1 1 0 0 0 0—8 6 6

Two-base hits—Ganser, Schnepperl, Sonick. Three-base hit—Stephong. Batteries—Schnippart and Foster; R. Ringer and Steinmitz.

At Moon Run—

R.H.E.
Remington Grays ..2 2 3 0 0 0 0 1 *—8 10 0
Cullen ....1 0 0 0 2 0 1 0 0—4 8 1

Batteries—Heasley and Cummings; Orris, Evans and McGeary.

At Noblestown—

R.H.E.
Noblestown ..0 1 3 6 2 5 4 0 *—21 19 12
Eclipse .....1 1 0 0 1 13 1 1 1—19 18 14

Batteries—Avery, Finley and Mute; Martin, Atwood and Lee.

On Arsenal Grounds—

R.H.E.
Leslies ....4 0 1 0 3 1 0 0 5—14 13 8
Arsenal ....1 2 2 5 0 2 3 1 *—16 14 6

Home run—Shannon. Two-base hits—Roney 2, Blair.

At Rockford—

R.H.E.
Rockford ....3 0 1 2 3 1 0 0 1—11 20 4
Springdale ......2 1 0 5 0 2 0 0 0—10 13 5

Batteries—Labey, Schilling and Verner; Zimmerly and Balzar.

At Whittaker Park—

R.H.E.
W. A. C. ....2 2 4 6 4 0 0 4 *—22 24 0
Putnam ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 3 6

Batteries—Granger and Hunter; Smith and Manus.

At Sewickley—

Y. M. C. A. ......0 2 0 0 0 0 3 6—11
Ramblers ....2 0 0 0 0 1 0—3

Batteries—Pierce and Carroll; Phillips and Fowler.

At Carrick—

R.H.E.
Carrick A. C......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1—4 5 5
Sheridan A. C.....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 0—3 7 3

Two-base hit—Butch. Three-base hit—Dunn.

On Beulah grounds—

R.H.E.
Beulah Midgets 17 15 4
Steins 13 5 6

Batteries—Jones and Turner, Cooper and Johns.

On Belmar grounds—

R.H.E.
Belmar ....3 1 2 2 0 1 0 0 2—11 7 2
Colonials ....0 4 1 0 1 1 0 2 1—10 4 3

On Mifflin grounds—

R.H.E.
Goehrings ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 0 6
Mifflins ....2 4 0 1 6 0 3 0 *—16 14 0

Batteries—Getty, O'Neil and Cogswell; Kuntz and Engel.

At Homestead—

R.H.E.
Young Americans..7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 *—7 11 0
Munhall A. C....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 1 4

Batteries—Adams and Steele, Brown and Joyce.

On Crawford grounds—

R. H. E.
D. F. C. ....0 0 0 0 5 5 4 0 *—14 18 3
Tigers ....0 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 0—4 5 5

Batteries—Boyle and Regden, Fitzgibbon and Flenigan.

At West Newton—

R. H. E.
Donora ....0 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 0—4 8 0
West Newton .....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—3 10 5

Batteries—McIlvaine and O'Toole, Eyerman and Wright.

On Hilldale grounds—

R. H. E.
Hilldale ....6 2 0 5 5 0 2 1 *—21 17 2
Mikado ....1 1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0—6 9 7

Batteries—Dougan and Price, Gamble and Armstrong.

At Avalon—

Beaver III........4 1 2 2 1 2 2 2 1—17
Avalon II.........2 0 1 0 2 2 0 0 0—7

On Foster grounds—

R. H. E.
Stevenson ....0 2 4 2 3 8 5 8 *—32 40 4
Foster ....2 4 5 3 0 1 0 1 2—18 27 4

Batteries—Lippert and Hibbler, Wellman and Pfaadt.

At Salem—

R. H. E.
Salem ....0 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 0—4 11 1
East Liverpool ...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 5

Batteries—Allison and Jones, G. Emerling and L. Emerling.

On Chamberlain grounds—

R. H. E.
C. A. C. ....1 1 0 3 4 1 1 3 0—14 16 3
Emerson ....1 0 2 2 2 0 1 4 0—12 12 2

Batteries—Larned and Downey, Locklin and Letly.

At Burgettstown—

R. H. E.
Burgettstown .....0 1 0 2 0 1 0 0 2—6 7 5
Shelby Steel .....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 2—5 5 3

Batteries—Andrews and Cheek, Shilling and Lipple. Umpire—Neal.

At Canonsburg—

R. H. E.
Civic club ....0 0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0—2 7 3
Canonsburg ....3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—4 8 2

Batteries—Parker and Wilson, White and Fritz. Struck out—By White, 7; by Parker, 10. Umpire—Sheridan.

The Picket for Suburban.

NEW YORK, May 28.—(Special.)—The Picket will be rested up for a week or 10 days and then put in a gradual preparation for the Suburban handicap. In the future book sent out from Chicago on the big feature of the Coney Island Jockey club's spring meeting last night The Picket's price was cut from 15 to 1 to 4 to 1.

Wright Defeated Larned.

BOSTON, May 28.—Larned of Summit, N. J., former national tennis champion, was defeated today by Beals C. Wright of Boston in straight sets at the Country club, Brooklyn. The match was the first in an invitation round robin tournament. Bright beat Larned 6-4, 6-6.

Among the Amateurs.

The Nationals defeated the Keystones 3 to 2.

The Bradys defeated the Rose A. C. 13 to 10.

The Clipper Juniors defeated the Virginias 5 to 3.

The Hood A. C. defeated the Atlas A. C. 14 to 7.

The Weirs defeated the Company G second team 5 to 4.

Union Stars will play the Vesta A. C. two games Monday.

The Beulah Midgets defeated the Stein Midgets 17 to 13.

The Lyman Juniors defeated the Crucible Reserves 17 to 16.

The Sterling Steel Works club will play at Leetsdale Monday.

The Morris Athletic club defeated Rosebud Athletic club 10 to 3.

The Harvards defeated the Emsworth Juniors at Emsworth, 9 to 3.

The Arlingtons will play the Lincolns of East End two games tomorrow.

The Marshall A. C. of West End will play two games at Rankin tomorrow.

The Osbornes will go to Duquesne Heights Decoration day for two games.

Trenton Athletic association took the Marquette Juniors into camp, 7 to 2.

The Union Stars claim a game, 9 to 0, from the Shaffer A. C. for non-appearance.

The Pastime A. C. will have two games with the Sandy Creek club tomorrow.

The Allentown Reserves defeated Lyman Athletic club 19 to 18 at Grandview.

The Herron Hill third team journeys to West Pittsburgh for two games Decoration day.

The W. J. Browns will play the Greenwoods two games Decoration day at Riverside park.

The Waltons will play the Havanna A. C. two games on Decoration day on the Walton's grounds.

The Studts defeated the Oaklands 6 to 1. The feature was the hitting of Moore and Zelher.

The Library Athletic club defeated the Magell Athletic club 8 to 0 on the Library grounds.

The Grenet A. C. of Allegheny plays the Boquet A. C. on the latter's grounds Monday afternoon.

The West Views will play the Amateur Stars two games on Decoration day at North End park.

The Bechtold A. C. defeated the Colonials 9 to 6. The B. A. C. will play the J. E. Goulds today.

Y. M. C. C. Jrs. of Allegheny will play Sewickley Y. M. C. A. Reserves two games on Decoration day.

The Virginia A. C. claim a game from the Clipper Juniors on account of the umpire's decision.

The Cutler A. C. will play the Athletics of Wilkinsburg Monday. All Cutler players must report at 8 a. m.

The Olympia A. A. will play the C. Littles of McKeesport two games Decoration day on the Olympia grounds.

The Frankstown Athletic club defeated the Premier Athletic club of Allegheny in a one-sided game, 15 to 5.

The Marion Juniors defeated the Orion Juniors 3 to 0. The feature was the pitching of Corcoran and Cochran.

The Monongahela A. C. challenge all 7 and 8-year-old teams. Address Peter Leonard, Chance street, Hazelwood.

The Primrose — C. will play the Hickory A. C. of the East End two games Monday on the university campus.

The Alpine Athletic club defeated the St. Casimir Juniors 24 to 16. It will play the Valley Stars on Decoration day.

The Pittsburgh Lyceum team opens its season Decoration day afternoon with the Idlewood team on the college grounds.

Harvard A. C. beat the Marrinac A. C. 17 to 8. The feature was the pitching of Bigger for the Harvards, he having 12 strike outs.

The Melvin Athletic club defeated the Herron Hill Midgets 24 to 2. The Melvins will play at McKees Rocks on Decoration day.

The William G. Johnston & Co. Junior team will play the Primrose Juniors of Allegheny Decoration day at the firm's outing at Aliquippa.

The Rose A. C. would like to hear from all 8 to 9-year-old teams with or without grounds. Addres Donald Graham, 128 Knox avenue, Pittsburgh.

The First Ward opened the season yesterday by defeating the Wanderers of Aspinwall 8 to 5. The feature was the pitching of Jack Bruce.

The Castle Shannons defeated the Riverdale A. C. 9 to 5. The features were the hitting of the Shannons and the pitching of Lowen and Handcock.

The Fayettes will go to Burgettstown on Decoration day to play two games. Porter and Hunter will do the twirling, while Yost will take care of the receiving.

Manager Douttiel of the Signal Athletic club requests the players to be at the Sheridan depot on the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railroad at 9 a. m.

The Hickory Athletic club of the East End defeated the Homestead Grays 8 to 5. Hickory plays two games with Primrose Athletic club of Allegheny on Decoration day.

The Martin Reserves have changed their name to Mt. Oliver A. C. Teams having games scheduled with this team take note. Mt. Olivers journey to East Homestead tomorrow.

The Atlantic A. A. yesterday defeated the Arlington A. C. on the latter's grounds 29 to 7. The feature was the pitching of Graeser for the Atlantics and the batting of F. Slater for Atlantics.

The Smithvale A. C. will play the Sterling A. C. Decoration day on the former's grounds. Smithvale A. C. wants a game for the afternoon at home grounds with some 10 to 11-year-old team. Call Bell 515 J. Brady.

Bessemer Athletic club defeated Hickory Athletic club 10 to 8 and the Young Americans of Turtle Creek 9 to 0. Bessemer Athletic club plays two games with the Volunteer Athletic club at Kennywood park on Decoration day.

The Stacey A. C. claims a game from the Lafayette A. C. for non-appearance. Any 11 or 12-year-old teams address Charles Atkins, care Armstrong Cork Company, Twenty-third street, city. The Stacey A. C. have no games for Decoration day.

The Hazelwood Library A. C. defeated the Pirate A. C. of Turtle Creek 12 to 9. Cadman of the Library team had 13 strikeouts, while Duffy of the Pirates had five. Sims also played a great game at first, having 15 put-outs, four assists and two runs.

ANOTHER FOR SHANERS.

Mohawks Are Beaten in Fast Game by a Score of 5 to 2.

Before one of the largest crowds ever assembled on Denny grounds, West End, the Shaner Athletic club yesterday defeated the Mohawk team in a well-played game, 5 to 2. The Mohawks were unable to hit Guenther, while Shaner hit Verner when hits meant runs. The features were the batting, fielding and base running of Harker and Kennedy for Shaner. Moffatt also played a good game for Mohawks. Score:

S. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.	M. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.
Kennedy 2.1 4 0 4 0	G'intgon r..1 0 1 0 0
Harkins 3.2 2 3 2 0	Shear s....0 0 2 3 1
Foley s...0 0 0 1 1	Moffatt 3...1 1 4 4 0
Rickert 1..0 2 1 0 0	Up'man m..0 0 2 0 1
Snyder m..0 0 0 0 0	Verner p...0 1 1 3 0
House c...0 0 10 3 1	Owens c....0 1 4 0 0
Rich'son r.1 0 0 0 0	Protheroe 1.0 1 1 0 0
Geyer 1...1 1 13 0 0	Griffith 1..0 0 7 0 1
Guent'er p.0 0 0 2 0	Shofield 2..0 0 2 3 0
Totals...5 9 27 12 2	Totals....2 4 24 13 3

Shaner A. C......1 0 0 3 0 0 1 0 *—5
Mohawk A. C......0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0—2

Two-base hits—Harkins, Rickert, Geyer. Three-base hit—Verner. Stolen bases—Geyer, Kennedy, Harkins. First base on balls—Off Guenther 1, off Verner 3. Struck out—By Guenther 12, by Verner 4. Umpire—Coffey.

Wampum Beaten at Home.

WAMPUM, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Wampum and Rochester played one of the fastest games of the season today. Score:

Wampum. R.H.P.A.E.	Rochester. R.H.P.A.E.
McCas'n 1.0 1 2 0 0	Kaszer 2...0 1 2 3 0
Orris 2....1 0 4 1 0	Black 1....0 2 13 0 0
Kay c.....0 1 12 3 0	Kelly c....0 1 5 3 1
Grinnen 3.0 0 2 0 0	Postman s..1 0 2 3 0
Brown 1...0 0 1 0 0	Gordon r...0 1 0 0 0
Fye 1.....0 2 4 0 0	Molder 3...1 2 2 0 1
Guy m....0 0 0 0 0	Schroup 1..0 0 3 0 0
Cleary r..0 0 0 0 0	Druitt m...1 0 0 0 0
Hag'man p.0 0 2 3 1	Metzgar p..0 1 0 4 0
Totals...1 4 27 7 1	Totals....3 8 27 13 2

Wampum ....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Rochester ....0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 1—3

Struck out—By Hagerman 12, by Metzgar 5.

Trinity Hall Outclassed.

Bellevue High school outclassed Trinity Hall yesterday in batting. They beat the visitors 14 to 1. Score:

B. H. S. R.H.P.A.E.	T. H. R.H.P.A.E.
Barrett s..2 2 0 3 0	Dick 1.....0 0 8 0 0
Arthur 3...4 4 0 1 0	Jewell s....0 0 4 1 0
Abel m....2 2 0 0 0	Campbell p.0 0 2 0 2
Simeral 1..2 2 15 0 0	Burvell 3...1 1 2 0 0
Kiskad'n c.1 2 9 0 0	Neff m.....0 1 1 0 0
Glassb'r p.0 2 0 5 0	Elliott s....0 1 1 1 1
Ward 2....1 1 1 2 0	Wagner r...0 1 0 0 0
Hults 1....1 1 2 0 0	Gorden 1...0 1 4 0 0
Barnes r..1 1 0 1 0	Goedeck 2..0 1 1 3 0
Totals .14 17 27 12 0	Totals ...1 5 24 5 3

Bases on balls—Off Campbell 3, off Glassburner 2. Hit by pitched ball—By Campbell 5. Struck out—By Campbell 3, by Glassburner 9. Umpire—Leake.

Old Rivals Meet.

WASHINGTON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Tylersdale A. C. won today from West Washington. Score:

Tylersd. R.H.P.A.E.	W. W. R.H.P.A.E.
Agnew r..2 0 0 0 0	Lemon s...2 0 2 3 0
Wilson c..2 2 4 4 0	Miller 2....0 1 3 1 1
M'Conn'l s.1 2 5 4 1	Grim 1.....1 1 11 0 2
M'Conn'l 3.1 1 0 5 0	Rath'man r.0 0 2 0 0
Hayes 1...1 2 15 0 0	Conroy 3...0 0 0 4 1
Thom'son 1.0 0 0 0 0	Clutter 1...0 1 1 0 0
Slusher m.0 3 2 0 0	Gal'gher m.0 1 0 0 0
Canon 2...0 1 0 0 0	Winters c...1 2 4 0 0
Maxwell p.1 1 0 1 1	Aggers p...1 1 0 4 0
Totals ..8 11 27 14 2	Totals ...5 6 24 12 4

Tylerdale ....4 2 0 0 0 1 0 1 *—8
West Washington...0 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 0—5

Redebaugh Pitches Good Ball.

CUMBERLAND, MD., May 28.—(Special.)—The feature of today's game between the Cumberland team and the Frostburg club was Redebaugh's pitching. Score:

R.H.E.
Frostburg ....0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0—2 4 8
Cumberland ....0 2 1 3 0 3 3 2 *—12 12 3

Batteries—Brown, Flannigan and Jackson; Redebaugh and Metz. Attendance, 2,200.

TURTLE CREEK WINS.

"Red" Smith Keeps Hits Scattered and Beats P. A. C.

The Turtle Creek Valley Athletics defeated the strong P. A. C. team yesterday, 10 to 3. Both pitchers were hit rather hard, but Smith kept the hits well scattered, as two of the visitors runs were secured by home runs over the fences. The feature was the batting of Captain Montgomery for the Athletics. Score:

Athletics. R.H.P.A.E.	P. A. C. R.H.P.A.E.
Stevs'on 2.3 1 6 3 0	Soffel 3....0 1 5 4 1
Ralston s.1 2 0 4 1	M'Claren s.0 2 0 0 0
Montg'y 3.0 4 3 3 1	Harrold 1..1 2 10 0 2
Glover m..0 1 1 0 0	Shettler c..1 1 6 1 0
Unrue 1...0 0 1 0 0	Wetzel m...1 0 1 0 1
C'berlain r.0 1 0 0 0	Callahan 1..0 2 2 0 0
Cha'bers 1.2 2 10 0 0	Greer r....0 1 0 0 0
Venning c..2 2 5 3 0	Cox 2......0 1 0 2 1
Smith p...2 2 0 2 0	Rankin p...0 1 0 3 0
Totals..10 14 27 15 2	Totals....3 12 24 10 4

Athletics ....1 0 0 2 0 3 4 0 *—10
P. A. C. ....0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 0—3

Home runs—Harrold, Shettler. Two-base hits—Ralston 2, Montgomery, Chambers. Struck out—By Smith 2, by Rankin 7. Bases on balls—Off Smith 2, off Rankin 3. Double play—Venning and Stevenson. Hit pitched ball—Stevenson 2, Venning. Sacrifice hits—Ralston, Unrue. Stolen bases—Stevenson, Soffel, Callahan, Greer. Umpire—Moran.

Roscoe Team Wins Game.

ROSCOE, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The Valley Stars defeated Brownstown here today. Score:

V. S. R.H.P.A.E.	Browst'n. R.H.P.A.E.
Anders'n 2.1 1 4 4 1	Usher 1.....1 1 1 0 0
Wood c...0 0 9 0 0	Carroll 2...0 1 4 1 1
Buch'n'n s.0 1 0 0 1	Campbell p.0 1 1 2 0
Gillie 3...0 1 2 3 0	Miller ...m.0 0 0 0 0
B'ch'n'n m.1 1 0 0 0	Winters 1..1 0 5 0 0
Buch'n'a 1.0 1 0 0 0	Carroll 3...0 0 2 2 1
Crockett 1.0 0 11 0 1	M'Lury s...0 1 0 2 0
Bastin r...0 0 0 0 0	Brown c...0 0 11 0 0
Ham'ton p.1 2 0 3 0	Makep'ce r.0 0 0 0 0
Totals ..3 7 27 10 3	Totals ...2 3 24 7 2

Valley Stars ......0 0 1 1 1 0 0 0 *—3
Brownstown ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 0—2

Two-base hits—Hamilton, F. Buchanan, W. Carroll. Hit by pitched ball—Wood. Bases on balls—Off Hamilton 1. Struck out—By Hamilton 9, by Campbell 11. Wild pitch—Campbell. Umpire—Crowe.

Steubenville Wins at McKeesport.

Steubenville won from the Steel Works A. C. yesterday at McKeesport 6 to 4. Score:

*Jones hit by batted ball. †Gaughan out for cutting first base.

McKees't. R.H.P.A.E.	Steubenv. R.H.P.A.E.
Schultz 1..2 0 13 1 4	Nolan r.....0 1 2 0 0
Weiser c..0 0 3 3 0	Houser 3....1 0 2 3 0
Street s...1 3 0 2 2	Bates m....1 1 2 0 0
Jones r...0 1 0 0 0	Benbugh 1..1 1 1 0 0
Sellers 3..0 1 3 1 0	Gougham s.1 2 1 2 0
Schultz m.0 1 1 0 0	Conroy 2...1 1 1 3 1
English 1..0 1 2 2 0	Reeder 1...0 1 9 0 0
Mulhol'd 2.1 1 2 3 1	Cramer c...1 0 7 1 0
Spittal p..0 0 2 4 0	Rarey p....0 1 1 1 1
Totals ..4 8*26 16 7	Totals ...6 8 26 10 2

Steubenville ......0 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 0—6
McKeesport ....1 0 0 0 0 1 2 0 0—4

Two-base hit—Bates. Sacrifice hits—Weisser, Houser. Stolen base—Streets. Bases on balls—Off Spittal 2, off Rarey 3. Struck out—By Spittal 3, by Rarey 7. Wild pitch—Rarey. Passed ball—Cramer. Attendance—1,005. UmpireG. Dean.

Brucker Is Wild.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Johnstown erred badly in the first inning, but redeemed matters by good work with the stick. Brucker was wild and invariably Johnstown would hit the ball after he had passed batters to first. Score:

Johnst'n. R.H.P.A.E.	A. S. W. R.H.P.A.E.
Vought 3..3 2 3 2 0	Cauley c...2 2 6 1 0
Ganlear m.2 3 0 0 0	Shuster s...1 1 0 1 0
West 1....0 1 0 0 0	Horen 1....1 1 2 4 0
Sapp s....0 1 0 2 2	Clause 1....1 2 8 1 1
Morgan 2..1 2 2 2 2	Wharten 2..0 1 2 2 0
Owens r...2 2 1 0 0	Mayers 3...0 0 2 3 4
Menefee 1.2 2 10 0 0	Fisher m...0 1 1 0 0
Murphy c..1 2 10 2 0	Donahue r..0 0 0 0 0
Doherty p.0 0 0 3 1	Brucket p..0 0 1 2 0
Totals .11 15*26 11 5	Totals ...5 11 24 11 1

*Fisher out for not touching second.

Johnstown ....2 0 0 1 0 3 5 0 *—11
Allegheny S. W....3 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—5

Two-base hits—Menefee 2, Sapp, Clause. Three-base hits—Vought, Owen, Cauley. Home runs—Vought, Caulew.

PITTSBURGH COLLEGE WINS GAME AT WELLSVILLE

Each Team Gets Three Hits, but Bluffites Secure One Run. Murray Hurt.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WELLSVILLE, O., May 28.—(Special.)—The game was called in the fifth inning to allow Pittsburgh colelge to catch a train. Murray was hurt badly by a thrown ball and relieved. Both pitchers were effective. Score:

Wellsville R.H.P.A.E.	Pgh. Col. R.H.P.A.E.
Hamilt'n s.0 2 0 1 0	Harral s...1 3 1 1 1
M'Nutt m..0 0 1 0 0	Keating 2..0 0 1 4 0
Grafton 2..0 0 2 3 0	Duffy 1-c...0 0 3 0 0
Maley 1....0 0 0 0 0	Hoban m...0 0 1 0 0
Knox r.....0 0 0 0 0	Murray c...0 0 0 0 0
Cubert'n 3.0 0 0 1 0	Collins 1...0 0 8 0 1
Carey 1....0 0 5 0 1	Daven 1....0 0 0 0 0
M'Clure c.0 0 7 1 1	Hayes 3....0 0 1 1 0
Reilley p..0 1 0 1 0	Daugh'ty 1.0 0 0 0 0
	Geis'nger p.0 0 0 3 0
Totals ..0 3 15 7 2	Totals ...1 3 15 9 2

Two-base hits—Hamilton. Stolen bases Hamilton 3, Reilley, Harral 2, Daoin. Struck out—By Reilley 8, by Geissinger 3. Umpire—Corson.

PENNSY BEAT CORNELL.

It Took Ten Innings to Turn the Trick—Yale Won from Andover.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 28.—In the tenth inning Pennsylvania won from Cornell today by a score of 3 to 2. This inning was keenly exciting. With the score 3 to 2 in Pennsylvania's favor, Cornell had one man out and three men on bases, but the Cornell man up failed to hit. Cornell scored in the second and in the fifth. In the sixth Pennsylvania made a run on Wilder's two bagger and tied the score in the eighth when Devlin ran in from second on Lefebvre's wild pitch. The score:

R. H. E.
Pennsylvania ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1—3 3 2
Cornell ....0 1 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—2 2 3

Batteries—Devlin and Bennett, Lefebvre and Welch. Umpire—Smith. Attendance—2,500.

NEW HAVEN, CONN., May 28.—In one of the finest games played here this season Yale succeeded in defeating Andover by a score of 4 to 1. Allen allowed only three hits. After the first inning Andover played a splendid fielding game. The score:

R. H. E.
Yale ....1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 *—4 8 0
Andover ....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 3 2

Batteries—Allen and Winslow, R. W. Brown and Perrin.

OBERLIN, O., May 28.—The University of Michigan team defeated Oberlin varsity here this afternoon in a one-sided game. Score:

R. H. E.
Michigan 8 10 2
Oberlin 1 5 3

Batteries—Nagle and Bird; Wiley, Conkey and Cobb.

KISKI A WINNER.

Seanor Is in Fine Form, Beating University School 7 to 5.

SALTSBURG, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The University school of Cleveland player Kiski here today and was defeated, 7 to 5. Seanor was effective at critical stages and Kiski gave him almost perfect support. Beggs made a running catch in left field and robbed Fulton of a home run. Fulton's throwing to bases was a feature for Kiski. Score:

Kiski. R.H.P.A.E.	Uni. Cl. R.H.P.A.E.
Wilson s..0 0 0 0 1	Clark 1....1 1 0 0 2
Kir k3....2 1 2 1 0	Lamson c..2 1 11 3 0
Phillips m.1 0 1 0 0	Bradley s..0 1 0 0 0
Fair 2....1 0 3 3 0	Ely 3......0 1 1 1 1
C'herty 1..0 0 1 0 0	Pierce m...1 0 2 0 1
St. Clair r.0 1 1 0 0	Comey r....1 1 0 0 0
Fulton c...1 0 11 2 0	Hubbard p.0 2 0 3 0
Seanor p..1 1 0 1 0	Grammer 2.0 1 1 1 1
L'berton 1.1 2 8 0 0	Beggs 1....0 1 1 0 0
Totals...7 5 27 7 1	Totals ...5 9 24 8 5

University School 2 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—5
Kiski ....0 0 5 0 1 1 0 0 *—7

Three-base hits—Comey, Hubbard. Two-base hit—Lamberton. Bases on balls—Off Seanor 2, off Hubbard 4. Struck out—By Seanor 11, by Hubbard 11. Wild pitch—Hubbard. Passed ball—Lawson. Hit by pitcher—Pierce, Lawson, Fair. Stolen bases—Clark, Wilson 3, Kirk, Seanor, Lamberton.

MELLON'S EASY VICTORY.

Defeats Farmers' Team in Bank League Contest, 20 to 3.

BANK LEAGUE STANDING.

	Won.	Lost.	Pct.
Mellons	2	0	1000
First	1	0	1000
Farmers	0	3	.000

Yesterday at D. C. & A. C. Park the Mellon bank team defeated the team from the Farmers bank 20 to 3. Score:

Mellon. R.H.P.A.E.	Farmers. R.H.P.A.E.
Grogan c..2 0 9 1 0	Stewart c..0 0 5 2 2
Hendry 2..4 2 5 3 2	Hamilton 3.2 0 0 2
Whaley 1..3 2 0 0 0	Howell m...1 2 0 0 1
Thomas m.1 0 0 0 0	Burtt 1....0 1 13 0 2
Ridall 1...3 3 12 0 0	Lenhart s...0 1 1 7 2
Doyle s...2 1 1 3 2	McDon'ld 2.0 0 2 2 3
Bennett 1..2 1 0 0 0	Boyd r.....0 0 0 1 0
Aston 3...2 3 0 4 0	Har'son 2-1.0 0 2 0 1
Ber'hill r..0 0 0 0 0	C'wood 1...0 0 0 3 0
Euwer p...1 2 0 3 0	Tessmer p..0 0 1 0 1
Totals..20 14 27 14 4	Totals ...3 6 24 15 14

Mellon ....3 0 5 3 5 1 0 3 *—20
Farmers ....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—3

Two-base hits—Hamilton, Howell, Hendry, Aston. Home runs—Ridall, Aston. Sacrifice hit—Berryhill. Double play—Hendry (unassisted). Hit by pitcher—Berryhill. Bases on balls—Off Tessmer 8. Struck out—By Euwer 9, by Tessmer 4. Wild pitches—Tessmer 3. Passed ball—Stewart.

Sharon Hustlers Ahead.

SHARON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The Hustlers defeated the National Malleable team at Hummers island today 5 to 1. Score:

R.H.E.
Hustlers ....0 2 0 2 1 0 0—5 8 2
Malleables ......0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 4 4

Batteries—Ryder and Gimble; Hylan, Milford and Brandt.

Warren Almost Blanked.

NEW CASTLE, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—New Castle High school had no trouble defeating Warren (O.) High school here today. Score:

R.H.E.
New Castle. 1 2 0 3 1 1 0 1 *—9 8 4
Warren.... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 2 10

N. O. U. Is Shut Out.

EAST LIVERPOOL, O., May 28.—(Special.)—Winters had the Northern Ohio university team guessing all the way, striking out 11. Kraner was hit hard and his support was miserable. The locals won 17 to 0.

Detroit Won by Half Point.

ANN ARBOR, MICH., May 28.—Detroit University school won the Michigan interscholastic meet today from Lewis Institute of Chicago by half a point. Detroit University school 36, Lewis Institute 35½.

Sheppard Is Made Chairman.

UNIONTOWN, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Peter E. Sheppard of Connellsville was this afternoon unanimously elected chairman of the Republican central committee of Fayette county to succeed Attorney Davis W. Henderson of Uniontown, who has served two years. Mr. Sheppard was vested with power to choose his own secretary and fill any vacancies on the committee.

KISKI ATHLETES WON INTERSCHOLASTIC MEET

The Boys Showed Speed and Fast Time Was Made, but No Records Were Broken.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, PA., May 28.—Kiskiminetas Springs school of Saltsburg won the annual Western Pennsylvania Interscholastic field and track meet this afternoon. Pittsburgh High school was a good second, Washington and Jefferson academy was third and Trinity Hall school of Washington was relegated to last place. Trinity had but one man entered, so the meet was narrowed down to a three-cornered event among Washington and Jefferson academy, Pittsburgh High school and Kiski. A majority of the events were hotly contested and some good records were made. Kiski secured 56 1-3 points; Pittsburgh High school 48 points; Washington and Jefferson academy 35 1-6 points, and Trinity Hall 1½ points.

The feature of the meet was the mile relay race, which was taken by Washington and Jefferson academy, and the quarter-mile run which was captured by Taylor of the local school. He was opposed by a field of Kiski runners, and to save himself from being pocketed sprinted the whole distance in the lead, making a pretty race. Gold and silver medals were offered for first and second places, and the winner of the relay race secured a silver loving cup. The meet was largely attended and the greatest enthusiasm was displayed. The summaries follow:

100 dard dash—first heat—Won by Thompson, P. H. S.; Reed, W. & J. A., second; Springer, W. & J. A., third. Time, 11 2-5 seconds. Second trial heat—Won by Worrell, P. H. S.; Lewis, Kiski, second; Irons, Kiski, third. 10 4-5 seconds.

Final heat—Won by Worrell, P. H. S.; Irons, Kiski, second; Lewis, Kiski, third; Thompson, P. H. S., fourth. Time, 10 3-5 seconds.

High jump—Won by Thompson, P. H. S.; Ralson, P. H. S., second; Jamison, Kiski, third; Dodd, W. & J. A., fourth. Height, 5 feet 4 inches.

One-half mile run—Won by E. Corbett, Kiski; Wilson, W. & J. A., second; Scott, P. H. S., third; Walker, Kiski, fourth. Time 2.10.

Throwing 12 pound hammer—Won by Barnard, Kiski; Urling, Kiski, second; Long, W. X J. A., third; Wherry, W. & J. A., fourth. Distance, 127 feet 7⅘ inches.

220 Yard dash—first trial heat—Won by Lewis, Kiski; Johns, P. H. S., second; Reed, W. & J. A., third. Time, 25¼ seconds. Second trial heat—Won by Worrell, P. H. S.; Harper, P. H. S., second; Dowling, P. H. S., third. Time 24 2-5 seconds. Final heat—Won by Worrell, P. H. S.; Dowling, P. H. S., second; Lewis, Kiski, third; Harper, P. H. S., fourth. Time, 23 4-5 seconds.

Putting 12 pound shot—Won by Ehrenfield, Kiski; Thompson, P. H. S., second; Harter of Trinity Hall and Rowan of W. & J. A. tied for third place. Distance, 35 feet 8½ inches.

Pole vault—Won by Marshall, W. & J. A.; Shoop, W. & J. A., second; Jamison, Kiski, third; McKnight, P. H. S., fourth. Height, 9 feet 4 inches.

440 Yard dash—Won by Taylor, W. & J. A.; Lewis, Kiski, second; Fishus, Kiski, third; Uhrling, Kiski, fourth. Time, 56 2-5 seconds.

Broad jump—Won by Thompson, P. H. S.; Ralston, P. H. S., second; Fiscus, Kiski, third; Worrell, P. H. S., third. Distance, 20 feet 2¾ inches.

One mile run—Won by E. Corbett, Kiski Woodcock, Kiski, second; R. Fulton, W. & J. A., third; Strauss, W. & J. A., fourth. Time, 5.14.

220 yard hurdles—Won by Harper, P. H. S.; Dowling, P. H. S., second; Long, W. & J. A., third; Uhrling, Kiski, fourth. Time, 28 4-5 seconds.

Throwing the discus Won by Ehrenfeld, Kiski; Cleveland, W. & J. A., second; Uhrling, Kiski, third; Long, W. & J. A., fourth. Distance, 89 feet 5 inches.

Mile relay race—first quarter—Won by Wilson, W. & J. A.; Johns, P. H. S., second; Caughey, Kiski, third. Time 57 3-5 seconds. Second quarter—Won by McClelland, W. & J. A.; Dowling, P. H. S., second; J. Corbett, Kiski, third; Time, 59 seconds. Third quarter—Won by Miller, W. & J. A.; Thompson, P. H. S., second; Lewis, Kiski, third. Time, 55 3-5 seconds. Fourth quarter—Won by Taylor, W. & J. A.; Worrell, P. H. S., second; Woodcock, Kiski, third. Time, 55 2-5 seconds.

W. & J. A. was awarded first in the relay race, Pittsburgh High school second and Kiski third, the time for the mile being 3.47 3-5.

KISKI MEN ARE HAPPY.

Capt. Barnard Delighted With Work of His Athletes at Washington.

The Kiski field and track men were in happy mood when they came to Pittsburgh last night from Washington, where they had won the school meet yesterday.

Capt. Barnard said that he was more than pleased with the result of today's W. and J. meet. "Our second, third and fourth places more than made up for Taylor's first, and the hammer throwing and distance runs gave us a good start.

Barnard took first in the hammer throw with 127 feet 8½ inches, and Urling, his schoolmate, won second with 123. This is the best hammer throwing done in this part of the state for many years.

"Our showing is more remarkable when you know that out of a team of 20, only three of the men won points at the Pittsburgh meet last year, and only one of them won a first. Corbett ran like a machine in the half mile, going to the tape in 2:10. All things together we did well," he concluded.

Braddock Cannot Find Diebold.

NILES, O., May 28.—(Special.)—The Braddock team lost today, 7 to 1. The features were the pitching of Diebold and the playing of Gouzzie, Patterson and Sheehan. Score:

Niles. R.H.P.A.E.	Brad'k. R.H.P.A.E.
Sheehan s 2 3 2 4 1	Kelley s....0 0 3 1 1
Pat'son 1. 0 0 7 1 0	M'Gil'pe r..0 1 1 0 0
Ortlieb c.. 1 2 10 0 0	Mor'son 2..0 0 2 4 0
Nagel 3... 0 2 0 1 0	W'mson 3..0 2 1 1 0
Reid m.... 0 0 0 0 0	Adams c...0 0 3 3 1
Gouzzie 2 1 1 3 3 0	Euw'ck 1..1 2 10 3 1
Kommer 1 2 0 1 0 1	Ward 1.....0 1 3 0 1
G'burner r 1 1 2 0 0	Gil'pie m..0 0 1 0 0
Diebold p. 0 1 20 3 0	Osborn p...0 0 1 3 0
Totals ..7 10 27 12 2	Totals ..1 5 25 15 3

Niles ....1 3 0 0 0 0 2 1 x—7
Braddock ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—1

Two-base hits—Sheehan, Ortlieb, M. Gillespie. Double plays—Sheehan, Gouzzie and Patterson. Base on balls—Off Diebold 1. Sacrifice hit—Goulzzle. Struck out—By Diebold 10, by Osborn 1. Umpire—Burnett.

Buckney Tas Poor Support.

Bellevue was defeated by Primrose at Avalon yesterday 15 to 6. McKee and Buckney both pitched good ball, but the former received the better support. Score:

Prim. R.H.P.A.E.	Belle. R.H.P.A.E.
Marks m. 2 2 1 0 0	G.Wal'ce 3 0 1 2 2 0
Barr 2... 2 2 4 3 1	Giffin s....1 0 0 3 2
Mix 3.... 1 1 2 3 0	Harper 2...1 0 3 4 2
Ackley 1. 1 1 7 0 1	Wicks 1....0 1 10 0 1
Caskey s. 2 1 0 3 1	Tenney 1...1 2 0 0 0
Gr'hm c.. 3 3 10 4 0	J.W'l'ce m.1 1 1 0 0
DuPell 1.. 1 2 1 0 0	W'nw't r...2 1 2 0 0
Gillespie r 2 0 1 0 0	Ralston c...0 1 2 3 2
McKee p.. 1 2 1 2 0	Buckney p.0 0 2 3 0
Totals ..15 14 27 15 3	Totals ...6 7 27 15 7

Primrose ....2 8 1 0 6 6 0 0 2—15
Bellevue ....1 1 0 0 0 2 0 0 2—6

Stolen bases—Primrose 10, Bellevue 3. Hit by pitched ball—By McKee 2. Bases on balls—Off McKee 1, off Buckney 6. Struck out—By McKee 10, by Buckney 6. Umpire—Ralph McKee.

Another Victory for Wilkinsburg.

Wilkinsburg High school beat the South Side High school yesterday 8 to 5. Score:

Wilk'b'g. R.H.P.A.E.	SouthSide. R.H.P.A.E.
Thorn'st. s.0 0 0 2 1	Ritch'ld 1..1 0 0 0 0
Mesner 2.4 5 6 2 0	Wenzel m..1 1 1 0 1
M'Kib'n 3.1 1 1 2 1	Osborne s..1 0 0 3 1
Fluger m..0 0 0 1 0	Jameson r..1 0 0 0 0
Hend's'n 1.1 1 0 0 0	Unks 3.....0 0 0 3 3
Capples r.0 1 0 0 0	Hogan m...0 1 2 1 0
Marshall 1.0 1 1 0 0	Tuhs 1.....0 1 7 0 2
Moore c...1 1 10 2 0	Cobun c....0 0 4 1 0
Morrison p.1 0 0 3 0	Barside p...0 0 5 4 0
Totals ..8 11 24 11 5	Totals ...5 4 24 9 7

Notice to Bill Rankin.

Bill Rankin is to call up Wentz at 8333 Court today at 1:30 o'clock.

MONOGAHELA MEET.

Four Schools Have Representatives in Competition.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The Monongahela Valley School league held a field meet at the driving park here this afternoon. Results:

100-yard dash—Downer, Monongahela, first; Flickinger, Charleroi, second; Lee, Monessen, third. Time, 11 seconds.

Three-legged race—Robinson and Marshall, Monongahela City, first; Yates and Dewalt, Monongahela, second.

Ball throw—Webb, Charleroi, first; Lee, Monessen, second.

Fifty-yard dash—Downer, Monongahela City, first; Flickinger, Charleroi, second; Roberts, Charleroi, third.

Pole vault—Lee, Monessen, first; Carter, Donora, second; Grant, Donora, third.

Running broad jump—Lee, Monessen, first; Young, Monongahela City, second; Jones, Monongahela City, third.

220-yard dash—Downer, Monongahela, first; Flickinger, Charleroi, second.

Running high jump—Lee, Monessen, first; Jones, Monongahela City, second.

Sack race—Young, Monongahela City, first; Shannon, Charleroi, second; Parks, Donora, third.

Hurdle race—Robinson, Monongahela City, first; Downer, Monongahela City, second; Wells, Charleroi, third.

Standing broad jump—Lee, Monessen, first; Jones, Monongahela City, second.

Relay race—Monongahela City, first; Charleroi, second; Monessen, third.

Shot-put—Shannon, Charleroi, first; Lyons, Monessen, second; Lee, Monessen, third.

Hop, skipt and jump—Lee, Monessen, first; Downer, Monongahela City, second; Jones, Monongahela City, third.

BUHL CLASS MEET.

Seniors Take First Honors With 800 Points—Intermediates Are Second.

SHARON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The class meet at the Buhl club tonight was attended by a large crowd. The senior class carried off first honors with 800 points; Intermediates second, 754; young men's class third, with 732 points. Marquard scored 276 points, Joe Andrews second with 204 points and Spencer third, 60 points.

High jump—Marquard, 5 feet; Spencer, 4 feet 6 inches; Joe Andrews, 4 feet 6 inches.

Bar vault—Marquard, 7 feet 4 inches; Kittering, Joe Andrews and Mart, each 6 feet 8 inches.

High dive—Andrews, 5 feet 6 inches; James Andrews, 5 feet 2 inches.

High jump from Springboard—Marquard, 7 feet 2 inches; James Andrews, 6 feet 8 inches.

Relay race, half mile—Intermediates first; seniors second; young men's class third. Time 1:58.

Potato race—Seniors first; intermediates second; young men's class third. Time 4:37.

Centeral League Games.

Dayton, O., May 28.—Score:

R.H.E.
Dayton ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 0 0—2 6 2
Wheeling ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1—3 9 3

Batteries—Nonomaker and Berte; Fox and Schriever.

TERRE HAUTE, May 28.—Score:

R.H.E.
Terre Haute .....[illegible]1 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—7 7 3
Evansville ....1 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 1—8 13 3

Batteries—Scott, Feeney and Street; Miller, Goodwin and Pearce. Umpires—Berryhill and Fred Smith.

MARION, IND., May 28.—Score:

R.H.E.
Marion ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 5 2
Fort Wayne ......1 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 0—4 8 1

Batteries—Sumner, Custer and Shannon; Alberts and Ostedick. Umpire—Kane.

SOUTH BEND, May 28.—Score:

R.H.E.
South Bend ....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1 6 1
Grand Rapids ......0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 6 3

Batteries—Smith and Andrews; Hamilton and Dooley.

Manchester Loses by One Run.

MONONGAHELA CITY, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—In a poorly-played game the Monongahela nine downed the Manchester bunch this afternoon, 6 to 5. Score:

R.H.E.
Monongahela... 3 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0—6 5 7
Manchester .... 0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0 1—5 8 8

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BANKS GAINED IN RESERVE AND CONTRACTED LOANS

New York Institutions Hold More Gold Now Than When the Export Movement Began Last Month—Stock Markets Closed.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN, Financial Editor.

The weekly statement of the associated banks of New York yesterday exceeded all the estimates, so far as the gain in cash and reduction in loans were concerned. The item which attracted the most attention was the increase of $13,272,600 in specie, which brings the total up to $223,275,400. It is interesting to note that this is exactly $174,000 more than the total reported on April 9, when the exports of gold began. Since that date there has been exported from New York $61,000,000 gold, and yet the banks have not only handled this unprecedented movement, but have actually gained in specie. The same is true as to legal tenders. On the 9th of last month the banks reported a total of $71,193,200 legal tenders, and yesterday's total was $81,155,000, an increase of almost $10,000,000. In other words, the banks are in a stronger position today, so far as cash reserve is concerned, than they were at the beginning of the specie movement. Probably a third of gold exports merely represented the transfer of receipts from Japan via San Francisco. The policy of our government in making free transfer of gold by telegraph from San Francisco to New York, makes this route the cheapest for Japan in sending gold to Europe. The amount of gold shipped during the week was restricted to the supply of gold bars at the New York assay office, and the strength of sterling exchange indicates that additional shipments will be made the coming week; but so long as the movement has no effect upon supplies of loanable funds in our chief market, it will continue to be regarded with equanimity. A partial explanation of the large increase in gold during the past week is that it represented shipments from the interior.

The contraction of more than $16,000,000 in loans for the week was nearly double the estimates. This makes a decrease of more than $38,000,000 in the past two weeks, and the contraction promises to be as rapid as the former expansion. The latter was regarded with some apprehension in Wall street, because it was puzzling, having occurred at a time when the demands from the stock market and from general trade were steadily falling off. It is likely for some weeks to come that fluctuations in the bank loans will more nearly reflect actual business conditions. The statement yesterday shows that the monetary current is still strongly in favor of New York. Only one construction can be placed upon this, and that is, business in the interior is slackening. There is every indication that it will become much quieter before there is an improvement. In all sections of the country railroad earnings are decreasing as compared with last year. This is not such a serious matter when one recollects that the comparison is made with maximum earnings in the history of the roads; but railroad earnings constitute the best gauge of the volume of business, and they are beginning to show that the industrial reaction which first appeared in the east last fall is gradually extending to the south and west. Financial interests have apparently reached the end of the reaction. The surplus reserves of the New York banks, which increased $16,688,050 during the week, now foot up $29,692,325, which is the largest for any corresponding period since 1899. With the exception of the iron market, commercial affairs have as yet made little progress in the reactionary movement. The iron market may be said to be passing through the secondary period of reaction. There was a great slump during the closing months of 1903 and the first month of 1904. In February and March there was an encouraging rally, but now the trade has fallen off again. Similar fluctuations are always noticed in large trade movements. There was a remarkable decline in iron and steel prices during the latter part of 1900, and every one was predicting that we had seen the end of the boom for another 10-year cycle, but from the beginning of the following year to the first quarter of 1903, there was an almost uninterrupted rise in price and increase in production.

In the absence of a market yesterday—all the stock exchanges in the United States being closed, to remain closed until Tuesday morning—The Sunday Gazette has prepared a table which appears in an adjoining column, showing the range of active New York stocks for 1903, the range for 1904 to date, and the last sale or bid price. It will be noticed that while the average percentage of loss, as compared with the high point last year, has been largest in industrials, and particularly in the iron and steel stocks, a comparison of prices for high grade railroad shares shows an enormous shrinkage. Pennsylvania Railroad, for instance, shows a net decline today, as compared with the highest price last year, of 44 points. The usual explanation for this decline is the creation of a large amount of new stock, which increased the supply of securities in the market, and the doubt which has arisen of the ability of the corporation to maintain the old rate of dividend on the new capitalization at a time when both gross and net earnings are falling off. On the other hand, St. Paul shows a shrinkage within the same period of almost identically the same amount as Pennsylvania, and while St. Paul authorized an increase in capital, there has been no important increase in its outstanding obligations. St. Paul is also different from Pennsylvania in that the latter is affected by depression in the iron, coal and coke industries, which was beginning to cast its shadow before in 1903, while St. Paul depends more upon agricultural prosperity, which was thought to be impervious to both financial and industrial disturbance. The identical decline in both these representative stocks in widely separated territory reveals the bond of sympathy between all securities, and at the same time indicates the thoroughness of the liquidation in the stock market. After July last year the stock market began to discount the stringency which later appeared in the money market, and after the brief rally last January, which as a rule recorded the highest prices of the present year to date, the market began to discount the effects of industrial and commercial reaction which is now making its progress throughout all departments of trade. At 150 last year Pennsylvania yielded 4 per cent on the investment. The holder who then sold has since had the opportunity to buy back the same stock, and even if the company should be forced to reduce its dividend rate to 5 per cent per annum, the purchaser at 120 or under would still be receiving a higher yield than the purchaser at 150 a year ago. Four per cent on a stock that is a legal investment for savings banks is generally regarded as safe and profitable. There seems to be a pretty widespread feeling that Pennsylvania will sell down to 110 this summer, and that an enormous investment demand will develop at that level. Its earnings for May and June will be closely watched for an indication both as to the probable dividend next fall and as to the condition of the industries along the route of the great system.

The fluctuations in United States Steel preferred were narrower during the week than for some time past, and there was an almost entire cessation of bearish gossip relating to the July dividend. It is said on the best authority that the cost of producing iron at the Carnegie plant has been reduced to the lowest level in the history of the industry, and that the corporation is now reaping some of the fruits of a most complete organization of all the forces contributing to production. The strongest industrial on the list and the only one which advanced to the highest price of the year was American Smelting, whose earnings are said to be exceptionally well maintained. Amalgamated Copper has also held very steady, despite a decline in the metal, and is probably subject to more manipulation at the present time than any other stock in the market.

SOMETHING NEW IN BONDS.

As stated in The Gazette on Saturday, the cause of the slump in the common and preferred stocks of Detroit Southern was the announcement that the company will be unable to meet the interest due June 1 on the 50-year first mortgage 4 per cent bonds. In order to bridge the difficulty the directors make the following suggestion:

"Your board therefore recommends to the bondholders that they fund five coupons into a 10-year funded coupon bond. This new bond to be secured by the coupons and bears 5 per cent interest from the 1st of June next on the funded amount and is redeemable at the option of the railroad company at any time before maturity upon payment of the principal sum at the rate of 105 per cent and accrued interest. While it is appreciated that this is asking a considerable sacrifice on the part of the bondholders, your board thinks that this is merely temporary and that all bondholders by giving the property a breathing spell will increase their own security and will finally obtain payment for funded coupons in full. In the meantime, it is expected to dispose of sufficient treasury stock in order to make the necessary betterments, develop your terminals and to pay car trust bonds, etc."

Here is something new in bonds. At bankers' conventions they tell a well-worn story of a lady who was notified by her bank that it could not pay her check because of insufficient funds. The lady sought to remedy the difficulty by writing another check to be deposited and credited to her account. Apparently the Detroit Southern directors have heard the story.

"WASH" CONNOR A BULL.

Washington Connor, one of the very shrewdest and most successful traders in the street, is bullish on the market. He says that he does not look for a rapid advance, but he does look for gradual improvement. He says that the time to make money on the bear side of the market has passed.

TRUST COMPANIES WITHDRAW.

The withdrawal of the City Trust Company from the New York clearing house on account of the requirement of the banks that trust companies keep a cash reserve of 10 per cent on June 1, leaves only two trust companies that clear with the New York associated banks. These are the Knickerbocker Trust Company and the Manhattan Trust Company. Neither of the latter has as yet definitely decided what it will do, but popular belief is that at least one will withdraw. The directors of the two companies have yet to take action in regard to the matter. President Barney of the Knickerbocker company was recently quoted as saying that his company would withdraw unless the clearing house changed the rule in regard to the 10 per cent reserve. There seems no likelihood that any change will be made.

DIVIDENDS ON INDUSTRIALS.

The June industrial dividend disbursements this year make a poor showing as compared with those of years immediately preceding. For instance, the total for next month amounts to only about $15,600,000, against $18,800,000 a year ago and $20,000,000 two years ago. The passing of the common dividend by the United States Steel Corporation resulted in a decrease of $5,084,952 and there is also the passing of common dividends by the Virginia-Carolina Chemical and the General Chemical companies, although the amounts involved were very moderate. The most important offset to the omissions noted was an increase of one per cent in the Standard Oil quarterly dividend over last year, involving $975,000. Other offsets were an increase of one-half of one per cent in the dividend of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company and an initial dividend by the Mexican Coal and Coke Company and the restoration to the dividend list of United States Rubber preferred. These combined offsets, however, were not sufficient to overcome the omissions, especially that of United States Steel common.

Some of the more important disbursements next month are as follows: Standard Oil Company, $7,800,000; Consolidated Gas Company, $1,600,000; Calumet and Hecla Company, $1,000,000; American Cotton Oil Company, $710,700; Adams Express Company, $480,000, and Diamond Match Company and Brooklyn Union Gas Company each $375,000.

June figures compare with payments in previous months of this and last year as follows:

	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	$25,779,934	$26,315,803	$27,751,185
February	19,364,641	18,397,212	17,450,722
March	21,891,635	31,283,409	29,968,561
April	22,594,691	19,872,919	20,080,182
May	16,740,266	21,025,697	18,793,981
June	15,611,499	18,820,877	20,058,622
Totals	$121,982,666	$135,715,917	$134,112,153

THE NEXT BANKERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the American Bankers' association this year will be held in New York city. At a meeting of the committee of ten bankers recently appointed by ex-Senator Griswold in behalf of the bankers of Greater New York it was resolved to issue the necessary formal invitation to the association.

The duty of appointing the time and place for holding the convention is in the hands of the executive committee of the American Bankers' association. The New York bankers organized by electing James Stillman, president of the National City Bank, chairman, and Alexander Gilbert, president of the Market and Fulton National Bank, secretary. As soon as the invitation to hold the convention is accepted by the executive committee of the bankers association Mr. Stillman will appoint subcommittees to arrange for the entertainment of the delegates to the convention.

The gathering this year will probably be the largest ever held by the association. Nearly every bank and trust company in the country has a New York correspondent and the latter will be at large expense entertaining his country correspondent. A Pittsburgh banker yesterday estimated that the entertainment bill of some of the large New York institutions will run as high as $50,000. He also predicted that there would be a remarkable shifting of accounts after the convention is over. New York has fought shy of national conventions solely on account of the expense, and it is understood that in the present instance the city was practically forced to issue the invitation.

U. S. Realty and Construction Company.

Through error in some of the summaries of the circular issued by the committee of stockholders of the U. S. Realty & Construction Co., respecting the exchange of the stock of that company for bonds and stock of the new U. S. Realty & Improvement Co., it has been made to appear to the public that the new company will have combined bonds and stock to the amount of $43,505,550.

Under the plan proposed in the circular, if all the stock be exchanged on the basis formed, the new company will have outstanding at first, bonds to the amount of $13,505,550 and stock to the amount of $16,459,417. It will then have unissued $13,540,582 in stock. This unissued stock is to be held for the purpose of allowing the bonds to be converted into stock under the provisions of the agreement. If all the bonds are converted into stock, the company will have outstanding $29,964,967 in stock, and have a balance of unissued stock for corporate purposes, amounting to $35,032.

Attention is also called to the fact that deposits of stock under the circular must be made on or before July 1, 1904.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Butter quiet and firm; receipts 6,889 pkgs; creamery, common to extra, 18@18½c; state dairy, common to extra, 13@17½c. Cheese irregular; receipts, 1,946 pkgs; state full cream, small, colored, choice, 8c; fair to good, 7¼@7¾c; small, white, choice, 7¾c; fair to good, 6¾@7¼c; large, colored, choice, 7⅝@7¾c; fair to good, 6¾@7¼c; large, white, choice, 7⅝@7¾c; fair to good, 6¾@7¼c. Eggs irregular; receipts 11,846 pkgs; Pennsylvania and nearby, fancy, selected, white, 20@21c; firsts, 17@17½c; western steerage selections, 17@18c; second, 15¼@16½c; southern, 12@14c.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Butter steady; creameries, 13½@17½c; dairies, 12@16c. Eggs steady; at mark, cases included, 15@14½c. Cheese steady at 7¾@9c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—Butter steady but quiet; extra western creamery, 18½c; nearby prints, 20c. Eggs steady; fresh nearby, 17½c loss off; western, 18c; southwestern, 17½c; southern, 16½c. Cheese firm; New York full cream, choice to fancy, old, 8½@8¾c; fair to good, old, 7⅜@8⅛c; choice to fancy, new, 8c; fair to good, new, 6½@7½c.

The Drygoods Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—The week ended slowly in the drygoods market, with no activity in any direction and developments in the price situation are awaited by the buyer. Little change in prices was reported, although a small amount of regular print cloths was reported sold at 3⅜c, but narrow odds have been selling on this basis for some time.

FINANCIAL CHRONOLOGY FOR THE WEEK

MONDAY, MAY 23—New York stock market firm under the leadership of United States Steel preferred, which advanced to 55¼ on sales of 47,000 shares. Call loan rates decline to close at 1 per cent. No gold engaged for Tuesday's European steamer. Grain markets lower on improved crop prospects. Japan announces another war loan of $50,000,000 5 per cent seven-year notes to be issued at 92. Pittsburgh stock market very dull, but prices are steady.

TUESDAY, MAY 24—Foreign and domestic stock markets weak and lower on reported reverses to the Japanese and on spread of the freight-handlers' strike on the Mallory steamship line. On the New York curb market the new Japanese war loan declined to 93¾, which is below the issue price. United States Steel preferred led the decline in the stock market, selling down to 1½ per cent. Railroad stocks averaged 1 per cent lower. No gold exported. Call loan rates firmer at 1½ per cent. Weekly bulletin of the weather bureau reported improvement in crop conditions. Railroads reported to be laying off men to reduce expenses. Humboldt Insurance stockholders vote to increase capital from $100,000 to $200,000 and sell the new $50 shares at $75.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25—Stock markets at home and abroad extremely dull, but closed steady. Sales in New York reached 209,000 shares. Call loan rate steady at 1½ per cent. Gold to the amount of $2,250,000 engaged for export to Paris, making a total of $60,500,000 shipped on this movement. Extension of labor troubles in New York and New England a factor in the situation. Steel billets reported to have been cut to $21. Heavy export business in iron and steel products. Wheat market declines on favorable crop conditions.

THURSDAY, MAY 26—Stock markets at home and abroad dull and extremely narrow. Grain markets firmer, but cotton sells at a new low price. Sterling exchange strong and higher, and $1,000,000 gold bars engaged for export on Saturday. J. P. Morgan & Co. announce that they have completed shipments of gold in connection with the Panama canal purchase. Weekly statement of the Bank of France shows an increase of $28,760,000 gold, bringing the total gold holdings of the bank up to $546,800,000, the largest on record. Subscriptions in New York and abroad for the $35,000,000 Cuban loan many times the amount offered. Russian and Japanese bonds decline on conflicting war news. Subscription books opened in Pittsburgh for $7,000,000 Pittsburgh Coal 5s.

FRIDAY, MAY 27—Stock exchange sales reached only 117,000 shares in New York and 622 shares in Pittsburgh. Industrial shares steady to firm. Sharp break in Detroit Southern on the official announcement of default in June interest on the bonds. Only $550,000 gold bars available for export on Saturday. Large subscriptions reported for Pittsburgh Coal bonds. Pittsburgh Coal dividend scrip advanced to 101, the highest price ever quoted. Japanese bonds advanced in London on war news.

SATURDAY, MAY 28—All the stock exchanges of the country closed for a holiday. Chicago board of trade the only important market open and wheat and corn closed lower. The New York bank statement showed a decrease of $16,070,100 in loans, an increase of $16,284,900 in cash and an increase of $16,680,050 in surplus reserve. Pittsburgh bank exchanges increased $1,500,000 over the previous week. Gold exports for the day, $550,000.

THE RANGE ON PITTSBURGH STOCKS

The following shows the range on Pittsburgh stocks for 1903, for 1904 to date and the last sale:

STOCKS.	1904. High	1904. Low.	1903. High	1903. Low.	Last Price
Ally. Valley pref	24	23½	31	25	24
Am. Win. Gl. pf	40	40	90½	50	40
Armenia Insur.	85	51	....	....	80
Birmingham Ins.	66	66	....	....	66
Brewing	27½	21	33¼	24	24½
Do. pref	46¼	43¼	48	40	44¾
C. D. & P. Tel.	117½	112	120	117	116½
Citizens Traction	67	65	68½	62	65
Con. Gas. pref.	43	40	46	43	40
Consolidated Ice	7½	4	12¾	3⅛	6½
Do. pref	34	31½	40	34	34
Crucible Steel	6	3⅝	22	3⅛	4½
Do. pref	45	25¼	86¾	27	36¼
Fire Proofing	11¾	6¼	*38	4⅝	7⅝
Do. pref	32¾	22	40	20	27
German Insur.	75	75	75	75	75
Harb.-Walker	5¼	5	18	4	5
Do. pref	52½	50	73½	48	52½
Luster Mining	14	9¾	17	10	12
Mfrs. L. & H.	30½	27¼	137¼	23¾	30
Marsden	3½	2⅝	4⅞	1⅜	3
Mon. Incline Pl.	62	62	62	62	62
Monon. Water	36	34½	40	35	34⅝
N. Union Fire In.	120	120	....	....	120
National Insur.	110	110	120	120	110
Ohio Fuel Supply	40	36	46½	34	38
Peoples Pipage	20	18½	37	18	20
Philadelphia Co.	44	37⅞	48	34½	38¼
Do. pref	45¼	43	43¼	42	44¾
Pittsburgh Coal	17½	10	36	16	15
Do. pref	62½	45	92¼	56	64¾
P. Stk. Ex. Seat	7000	7000	14000	10000	7000
P. P. Glass	120	108¼	142	105	118
P., B. & L.E.R.R.	32½	32	36	30	32½
Pl. Valley Trac.	27¾	27	28¼	24½	27½
River Coal	9	8	12⅝	8	8
Do. pref	29	23	41	25½	25
S. U. Cable	200	176	200	190	200
Stove & Range	4	4	5	3	4
U. Switch & Sig.	71	64	90	80	64
U. S. Glass	39¼	34	38	32	38
U. S. Steel	12⅛	8½	39⅞	9⅞	9⅛
Do. pref	62½	51¼	90	50	53½
United Trac. pf.	48½	48½	51	49	48½
West. Air Brake	140	128	176	125	129
West. Elec. 1sts.	95	95	110¾	79½	90
Do. 2ds	87	76¾	110¼	64	77½
Bk. Pgh., N. A.	148	136	145	128	148
Colonial Trust	365	326	725	500	350
Continental Trust	95	80	112	112	80
Com. Trust	195	190	274	187	190
Equitable Trust	170	165	187	170	170
Exch. Nat. Bank	80	80	107½	82	80
Fed. Nat. Bank	200	100*	179¾	80*	105
Fid. T. & Trust	450	449	510	445	449
G. A. S. & Trust	152½	145	198	150	150
Guar. T. & T.	180	180	240	142½	180
Industrial N. B.	126	125	145	130	125
Internat'l S. & T.	20	20	....	....	20
Iron City Trust	125	112	182	114	120
Lincoln N. Bk.	240	240	250¼	247½	240
Mt. W. S. & T.	56	56	....	....	56
Marine Nat. Bk.	135	135	155	118	136
Merch. S. & T.	60	60	76	46	59
Mortgage B'king	130	130	120	108	130
N. Amer. Sav.	112	110	209	115	110
Pittsburgh Trust	400†	400	790	785	400†
Real Estate Tr.	245	221½	350	215	244
Safe D. & Trust	400	395	475	420	400
Second Nat. Bk.	700	700	850	825	700
Second Nat. Ally	380	380	370	370	380
South Side Trust	100	100	136	100¼	100
W. End S.B.& T.	155	155	....	....	155
BONDS.					
Brewing 6s	113¼	110½	113½	111	113¼
Browns. Av. T.5s	112	111	....	....	112
B., K. & A. Tr.6s	115¼	114	117	113¼	115
Citizens Tr. 5s	112¾	112⅝	112	112	112⅝
Consol. Gas 5s	109¼	107½	112	106	108
Duquesne Tr. 5s	114¼	114	....	....	114¼
Frick Coke 5s	105	103½	....	....	105
M. L. & P. 5s	103	99¼	104¼	100	103
Phila. Co. old 5s	111	108	110¾	107	108
Pgh.-Buffalo 5s	102	102	....	....	102
P. & Birm. Tr.5s	114¼	112	115	112	114¼
P., McK. & C. 5s	98½	90	99	89½	98½
River Coal 6s	112¾	110	116	107	111¼
U. S. St'l 1st 5s A	105¼	105⅛	....	....	105⅛

*Old stock. †Sold for account.

RANGE ON NEW YORK STOCKS

The following table shows the range on New York stocks for 1903, the highest and lowest prices for 1904 to date and the last sale or bid:

STOCKS.	1904. Low.	1904. High	1903. Low.	1903. High	Last.
Amal. Copper	43⅛	52¼	33⅝	75⅝	50¼
Am. C. & F.	16	21⅜	17¼	41¾	16⅝
Do preferred	67	74¾	60½	93	69½
Am. Locomotive	16⅛	23⅝	10	31⅝	19⅛
Do preferred	75½	84	67½	95¾	80½
Am. Smelting	46	52⅛	36¾	52⅞	52
Do preferred	88¾	97	80¼	99½	96⅛
American Ice	6⅛	9¼	4	11¾	6⅛
Do preferred	24¼	36½	16½	42¼	26⅞
Atchison	64	75¼	54	89⅞	68¾
Do preferred	87⅝	94⅛	84⅝	103½	92
Baltimore & Ohio	72⅞	85⅛	71⅝	104	77½
Do preferred	87⅝	92	82¾	96¾	90½
B. R. Transit	38	52¼	29½	71⅛	47⅜
Chicago & Alton	33	40	18½	37¼	37
Do preferred	75	85¼	60	75½	80¼
Canadian Pacific	109½	121¼	115⅝	138¾	117½
Ches. & Ohio	28¼	36	27¼	53½	30⅛
Consolidated Gas	185	212⅝	164	122	205½
C. G. W.	14	17⅝	13	29⅝	14⅛
Colorado Fuel	25½	34½	24	82½	28¾
Cotton Oil	26	32⅞	25¼	46¼	26
D., L. & W.	250½	275¾	230	276½	266
Den. & Rio G.	18	23⅝	18	43	19¾
Do preferred	64½	74⅛	62	90½	66
Del. & Hudson	149	168½	149	183½	153
Erie	21½	29¼	23	42⅝	22⅞
Do 1st pref.	56⅝	69⅜	62⅛	74	57¼
Do 2d pref.	33	50½	44	64⅞	33⅝
General Electric	152	179¼	136	204	156
Hocking Valley	60¾	77⅛	63	106½	61⅝
Illinois Central	125¾	134⅝	125⅛	151	129½
Inter. Paper	10½	14⅜	9	19⅞	10⅛
Do preferred	64⅛	67¾	57½	74⅛	66¼
Kansas & Texas	14⅝	19	15½	30⅛	15½
Do preferred	34	42⅛	33	63½	34
National Lead	14⅛	19⅝	10½	29½	19
Do preferred	80⅛	91	75	95	91
Leather	6⅝	8¼	6	15¼	6½
Do preferred	75⅝	80⅝	71½	96¾	79½
Manhattan	139¾	146⅛	126¼	155½	143¾
Metropolitan	104⅜	124	99⅛	142⅞	110
Missouri Pacific	87	96⅞	85¾	115⅞	89¾
Mexican Central	5	14½	8½	29	7⅝
National Biscuit	36	45	32	47⅝	44½
Nashville	100¼	107⅛	94	106⅞	106
N. Y. Central	112⅞	122	112⅝	156	114½
Norfolk & West.	53½	62¾	53¾	76¼	56
North American	80	90	68	124½	81½
Northwest	161⅛	172¼	153	224½	169
Ont. & Western	19⅝	24¼	19	35¼	21½
Pacific Mail	24	33¼	17	42¾	25½
Penna. R. R.	111½	123⅛	110⅜	157⅞	113½
Peoples Gas	92¾	102⅝	87¾	108⅝	95
P. S. Car	24¼	33	22½	65⅝	25
Do preferred	67	72½	62½	95	67¼
Reading	38⅝	48	37½	69¼	43⅝
Do 1st pref.	76	81	73	89½	78
Do 2d pref.	55¼	66	55⅝	81	62
Ry. Steel Spring	16	24½	16	37	18⅜
Do preferred	71¾	78	67	90	72
Republic Iron	6	8⅜	5⅝	22⅝	6⅝
Do preferred	37	49½	36⅝	80⅜	38
Realty & Cons.	5⅛	9⅝	4	28½	6⅝
Do preferred	40	62	30¼	73	60
Rock Island	19⅛	27⅛	19⅛	53⅝	20⅞
Do preferred	57¾	68⅞	55¾	86	64¼
Southern Ry.	18⅛	23⅛	16½	36⅞	20
Do preferred	77½	86¼	69½	96	83¼
Southern Pacific	41½	52½	38⅝	68¼	45½
Sugar	122¼	131⅝	107⅛	134⅝	126
St. L. & S. W.	12¼	16¼	12	30	12½
Do preferred	29¼	36⅝	24	66	27⅝
St. Paul	137½	148¼	133¼	183¼	139⅜
Tenn. C. & I.	31⅝	41⅛	25⅛	68⅝	33½
Texas	20⅛	27⅝	20¼	43⅝	20⅛
Union Pacific	71	90	65⅝	104⅝	82⅞
Do preferred	86½	94½	83½	85¼	91¼
U. S. Steel	8⅝	12⅝	10	39⅞	9⅛
Do preferred	51¼	62½	49⅝	89¾	53⅝
Wabash	15	21⅝	16⅝	32¾	15½
Do preferred	32¾	41	27½	55¼	33⅞
Wis. Central	16½	21⅞	14½	29¼	16⅝
Do preferred	38	47⅞	33	55½	38
Western Union	85	89¾	80¼	93	86

THE MONEY MARKET.

Some comment is made upon the fact that the Pittsburgh money market remains so firm, while eastern money markets are so easy. Here favored borrowers with the right kind of collateral and ample margin obtain call loans at 5 per cent, but the general run of business is at 6 per cent. There is considerable discrimination in making loans. Savings banks have been enjoying a good demand for mortgages, but funds are now accumulating and the banks are looking for good bonds. The recent sales of city and county bonds, and the outside subscriptions for the Pittsburgh Coal bonds should bring a considerable amount of new money to this market and produce an easier tendency during the summer months. Clearing house returns compare as follows:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Yesterday	$6,358,940.34	$1,219,331.05
For the week	39,609,005.86	7,042,078.39
Previous week	38,075,143.88	6,272,366.14

Compared with the corresponding week in previous years the exchanges compare as follows. Week ending—

May 28, 1904	$39,609,005.86
May 29, 1903 (5 days)	39,650,462.00
May 31, 1902	36,315,088.72
June 1, 1901	35,785,562.57
June 2, 1900	30,439,446.76
Total to date—	
1904	$795,107,768.14
1903	1,032,791,931.04
1902	888,951,674.46
1901	898,911,637.60
1900	674,457,183.32

Foreign Money Markets.

LONDON, May 28.—Money, 2@3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 2@2 1-16 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 2@2 1-16 per cent. Though supplies of money were more abundant in the market today, the demand was broken, owing to the payment of the new treasury bills. The hardening of Paris exchange and the increase in the demand for gold weakened discounts. Business on the stock exchange was quiet and prices were steadier. Public interest was manifested in several sections. Gilt-edged securities were in good investment demand. Consols and home rails improved. Americans were idle at the opening and later made a nominal, partial recovery from parity. The default in the interest of Detroit Southern created a bad impression. Grand Trunk attracted attention in anticipation of an increase of $100,000 in the April statement, which is expected Monday. Japanese were buoyant.

PARIS, May 28.—Three per cent rentes, 97 francs 10 centimes for the account. Exchange on London, 25 francs 12½ centimes for checks. Prices on the bourse today were heavy, the Russian reverses causing a reaction. Later there was an improvement and stocks closed firm. Russian imperial 4s closed at 80.00.

BERLIN, May 28.—Exchange on London, 20 marks 40¾ pfgs. for checks. The tone on the boerse today was slightly improved.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 28.—Today's statement of the treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the division of redemption, shows: Available cash balance, $163,375,373; gold, $67,511,010; silver, $23,498,344; United States notes, $9,019,511; treasury notes of 1890, $94,155; national bank notes, $14,145,187; total receipts this day, $1,226,001; total receipts this month, $39,522,794; total receipts this year, $491,134,964; total expenditures this day, $2,030,000; total expenditures this month, $54,170,000; total expenditures this year, $543,323,590; deposits in national banks, $120,229,797.

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Money on call nominal, no loans; time loans easy; 60 and 90 days, 2¼@2¾ per cent; six months, 3@3½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@4¼ per cent; Sterling exchange nominal, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4 87.15@4 87.20 for demand, and at $4 85.25@4 85.30 for 60-day bills. Posted rates, $4 86 and $4 88. Commercial bills, $4 86@4 85¼.

Foreign Exchange.

The Iron City Trust Co. quotes checks as follows: London, 487.20; Paris, 515⅝; marks, 95½; kronen (Austria), 20.36; Italian lire (paper), 516⅛; Dutch guilders, 40.32; rubles, 51.60; pesetas, 14.15; kronors (Scan.), 26.84; Hongkong (dollars local currency), 442.50; Yokohama (dollars local currency), 495; Manila (pesos), par.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

PITTSBURGH UNION STOCK YARDS, Saturday, May 28, 1904.

Cattle—Supply light and market steady. Choice, 1,400 to 1,600 lbs., $5.45@5.50; prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs., $5.25@5.35; good, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs., $5.00@5.25; tidy, 1,050 to 1,150 lbs., $4.75@5.00; fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs., $4.20@4.50; common, 700 to 900 lbs., $3.20@4.10; roughs, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs., $3.75@4.40; heifers, 700 to 1,100 lbs., $3.00@4.50; common to good fat cows, $1.50@4.00; common to good fat bulls, $2.00@4.40; good fresh cows and springers, $40.00@55.00; common to fair, $20.00@35.00.

Sheep and Lambs—Supply light and market slow. Prime wethers, 95 to 100 lbs., $5.30@5.50; good mixed, 85 to 90 lbs., $5.00@$5.25; fair mixed, 75 to 80 lbs., $4.50@4.85; culls and common, $2.50@3.50; choice lambs, $6.25@6.50; fair to good, $5.50@6.00; common, $3.50@4.00; veal calves, $4.75@5.00; heavy and thin, $3.50@4.00; spring lambs, 5 to 8 cents a pound.

Hogs—Receipts light; 8 double-decks; market active and higher; prime heavy, $4.95@5.00; medium, $4.95@5.00; light Yorkers, $4.85@4.95; pigs, $4.60@4.70; roughs, $3.00@4.10; stags, $2.50@2.75.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—Beeves—Receipts, 138 head; none for the market; dressed beef steady at 7@8½c a pound for native sides; cables unchanged; exports today, 1,200 head cattle and 7,422 quarters of beef. Calves—Receipts; none; city dressed veals slow at 8c a pound. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 1,627 head; trade slow; good to choice stock about steady; common and medium grades weak and hard to sell; sheep sold at $3 00@4 85 a 100 pounds; common to extra price winter lambs, $5 50@6 65; spring lambs, $7 00@8 25; dressed mutton slow at 8½@10½c a pound; dressed lambs, 11@13c a pound, and dressed spring lambs, 13@16c a pound. Hogs—Receipts, 1,922 head, including 148 head for the market; no sales reported; feeling steady.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 300 head; market nominal; good to prime steers, $5 25@5 75; poor to medium, $4 40@5 25; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 75; cows, $1 75@4 60; heifers, $2 50@5 00; canners, $1 75@2 90; bulls, $2 50@4 25; calves, $2 50@5 75; Texas fed steers, $4 50@5 10. Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000 head; Monday, 42,000 head; market steady to 5c lower; mixed and butchers, $4 55@4 75; good to choice heavy, $4 65@4 77½; rough heavy, $4 50@4 60; light, $4 50@4 65; bulk of sales, $4 60@4 70. Sheep—Receipts, 3,000 head; market steady; good to choice wethers, $5 25@5 60; fair to choice mixed, $4 00@5 00; native lambs, $5 00@6 50; spring lambs, $5 50@7 50.

KANSAS CITY, May 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 100 head, including 50 head southerns; market unchanged; export and dressed beef steers, $4 90@5 50; fair to good, $4 25@4 75; western fed steers, $4 25@5 25; stockers and feeders, $3 25@4 70; southern steers, $3 50@5 00; southern cows, $2 50@4 00; native cows, $2 50@4 50; native heifers, $3 75@5 25; bulls, $2 75@4 00; calves, $2 75@4 75; receipts for the week, 24,900 head. Hogs—Receipts, 2,000 head; market strong; top, $4 60; bulk of sales, $4 45@4 55; heavy, $4 50@4 60; packers, $4 45@4 55; pigs and lights, $4 00@4 45; receipts for the week, 47,500 head. Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; market strong; native lambs, $5 50@7 00; western lambs, $5 25@7 00; fed ewes, $4 60@5 25; Texas clipped yearlings, $5 00@5 75; Texas clipped sheep, $4 50@4 90; stockers and feeders, $3 75@4 50.

Ore Shipments to Begin Tomorrow.

IRON MOUNTAIN, MICH., May 28.—General Manager Davidson of the United States Steel Corporation mines has received a telegram directing him to begin the shipment of ore Monday.

CEREALS TAKE DROP ON CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Lower Cables and Unfavorable Weather Tend to Depress Prices.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

CHICAGO, May 28.—Lower cables and continued favorable weather depressed wheat prices today, final figures on the July delivery being down, ½c. Corn is off ⅝c. Oats show a loss of ⅛@⅝c. Provisions are 2½c higher to 5c lower.

The weather and cables caused moderate selling of wheat at the start, resulting in a slight decline, July being off ⅛@⅜c at 86@86⅛c. There was some buying that looked like covering of the same character that has been in progress for several days. This demand had a tendency to hold prices fairly steady at the initial decline. Later, however, belated holders of May commenced to liquidate. Ensuing weakness started considerable selling in other months all around. The September option showed relatively a fair degree of firmness, due to purchases of nearly a million bushels by a house with northwest connections.

Extreme fluctuations marked trading in May and much difficulty was experienced in making sales. Late selling in July and September was confined largely to local traders and indicated a disposition to even up for the holidays. Weakness in corn had a depressing influence during the last hour. After selling off to 85¾@85⅞, July closed at 85⅝c. May ranged between 95½c and 97¼c, closing at 96⅜c. Clearances of wheat and flour were equal to 8,000 bushels. Primary receipts were 90,000 bushels, as against a holiday a year ago. Minneapolis, Duluth and Chicago reported receipts of 94 cars, as against 92 cars last week.

Sentiment in corn was decidedly bearish, due to unusually heavy receipts and to almost perfect weather conditions for the growing crop. There was considerable liquidation throughout the day and the demand was quite meager. The market closed almost at the lowest point. July opened ⅛@¼c lower at 47½@47⅝c, sold down to 46⅞c, and closed at 47c. Local receipts were 684 cars, with 92 of contract grade.

Oats were under similar bearish influence in the matter of the weather and liberality of receipts, as was the corn market. Trading displayed considerable nervousness, but the volume of business was small. A large proportion of trading was in the way of evening up trades in the May delivery. After opening a shade lower at 38⅝c, July declined to 33⅜c and closed at 38½c. Local receipts were 172 cars.

The provision pit was practically deserted and business almost at a standstill. The easier tone in grains offset a firm hog market and caused slight losses. July pork closed 5c lower at $11 27½. July lard was off 2½c at $6 47½. Ribs were up 2½c at $6 57½. Estimated receipts for Monday—Wheat, 4 cars; corn, 481 cars; oats, 126 cars; hogs, 44,000 head.

The leading futures, reported by John D. Armstrong & Co., members of the Chicago board of trade, Farmers Bank building, are as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Yesterday's Close.
WHEAT No. 2.					
May	96¼	97¼	95½	96⅜	98½
July o.	87½	89½	86⅞	87	87¼
July n.	86¼	86⅜	85⅞	85⅝	86⅜
Sep. o.	82½	82½	82¼	82¼	82⅛
Sep. n.	80¾	80⅞	80⅝	80⅝	80⅛
CORN No. 2.					
May	47⅛	47⅛	46½	46⅝	47
July	47⅝	47⅝	46⅞	47	47¾
Sept.	47⅛	47⅛	46⅝	46¾	47⅛
OATS No. 2.					
May	41⅝	41⅝	41	41¼	41¾
July	38¾	38¾	38¾	38½	38⅞
Sept.	30¾	30¾	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
MESS PORK					
July	11 30	11 30	11 25	11 27½	11 32½
Sept.	11 55	11 55	11 50	11 55	11 60
LARD.					
July	6 47½	6 47½	6 47½	6 47½	6 50
Sept.	6 65	6 67½	6 62½	6 67½	6 67½
SHORT RIBS					
July	6 55	6 57½	6 52½	6 57½	6 55
Sept.	6 75	6 75	6 67½	6 75	6 72½

Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour steady; winter patents, $4 70@4 80; straights, $4 40@4 60; spring patents, $4 30@4 70; straights, $3 90@4 20; bakers', $2 65@3 30; No. 2 spring wheat, 92@97c; No. 3, 85@97c; No. 2 red, $1 05@1 06; No. 2 corn, 47½c; No. 2 yellow, 48½c; No. 2 oats, 41¼@41⅝c; No. 2 white, 43c; No. 3 white, 41@43c; No. 2 rye, 72c; good feeding barley, 38@40c; fair to choice malting, 45@56c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1 00; No. 1 northwestern, $1 06½; prime timothy seed, $3 05; mess pork, per bbl., $11 20@11 25; lard, per 100 lbs., $6 40@6 42½; short ribs, sides, loose, $6 37½@6 50; short clear sides, boxed, $6 25@6 50; whisky, basis of high wines, $1 28; clover, contract grade, $10 75.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls.	24,100	28,700
Wheat, bu.	14,000	10,900
Corn, bu.	352,000	651,200
Oats, bu.	142,700	130,400
Rye, bu.	4,000	2,300
Barley, bu.	24,200	6,300

DULUTH, MINN., May 28.—Wheat, No. 1 hard, 96⅛c; No. 1 northern, 95⅛c; No. 2 northern, 92⅝c; May, 94⅜c; July, 93⅛c; September, 81½c.

ST. LOUIS, May 26.—Wheat, No. 2 red, cash, elevator, nominal; July, 84½c; September, 80⅝c; No. 2 hard, 94@97c. Corn, No. 2 cash, 48c; July, 45⅞c; September, 45⅛c. Oats lower; No. 2 cash, 41c; July, 37c; September, 30⅛c; No. 2 white, 44½c.

MILWAUKEE, May 28.—Wheat, No. 1 northern, 96@97c; old, July, 87@87⅛c asked. Rye, No. 1, 77@78c. Barley, No. 2, 63c. Corn, No. 3, 49@51c; July, 47c asked.

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FINANCIAL. FINANCIAL.

To the Stockholders of the United States Realty and Construction Company

A NUMBER OF THE LARGER STOCKHOLDERS OF THE UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY HAVE ENTERED INTO THE FOLLOWING PLAN AND AGREEMENT, PROPOSED BY THEM:

"WE THE UNDERSIGNED, each owning the number of shares of preferred and common stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, set opposite our respective signatures, hereby mutually covenant and agree as follows:

FIRST. The Committee hereinafter named shall with all convenient speed cause a corporation to be formed under the laws of the State of New Jersey, with an authorized capital of Thirty Million Dollars, made up of 300,000 shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each.

SECOND. The corporation so formed shall forthwith proceed to take such steps as may be necessary to enable it to issue a series of 13,506 bonds, of the par value of One Thousand Dollars each, amounting in the aggregate to $13,506,000 par value, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, from July 1st, 1904; the principal of said bonds to be payable July 1st, 1924, and the interest to be payable semi-annually on the first days of January and July. Each of such bonds shall contain a provision permitting its redemption on any interest day before maturity, upon payment of $1,050 together with the interest accrued and unpaid; and shall also provide that the said corporation shall, at any time within two years from the date thereof, upon surrender thereof, with the unpaid coupons attached, issue and deliver in return therefor 10 shares of its full paid capital stock, of the par value of One Hundred Dollars each, and pay in cash the accrued interest then unpaid upon such bond. The principal and interest of said bonds are to be payable in gold coin of the present standard.

THIRD. Said corporation shall, at the same time, offer to the holders of preferred stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, for each share of such preferred stock, one-twentieth of one of said bonds and eighty-five two-hundredths of a share of its stock, and to the holders of common stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, for each share of such common stock, fifteen-hundredths of a share of its stock.

FOURTH. Each of the undersigned agrees to transfer to the new company the number of shares of stock of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, preferred and common, stated below, upon the terms mentioned in paragraph Third, provided the offer be made on or before the first day of August, 1904.

FIFTH. James Stillman, P. A. Valentine, Otto T. Bannard, Stephen S. Palmer, and James H. Post are hereby appointed a committee to represent the undersigned in all matters in connection with this agreement, and to take such steps as may be necessary to carry out its purpose. The committee shall have full power to decide in relation to all matters pertaining to the incorporation of the new company, the powers it is to have, its by-laws, the number of its directors, and who shall be directors and officers for the first year. It shall have power to pass upon the form of the bonds and to cause to be inserted therein such other provisions as it may deem expedient and proper. It shall make such arrangements as it thinks proper to facilitate the exchange of stock and the delivery of the bonds. It may provide for the issuance of script or other certificates for fractions of shares or fractions of bonds. The act of a majority of the committee shall be deemed the act of the committee. Vacancies in the committee may be filled by a vote of a majority of the remaining members.

If the committee, for any reason, should not cause the corporation to be formed, and other necessary steps taken, so that the offer to exchange stock can be made on or before August 1st, 1904, this agreement shall terminate; but no liability of any kind shall attach to any member of the committee and no member of the committee shall be personally liable for any act or omission of any agent or employee selected in good faith, nor for any error in judgment or mistake of law, nor in any case, except for his, its, or their several individual malfeasance; and no member of the committee shall in any case be personally liable for the act or omission of any other member.

This agreement shall not be binding upon any subscriber hereto until it shall be signed by stockholders representing at least fifty per cent. of the preferred stock outstanding of the UNITED STATES REALTY AND CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, and at least twenty-five per cent. of the outstanding common stock of said Company. Stockholders may sign copies of this agreement and upon delivery of the copy so signed to a member of the committee on or before July 1st, 1904, shall thereby become parties hereto and be deemed to have signed this agreement.

The terms of this agreement may be modified in any way, at any time, by two-thirds in amount of each class of stock subscribed hereto."

For the purpose of carrying out said plan, the Committee has already taken steps leading to the incorporation of the new company, and it is expected that its stock and bonds will be ready to be delivered in exchange for the stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company on or about July 1st, 1904.

Arrangements have been made with the New York Security and Trust Company in the City of New York, and the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank in the City of Chicago, so that stockholders desiring to effect this exchange can on or before July 1st, 1904, deposit stock of the United States Realty and Construction Company, with either of the said trust companies, to be exchanged in accordance with the terms of said agreement.

Receipts will be issued by the trust companies, certifying that stock has been deposited to be exchanged in accordance with terms of said agreement. On said exchange, scrip certificates will be issued by the trust companies for fractions of bonds or shares to which the depositor may be entitled.

The members of this Committee have to the extent of their ownership in the stock of the said company, signed the said agreement.

New York, May 25th, 1904.

JAMES STILLMAN,
P. A. VALENTINE,
OTTO T. BANNARD,
STEPHEN S. PALMER,
JAMES H. POST,
Committee.

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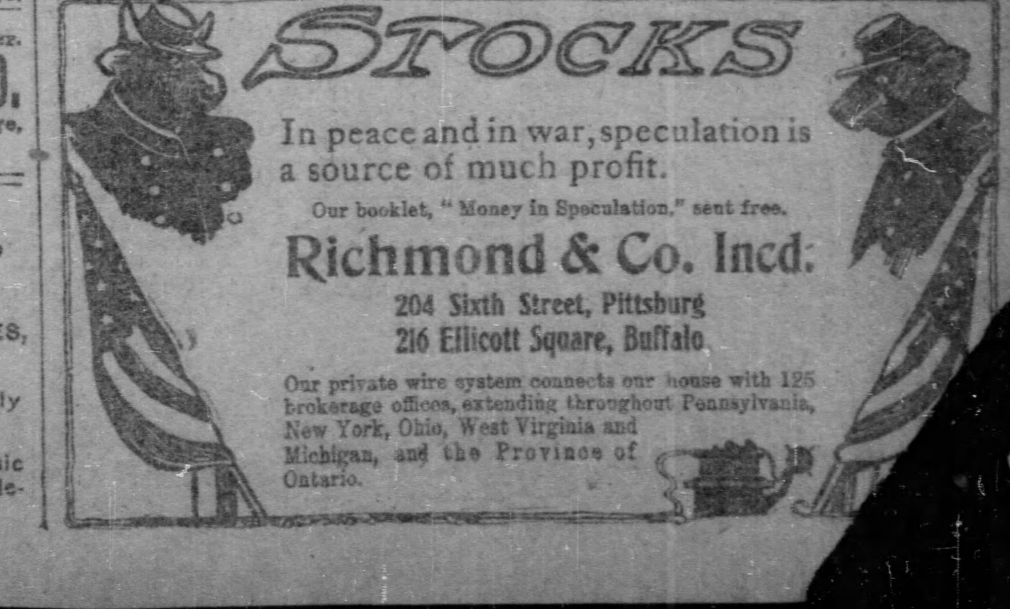

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Class Day Exercises Will Be Held on the Following Day—Many Prizes Will Be Awarded on the Formal Commencement Day, Wednesday, June 15.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, PA., May 28.—The 103d annual commencement of Washington and Jefferson college, the oldest educational institution west of the Alleghenies, is close at hand. The first event will be the baccalaureate sermon to the graduates to be delivered by the Rev. James D. Moffat, president of the college, on Sunday, June 12. In the evening the annual Y. M. C. A. sermon will be preached by one to be selected. On this day the services in other churches in Washington will be suspended and a joint meeting be held. Monday, June 13, the class day exercises will be held. Matthew H. Borland is president of the class of 1904 and James W. Walker and Harry B. McDowell compose the committee on the annual hop and the picnic which will be held at Oakwood park, Pittsburgh, on June 11. This committee is one of the most important of the college year and the "hop" is the premier society event.

The class day performers are as follows: Master of ceremonies, Elmer D. McCain; class orator, Homer P. Prowitt; poet, James H. Brennan; historian, William A. Donaldson; knocker, Charles G. Eckles; spoon orator, David Stonecipher; artist, James W. Walker; donor, George S. Long; prophet, Edmund D. Miller.

The junior oratorical contest will be held in the evening of the same day at 7:30 o'clock. The contestants are: Horace Webber Davis, Sharon; Robert Johnson Lane, Washington; William Hunter Ferguson, Pittsburgh; Louis F. Hawkins, Washington; Edmond Edward Robb, Washington, and Winfield Scott Walsh, Allegheny.

On Tuesday, June 14, the class reunion will be held. During the day the board of trustees will meet. This board consists of 30 members composed of the prominent men of Western Pennsylvania. The officers are: President, the Hon. M. W. Acheson, Pittsburgh; first vice president, the Rev. D. A. Cunningham, Wheeling; second vice president, the Hon. J. Add. McIlvaine, Washington; secretary, the Rev. James H. Snowden, Washington; treasurer, the Rev. Joseph Waugh, Washington, and counsellor, Alex. M. Todd, Washington.

On Wednesday, June 15, the 103d annual commencement will be held at 9 o'clock a. m. in the college gymnasium. Those who will make addresses are: John H. Brennan, Ernest R. Brooks, James S. Ferris, William E. Fulton, Roy W. Hayes, William D. McBryar, Michael M. McDivitt, James B. Sherrard, George J. Hagmaier, David Stonecipher and Francis I. Woolett. On this occasion the graduates will receive their diplomas and the prizes and awards will be made. Among the prizes offered are the Samuel Jones classical prizes and prizes in physics and chemistry, the Harrisburg prize for excellency in German, the Robert Harbison Bible prize, the Gilbert medal in old English literature, the dramatic association prize, the Dr. T. L. Hazzard medal for the best specimen in natural history, the J. Grier Long prize in economics and the Pittsburgh prize in civil government, besides the prizes of scholarships. The alumni meeting will be held at noon. Ex-Governor, now Judge James A. Beaver of Bellefonte, is president of the general alumni association, the Rev. Dr. David Cunningham, of Wheeling, is vice president, the Rev. Joseph Waugh, Ph. D., of Washington is treasurer, the Rev. John M. Barnett of Pittsburgh is secretary, and the Rev. Matthew Rutherford of Washington is necrological secretary. In the evening the senior promenade or "hop" will be held. This event will close the festivities.

MEMBERS OF THE WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE CLASS OF 1904

1.—Frank Girard Tappan, Circleville, O., awarded a cum laude; 2.—James William Walker, Coal Centre, Pa., member of hop committee; 3.—Matthew Henry Borland, Washington, Pa., president of the class of 1904; 4.—James Roy Dickie, Pittsburgh, awarded a magna cum laude; 5.—Charles Garfield Eckels, New Castle, Pa., awarded a cum laude; 6.—Elder Watson Marshall, Wilkinsburg, Pa., awarded a magna cum laude; 7.—Elmer Dwight McCain, Allegheny, awarded a cum laude; 8—Harry Bleakley McDowell, Sharon, Pa., member of the hop committee.

IN THE WORLD OF LABOR

Edited by SAM F. LUTY.

Temporarily The Sunday Gazette Directory of Labor Organizations will be published monthly instead of weekly. Secretaries are requested to notify the editor of this page of any changes in time and place of meeting.

WAGE REDUCTIONS ARE NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY

An Interesting Exhortation to Employers from the National Civic Federation.

Ralph M. Easley, chairman of the executive council of the National Civic Federation, is editor of a monthly review published by the organization and sent to all members. It contains the proceedings of meetings held during the month and shows the advantages of trade agreements. The fourth number will be issued for June and it will contain the following exhortation to employers:

"The day and the hour are here when the employer can display, to his own advantage and to the country's good, a spirit of reasonable liberality in the matter of the payment of the employed. The record of lower market prices, decreasing consumption of products, better transportation, reduced wages and economies in the number of workmen employed, with improvements, enlargements or in new construction, testifies that the industries of the country, broadly speaking, have slackened in activity, and that commercial conditions are upon a lower level than they occupied during a time of some inflation, though not without the real substance of genuine prosperity. It is left to none to hope that this condition will prove more than a passing relaxation of the tense strain that commanded, in the stress of profitable production, the total sum of the combined energies of capital and labor. But the actual situation cannot be bettered by glossing the truth. It is both braver and more sensible to face the facts of the present as they are.

"This industrial condition opens to employers an opportunity that should be seized for conservatism in their treatment of wages. We shall be wisest if we most wisely refrain. It is a time when they may secure advantage from taking undue advantage of a situation that may temporarily place it within their power to act selfishly and graspingly. When two jobs await every man able and willing to work, the condition invites demands for higher wages. When two men await every job, the condition invites demands for lower wages. The former case offers the opportunity for labor, whether organized or not, to refrain from excessive demands, with due regard to its future. The second case presents to employers, whether organized or individual, the opportunity to exercise discreet liberality and to enter into considerations of foresight that may avoid present resentment, and forestall future reprisal. A prominent railway president recently uttered the epigram that 'The cost of maintaining an artificial market is greater than the profit.' So, too, the profit of artificially depressing wages is less than the ultimate cost.

"The time is peculiarly favorable for the exercise of self-restraint by employers in compelling wage reductions. Conservative leaders of the unions have shown upon their part a commendable spirit of fairness and a growing inclination to fair dealing. The movement for conciliation, for harmonious relations, for industrial peace, has gained breadth and strength, because of this prevalent spirit of the leaders, throughout the ranks of organized labor. There is no doubt that the manifestation of this spirit has had its moderating influence upon the general attitude of public opinion toward the unions. These are influences that work for the common weal. They are unquestionably, in the last or final analysis, the total public welfare. They are elements that, properly encouraged and nourished, will become factors powerful among all the others that count for a return of the flood tide of industrial activity and commercial prosperity.

"The employer who realizes this situation and tempers his treatment of the employed with a measure of discretion in enforcing his necessities, and perhaps with an explanation of their necessity when they are imperative, will not only strengthen his individual position, but will contribute to the benefit, in the long run, of his entire industry, and to the harmony that is essential to national health. It is time to keep in mind the truth that the natural laws of supply and demand should be modified in its operation between human beings by a due regard for the burdens that are made heavier by every decrease in the earnings of toil. This higher motive is reinforced by the fact that ignoble altruism has one of its roots in selfishness. That is, broadly speaking, generosity, like honesty, is the best policy."

CARRICK'S PLANS.

Movement Started by the Late Secretary of Painters' Brotherhood to Be Carried Out.

The movement started by M. P. Carrick, late general secretary of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, for higher dues and a strong defense fund advanced to such a stage before his death that the plans mapped out by him fully will be carried out. In order to impress the importance of the matter upon the members Mr. Carrick's friends have sent out prominent officers of labor organizations for their views on the subject. He received many replies and his position was emphatically indorsed in all of them. One reply was on the way to headquarters when Mr. Carrick was dying at his home in Lafayette, Ind., it was from H. W. Sherman, grand secretary of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It was addressed to Mr. Carrick and reads as follows:

Dear Sir and Brother:—Having been asked by you to express my opinion on the question of high dues, I take this opportunity to briefly do so, although I hardly think it necessary, for I am confident that when the matter is submitted to your organization for referendum vote, the proposition will be carried by a very large majority.

The labor movement, like a large mercantile establishment, must be handled along business lines. When once it deviates from this, it is but the beginning of the end, and there is no mercantile establishment that could successfully hem its output for more than its income. Just so with a labor organization. It cannot pay its just debts and maintain its financial standing with the business world. There is not a trade union man in the United States or Canada who does not know these facts well enough, and no one can successfully contradict them. Your organization, like ours, and all others in the labor movement of recent origin, must copy after the older organizations. It does not require much study of the past history of the movement to convince us all that those organizations that pay the highest dues are the most successful.

I have no doubt, when the proposition is submitted to your general membership, that now and then a few calamity howlers, (for I see you have them as well as all other organizations,) many of whom have not been very long in organized labor, will fight the proposition, but the thinking, earnest trade unionists will certainly carry the matter through. I have come in contact with many of your members, as yours is a building trade as well as ours, and my experience with them has taught me that they are broad minded trade unionists and will look upon the matter studying the labor situation as it exists today. They know full well that a continuance of low per capita means no defense fund, and no defense fund means failure all along the line. We may talk about trades union men all we like, their love for the cause, etc., but when strikes and lockouts are declared it is the money that wins the battle. Therefore it behooves the painters of the United States and Canada to vote for the proposition of high dues. Our organization, with about one-third the membership you have, I find on closely following your financial statement, is in better financial shape today than your organization, and this alone should convince your membership that there is something radically wrong in the low per capita policy.

Our brotherhood was organized in 1891, and started out by making a per capita tax of fifteen cents on each member. The per capita has been gradually increased since then until now we are paying thirty cents, and we find this sum is just about enough to run our organization as it should be.

I hope in the near future to read in your well edited journal that the per capita tax of your organization has been increased, and that harmony and satisfaction reigns supreme.

WARNING TO WORKERS.

Trade Unions Advised by Leaders to Settle All Differences by Peaceful Means.

The determination of the associations of manufacturers to insist on open shops where annual wage agreements are being renewed has resulted in strikes and lockouts in several localities, and the international labor organizations have advised the subordinate unions to insist on the closed shop. During the week a number of national and international trade unions of various crafts sent out strict instructions to the members. The letters sent are in substantially the following, which was received by local unions in Pittsburgh:

No agreement and open shop is the cry of the "Parry" Employers and Manufacturers' National association. Each of the branches pledging to make no further agreement with organized labor and to employ all workmen as individuals under rules established by themselves.

Already several unions are involved, and your executive board, with the aid and assistance of the general organization, will stand with the end of the struggle, and until a victory is won.

"Subordinate unions, however, are warned against precipitating any strike or lockout. We shall look upon such action as unwise and without entering into open warfare needlessly. We urge upon each subordinate union to have its members continue at work, agreement or no agreement, and that if there is no interference with the principles which we are banded together to maintain. If our employers can get along without any agreement we certainly can.

To maintain what we have secured should be the watchword. Let there be no arbitrary demands or any act committed by any union or its members that will aggravate the situation that confronts us, but, on the contrary, see to it that every act shall be upon conservative lines. Respect the rights of your employers if you expect them to respect yours. Settle all differences by peaceful means. Reject the ideas of any brother who proposes drastic or radical measures of government, and recollect that the "wreckers" have come into our midst who are paid to foster and foment trouble whenever the opportunity presents itself.

Now is the time, if ever, when the great mass of conservative men of our organization should rule, and rule with a firm hand; and any brother who mingles with the members before or after a meeting, or in the meeting room, advising strikes or cessation of work upon the slightest or most trivial difference, which may and undoubtedly will arise from time to time with employers, should be looked upon with suspicion, and his ideas rejected as unworthy of the union's consideration. Let wisdom predominate in all your business relations with your employers, and the national organization will support and sustain those unions that are assailed by those who seek to destroy organized labor."

MILL MEN'S DEMANDS.

Amalgamated Association to Insist on Better Terms for the Coming Year.

The number of lodge reports of mill conditions received during the week at headquarters of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers is unusually small. It is generally reported, however, that most of the union mills of the country are in full operation and are likely to run until the end of the scale year on June 30. Unless some concessions are made, it is understood a number of large manufacturing concerns will endeavor to operate their plants after that date by individual agreements with their workmen, ignoring the association. The wage scales decided upon by the convention call for an advance over present rates in the sheet and tin plate branches and a continuation of the present iron scale. Manufacturers will insist on a reduction, and unless a compromise can be reached at the conferences to be held within the next two weeks, there is likely to be a serious suspension of operations at the union plants on July 1. The conference committees named by the Amalgamated association during the week have been given discretionary power in the settlement of the wage scales. This power, however, it is understood, does not permit the committees in the sheet and tin plate branches to accept a greater reduction than 10 per cent from the original scales of 1903-04. The skilled workmen in these lines accepted the recent cut of 18 per cent under protest. If the manufacturers insist on a continuation of these rates trouble is predicted.

The Cigar Makers International union is regarded as the model beneficiary labor organization in the country. It has 43,000 members, each of whom contributes $3 in initiation fee and 30 cents a week dues to the treasury. The 480 local unions hold their funds in trust for the international. Including the permanent balance, the organization handles over $1,200,000 a year. It pays a sick benefit of $6 a week, a $100 funeral benefit of $50, a wife and widowed mother benefit of $40 and a graduated death benefit of from $200 to $250. A member of the union who finds it necessary to travel from one place to another in order to secure work is entitled to a loan of $20. From 1879 to 1900 the union paid out about $5,000,000 in benefits of all kinds.

The cigarmakers meet in convention but once in eight years. The laws of the union are made by members under the initiative and referendum system and those who fail to vote in general elections are fined $1. A conservative policy has made strikes infrequent and the statistics of the union show that strikes and trade disputes grow less each year. Strikes are never allowed except by the authority and consent of a popular vote. Every difficulty involving more than 25 members must be submitted at once by the president of the international organization to a vote of all the local unions, and no action is considered official unless approved by a majority of two-thirds.

In his report to the Cincinnati (1883) convention, ex-president Strasser wrote as follows concerning strikes: "I have tried not to neglect with your limited information at my disposal the causes which led to the failure of some of the largest and most expensive strikes of England and America and have come to the conclusion that the lack of success is due to three chief causes: First, the want of organization or a loose system of organization. Second, insufficient funds to meet all requirements. Third, insufficient knowledge of the condition of trade and the inauguration of strikes during unfavorable trade conditions."

MAY BE OPPOSED.

Brass Manufacturers Issue Strong Declaration of Principles.

The members of the Chicago Brass Manufacturers association have adopted strict rules for the government of employes in their shops. During the week the following notice was posted in all shops under the title, "Declaration of Principles":

"To secure for employers and employes the freedom of contract in the matter of employment, irrespective of whether or not an employer or employe is a member of any organization.

"To oppose restriction of output, sympathetic strikes and boycotts.

"To prevent any interference with persons seeking to work and earn an honest living.

"To avert industrial disturbances; to harmonize differences between employers and employes so that justice may be done to both sides, and to enforce the laws of the land.

"Since we, as employers, are responsible for the work turned out by our workmen, we must therefore have full discretion to designate the employes whom we consider competent to perform the work and to determine the conditions under which that work should be performed, and, while disavowing any intention to interfere with the proper functions of labor organizations, we will not admit of any interference with the management of our business.

"We disapprove absolutely of strikes and lockouts, and will not arbitrate any question with men on strike.

"No discrimination will be made against any employe because of his membership in any society or organization. Every employe of this factory will be required to work peacefully and harmoniously with his fellow employes.

"As employers, we must be free to hire our employes at wages mutually satisfactory. We will not permit employes to place any restrictions on the management, methods or production of our factory, and will require a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

"It is the privilege of any employe to leave our employ whenever he sees fit, and it is our privilege to discharge any employe whenever we see fit.

"In adjusting wages hereafter the only points to be considered will be character, faithfulness, efficiency and length of service of the employe and business conditions.

"The above principles being absolutely essential to the successful conduct of our business, they are not subject to arbitration.

REMARKABLE RECORD OF AN OLD UNION

Cigar Makers to Celebrate the Fortieth Anniversary of Their Organization.

The Cigar Makers' International union will celebrate its fortieth anniversary on June 21. It was formed in 1864 and prior to the Buffalo convention held in 1867 was known as the Cigar Makers' National Union of the United States. Until the convention held in 1875 in Paterson, N. J., the chief executive officers were the international president and the international secretary. After that time both offices were merged into that of international president. At the request of officers of a number of local unions the current issue of the journal of the organization gives the names of the principal officers since the formation of the union as follows: National presidents: 1864-1865, Andrew J. Zeitler, Albany, N. Y.; 1865-1867, L. C. Walker, Baltimore, Md. International presidents: 1867-1868, John J. Junio, Syracuse, N. Y.; 1868-1871, Fred Bland, Evansville, Ind.; 1871-1872, Edwin Johnson, Baltimore, Md.; 1872-1873, William H. Noert, St. Louis, Mo.; 1873-1875, William J. Cannon, Cleveland, O.; 1875-1877, George Hurst, Suffield, Conn.; 1877-1881, A. Strasser, New York, N. Y.; 1882-1900, G. W. Perkins, Albany, N. Y. National secretaries: 1864-1868, Charles Baker, Philadelphia, Pa.; International secretaries: 1868-1869, Elias Smith, Buffalo, N. Y.; 1869-1870, Thomas Birch, Philadelphia, Pa.; 1870-1871, Angel Hart, Boston, Mass.; 1871-1872, Peter Cady, Troy, N. Y.; 1873-1875, E. J. Cox, Binghamton, N. Y.

As a tribute to the memory of the first national president, Andrew J. Zeitler, Albany, N. Y., who lost his life in the civil war, the following resolution was adopted at the second convention held in 1866, in the city of Cleveland, O.:

"Resolved, That we, the representatives in convention assembled, deplore the loss of an honest, able and useful man; and, as moreover thereto that, as his life was pure, so was his death glorious and honorable, having met it in defense of the dear old flag of our beloved country."

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LABOR CONVENTIONS.

Many Important Gatherings Are Scheduled for the Month of June.

A number of annual conventions of national and international labor organizations will be held during the month of June and St. Louis seems to be the favored meeting place. The most important conventions will be held as follows:

June 1—St. Mary's, O., Chainmakers' National Union of United States of America.

June 6—Boston, Mass., International Ladies' Garment Workers' union.

June 13—Danbury, Conn., International Brotherhood of Tip Printers.

June 13—St. Louis, Mo., Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International union.

June 13—Buffalo, Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance.

June 14—St. Louis, Mo., United Brotherhood of Leather Workers on Horse Goods.

June 14—St. Paul, Minn., International Brotherhood of Bookbinders.

June 20—St. Louis, Mo., International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union.

Middle of June—St. Louis, Mo., American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

June 20—Cedar Rapids, Ia., International union of Flour and Cereal Mill Employes.

June 26—Belleville, Ill., International Association of Glasshouse Employes.

June 22—East St. Louis, Mo., International Association of Railway Clerks.

John A. Reilly, secretary of the International union of Steam Engineers, requests the announcement that no meeting of that organization will be held anywhere in the United States until September 12, when the annual convention will open in Omaha, Neb. A statement to this was published in several papers recently and was annoying and misleading to the members of the union.

MITCHELL'S REMARKS.

Criticism of Coal Miners' President Due to a Misunderstanding.

John Mitchell, president of the United Mine Workers, has been criticised for remarks alleged to have been made at a conference in New York under the auspices of the National Civic Federation. The published reports made him appear as preferring strikes and lockouts to arbitration. In order to correct the injustice done to Mr. Mitchell the following extract from a stenographic report of Mr. Mitchell's remarks is given:

"I say that neither side should surrender its right to strike or lockout. I am willing in every other method to settle their differences, but they (the workers) should always maintain the right to strike, or the employers the right to lockout their men. If they were to surrender absolutely those rights, as the limited information at my disposal would indicate, they are that the conditions of employment would be satisfactory neither to the men nor to the employers.

"My own judgment is that in preference to a strike we should resort to arbitration. There are questions I would not arbitrate at all. I would not arbitrate, under any conditions, my right to belong to a union. * * * You can't arbitrate fundamental principles. * * * As I said before, I favor settlement of it by agreement, and only arbitration in the event of failure to agree, and then in preference to strike.

The correct quotation places Mr. Mitchell in a position altogether different from favoring the strike and lockout. He would rank them as last resorts. He would preserve the ultimate right to fight, because he regards that right as essential to the power to make treaties of peace. An alliance between two disarmed forces would be shorn of significance.

A UNION ENTERPRISE.

Shoe Store to Be Opened Where Only Union Stamp Goods Will Be Handled.

A union shoe store owned by union clerks and carrying only union-stamp shoes is to be opened shortly in San Francisco. The company will comprise 20 members and it will require $75,000 to execute the proposed plans. The current issue of the journal of the Boot and Shoe Workers' union contains the following comment on the enterprise.

"The only surprising thing about this undertaking is that it was not undertaken before. The same thing, only on not so great a scale, has been successfully carried through in several cities, but the firm usually comprised not more than two members.

"The short-sighted policy of retailers and their failure to take advantage of the union stamp proposition has led to openings for several exclusive union-stamp shoe stores.

"Unionists have frequently failed in quest of union-stamp shoes, and not finding them carried by the retailer, or only a few pairs and no variety and also a disposition on the part of the retailer to treat union-stamp shoes as a sort of a runner-up for his other lines, realized the value of handling union-stamp shoes in variety to meet all demands. The result has been that unionists, and even men not unionists, but possessing business sense and appreciating the possibilities of the union-stamp proposition took advantage of the opening to establish the exclusive retail union-stamp store, or handle union-stamp shoes in large variety.

These retailers refrain entirely from the practices common to so many retailers, and instead of keeping union-stamp shoes under cover until called for, featured union-stamp shoes with most gratifying results.

MUSICIANS ENCOURAGED BY THE PRESIDENT'S ORDER

The local union musicians, as well as members of the American Federation of Musicians throughout the country, are much encouraged by the action of the annual convention of musicians held in New York in following up the recent order of President Roosevelt. The decision of the President was that no member of an enlisted band of the army or navy shall take the places of union players made vacant by reason of a strike or lockout. The convention appropriated $500 for the expense of carrying on a campaign for the passage by congress of a bill to increase the pay of the United States Marine band and other enlisted bands, with the proviso that the members of such aggregations shall be prohibited from entering into private engagements and thereby competing or carrying on a campaign for the ranks of the American Federation of Musicians have the assurance of President Roosevelt that he is favorable to such a measure.

THE GENIAL IDIOT

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

(Copyright, 1904, by K. H. Holmes.)

HE DISCUSSES FINANCE

A messenger had just brought a "collect" telegram for the Doctor and that gentleman, after going through all his pockets and finding nothing but a bunch of keys and a prescription pad, made the natural inquiry:

"Anybody got a quarter?"

"I have," sad the Idiot. "One of the rare mintage of 1903, circulated for a short time only, and warranted good as new."

"I didn't know the 1903 quarter was rare," said the Bibliomaniac, who prided himself on being a numismatist of rare ability. "Who told you the 1903 quarter was rare?"

"My old friend Experience," said the Idiot.

"What's rare about it?" demanded the Bibliomaniac.

"Why—it's what they call ready money, spot cash, the real thing with the water squeezed out, selling at par on sight," explained the Idiot. "Millions of people never saw one, and under modern conditions it is very difficult to amass them in any considerable quantity. What is worse, even if you happen to get one of them it is next to impossible to hang on to it without unusual effort. If you have a 1903 quarter in your pocket, somehow or other the idea that it is in your possession seems to communicate itself to others, and every effort is made to lure it away from you on some pretext or other."

"Excuse me for interrupting this lecture of yours, Mr. Idiot," said the Doctor, amiably, "but would you mind lending me that quarter to pay this messenger? I've left my change in my other clothes."

"What did I tell you?" cried the Idiot triumphantly, "the words are no sooner out of my mouth than they are verified. Hardly a minute elapses from the time Dr. Capsule learns that I have that quarter before he puts in an application for it."

"Well, I renew the application, in spite of its rarity," laughed the Doctor. "It's even rarer with me than it is with you. Shell out—there's a good chap."

"I will if you'll put up a dollar for security," said the Idiot, extracting the coin from his pocket, "and give me a demand note at thirty days for that quarter."

"I haven't got a dollar," said the Doctor.

"Well—what other collateral have you to offer?" asked the Idiot. "I won't take buckwheat cakes, or muffins, or your share of the sausages, mind you. They come under the head of wild cat securities. Here today and gone tomorrow."

"My but you're a shylock!" ejaculated Mr. Brief.

"Not a bit of it," retorted the Idiot. "If I were Shylock I'd be willing to take a steak for security; but there's none of the pound-of-flesh business about me. I simply proceed cautiously, like any modern financial institution that intends to stay in the ring more than two weeks. I'm not one of your fortnightly trust companies with an oak table, an unpaid bill for office rent and a patent reversible disappearing president for its assets. I do business on the national bank principls. Millions for the rich, but not one cent for the man that needs the money."

"I tell you what I'll do," said the Doctor. "If you'll lend me that quarter, I won't charge you a cent for my professional servlces next time you need them."

"That's a large offer, but I'm afraid of it," replied the Idiot. "It partakes of the nature of a speculation. It's dealing in futures, which is not a safe thing for a financial institution to do. I don't care how solid it is. You don't catch the Chemistry National bank lending money to anybody on mere prospects, and what is more, in my case I'd have to get sick to win out. No, doctor, that proposition does not appeal to me."

"Looks hopeless, doesn't it?" said the Doctor. "Mary, tell the boy to wait until I run upstairs—"

"I wouldn't do that," said the Idiot, interrupting. "The matter can be arranged in another way. I honestly don't like to lend money, believing with Polonius that it's a bad thing to do. As the governor of North Carolina said to the governor of South Carolina, who owed him a hundred dollars, 'It's a long time between payments on account,' and that sort of thing breaks up families, not to mention friendships. But I will match you for it."

"How can I match when I haven't anything to match with?" said the Doctor, growing a trifle irritable.

"You can match your credit against my quarter," said the Idiot. "We can make it a mental match; a sort of Christian Science gamble. What am I thinking of, heads or tails?"

"Heads," said the Doctor.

"By Jove, that's hard luck," ejaculated the Idiot. "You lose. I was thinking of tails."

"Oh, thunder!" cried the Doctor impatiently.

"Try it again, double or quits. What am I thinking of?" said the Idiot.

"Heads" repeated the Doctor.

"Somebody must have told you. Heads it is. You win. We are quits, Doctor," said the Idiot.

"But I am still without the quarter," the physician observed.

"Yep," said the Idiot. "But there's one more way out of it. I'll buy the telegram from you—C. O. D."

"Done," said the Doctor, holding out the message. "Here's your money."

"And there's your money," said the Idiot, tossing the quarter across the table. "If you want to buy this message back at any time within the next 60 days, Doctor, I'll give you the refusal of it without extra charge."

And he folded the paper up and put it away in his pocket book.

"Do the banks really ask for so much security when they make a loan?" asked the Poet.

"Hear him, will you!" cried the Idiot. "There's your lucky man. He's never had to face a Bank President in order to avoid the cold glances of the grocer. No Cashier ever asked him how many times he had been sentenced to State's Prison before he'd discount his note. Do they ask security? Security isn't the name for it. They demand a blockade, establish a quarantine. They require the would-be debtor to build up a wall as high as Chimborazo and as invulnerable as Gibraltar between them and loss before they will part with a dime. Why, they wouldn't discount a note to his own order for Andrew Carnegie for 17 cents without his indorsement. Do they ask security!"

"Well—I didn't know," said the Poet. "I never had anything to do with banks except as a small depositor in the savings bank."

"Fortunate man!" said the Idiot. "I wish I could say as much. I borrowed $500 once from a bank, and what the deuce do you suppose they did?"

"I don't know" said the Poet. "What?"

"They made me pay it back," said the Idiot, mournfully, "although I needed it just as much when it was due as when I borrowed it. The cashier was a friend of mine, too. But I got even with 'em. I refused to borrow another cent from their darned old institution. They lost my custom then and there. If it hadn't been for that inconsiderate act I should probably have gone on borrowing from them for years, and instead of owing them nothing today, as I do, I should have been their debtor to the tune of two or three thousand dollars."

"Don't you take any stock in what the Idiot tells you in that matter, Mr. Poet," said Mr. Brief. "The national banks are perfectly justified in protecting themselves as they do. If they didn't demand collateral security they'd be put out of business in 15 minutes by people like the Idiot, who consider it a hardship to have to pay up."

"As the president said when he was asked the name of his secretary of the treasury, Pshaw!" retorted the Idiot. "Likewise, fudge!—a whole panful of fudges! I don't object to paying my debts. Fact is I know of no greater pleasure. What I do object to is the kind of collateral the banks demand. They always want something a man hasn't got, and, in most cases, hasn't any chance of getting. If I had a thousand-dollar bond I would'n't need to borrow $500, yet when I go to the bank and ask for the five hundred the thousand-dollar bond is what they ask for."

"Not always," said Mr. Brief. "If you can get your note indorsed you can get the money."

"That's true enough, but fellows like myself can't always induce Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan or even John W. Gates, who doesn't mind an occasional long shot, to do the indorsing," said the Idiot. "Besides, under the indorsement plan you merely ask another man to be responsible for your debt, and that isn't fair. The whole system is wrong. Every man to his own collateral, I say. Give me the bank that will lend money to the chap that needs it on the security of his own product. Mr. Whitechoker, say, is short on cash and long on sermons. My style of bank would take one barrel or his sermons and salt 'em down in the safe deposit company as security for the money he needs. Mr. Poet here finding the summer approaching and not a cent in hand to replenish his wardrobe, should be able to secure an advance of two or three hundred dollars on his sonnets, rondeaux and lyrics. One dollar for each $2.50 sonnet. And so on. The grocer should be able to borrow money on his dried apples, his vinegar pickles, his canned asparagus, and other non-perishable assets, such as dog biscuit, roquefort cheese and California raisins. The tailor seeking an accommodation of five hundred dollars should not be asked how many times he has been sentenced to jail for arson and required to pay in ten thousand shares of Steel common in order to get his grip on the currency, but should be approached appropriately and asked how many pairs of trousers he was willing to pledge as security for the loan."

"I don't know where I would come in on that proposition," said the Doctor. "There are times when we physicians need money, too."

"Pooh!" said the Idiot. "You are a non-producer. It doesn't take a very smart doctor these days to produce patients, does it? You could assign your cases to the bank. One little case of hypochondria alone ought to be a sufficient guarantee of a steady income for years, properly managed. If you haven't learned how to keep your patients in such shape that they have to send for you two or three times a week you'd better go back to the medical school and fit yourself for the real work in life. You never knew a plumber to be so careless of his interests as to clean up a job all at once, and what the plumber is to the household the physician should be to the individual. Same way with Mr. Brief. With the machinery of the law in its present shape there is absolutely no excuse for a lawyer who settles any case inside of 15 years, by which time it is reasonable to suppose his clients will get into some new trouble that will keep him going as a paying concern for 15 more. There isn't a field of human endeavor in which a man applies himself industriously that does not produce something that should be a negotiable security."

"How about burglars?" queried the Bibliomaniac.

"I stand corrected," said the Idiot. "The burglar is an exception, but then he is an exception also at the banks. The expert burglar very seldom leaves any security for what he gets at the banks, and so he isn't affected by the situation one way or the other."

"Oh, well," said Mr. Brief, rising. "It's only a pipe dream all the way through. They might start it on such a proposition but it would never last. When you went in to borrow fifteen dollars, putting up your idiocy as collateral, the emptiness of the whole scheme would reveal itself."

"You never can tell," observed the Idiot. "Even under their present system the banks have done worse than that."

"Never!" cried the Lawyer.

"Yes, sir," replied the Idiot. "Only the other day I saw in the paper that a bank out in Oklahoma had loaned a man ten thousand dollars, on 60,000 shares of Hot Air preferred."

"And is that worse than idiocy?" demanded Mr. Brief.

"Infinitely," said the Idiot. "If a bank lost fifteen dollars on by idiocy it would be out $9,985 00 less than that Oklahoma institution is on its Hot Air loan."

"Bosh! What's hot air worth on the exchange today?"

"As a selling proposition, zero and commissions off," said the Idiot. "Fact is, they've changed its name. It is now known as International Nitting."

Mrs. Weisslitz, president of the German Womans' Club of Buffalo, N. Y., after doctoring for two years, was finally cured of her kidney trouble by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Of all the diseases known with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal. In fact, unless prompt and correct treatment is applied, the weary patient seldom survives.

Being fully aware of this, Mrs. Pinkham, early in her career, gave careful study to the subject, and in producing her great remedy for woman's ills—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**—made sure that it contained the correct combination of herbs which was certain to control that dreaded disease, **woman's** kidney troubles. The Vegetable Compound acts in harmony with the laws that govern the entire female system, and while there are many so called remedies for kidney troubles, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the only one especially prepared for women.**

Read What Mrs. Weisslitz Says.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For two years my life was simply a burden, I suffered so with female troubles, and pains across my back and loins. The doctor told me that I had kidney troubles and prescribed for me. For three months I took his medicines, but grew steadily worse. My husband then advised me to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and brought home a bottle. It is the greatest blessing ever brought to our home. Within three months I was a changed woman. My pain had disappeared, my complexion became clear, my eyes bright, and my entire system in good shape."—MRS. PAULA WEISSLITZ, 176 Seneca St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Proof that Kidney Trouble can be Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel very thankful to you for the good your medicine has done me. I had doctored for years and was steadily growing worse. I had trouble with my kidneys, and two doctors told me I had Bright's disease; also had falling of the womb, and could not walk a block at a time. My back and head ached all the time, and I was so nervous I could not sleep; had hysteria and fainting spells, was tired all the time, had such a pain in my left side that I could hardly stand at times without putting my foot on something.

"I doctored with

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT OF THE GAZETTE—BUSINESS BRINGERS FOR ALL WHO USE IT.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHAT IS HAPPENING IN SOCIAL AND WOMEN'S CLUBS CIRCLES—NEWS AND NOTES FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

ITALY'S KING AND FRANCE'S PRESIDENT WERE AMUSED

Excited Subjects Discussed the Height of the Two Rulers at the Roman Forum.

LOUBET AND THE PRINCESSES

Gave Them a Box of Candy, but They Feared Their Mother Would Confiscate It—A Larger Package Sent to the Queen as a Peace Offering.

From a Staff Correspondent.

ROME, May 12.—While the king of Italy was showing President Loubet over Rome recently, the two heads of nations made it a point to be extremely democratic; but the result was not invariably all that could have been desired. For instance, while driving in the Corso, or when the king and president stopped to see any of the sights of the Eternal City, the population came very near them, so that on occasions not only what the royal party was saying overheard, but vice versa.

The other day at the Roman forum, where the king and president went to see the excavations, the royal party was disturbed by an Italian and Frenchman arguing with such animation that they evidently forgot in whose presence they were. Broken sentences were overheard, such as "I tell you the king is." "No, what nonsense! The president is quite three inches taller." "No, no, watch and you will see that it is his tall hat which makes the difference!" "Why the king is a pigmy—" but at this point someone coughed and the men were forcibly reminded where they were. The king, however, feeling for the embarrassment of those present, as the words were loud and came in a silence when the excavations were proceeding, said with a smile

The King of Italy and President Loubet of France at the Roman Forum.

to M. Loubet: "I think your countryman is right and that you have a little the best of it!" M. Loubet smiled and said: "It is surprising what an importance is attached to inches in this world!"

When about to start for Naples the president asked permission to take leave of his "two little friends," the youthful Italian princesses, who had been suppressed by the queen, who thought that Princess Yolanda had been somewhat forward. The two little princesses rushed into M. Loubet's sitting room in high glee, Mafalda holding out her arms and her mouth to be kissed, and Yolanda taking hold of his hand. The president, after talking a minute, took a package out of his pocket and gave it to the latter. She thanked him prettily enough, and then said with a sigh, "I am sure it is chocolates, and mamma will eat them; she will say they are bad for little girls!" M. Loubet, stifling his amusement, suggested that if that was the case, perhaps it would be just as well to taste them at once, whereupon she tore open the paper to find, not chocolates, but tiny sweets made in all kinds of fantastic shapes. "Good!" she cried. "Mamma won't like these, so they are sure to be good for babies!" The chocolate mentioned by the little Yolanda, however, gave the president an idea, and he ordered sent to the queen an immense basket of them and in the center a small box, also of chocolates, on which was written, "Good for babies."

WAR OF REVENGE AGAINST GERMANY

Teutonic Press Charges French Minister With Fomenting Trouble.

WANTS DELCASSE'S TRANSFER

Asserts That French Campaign Against the Sultan Is Inspired by Abdul's Friendship for the People of Germany.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]

BERLIN, May 28.—The clouds are gathering fast on the political horizon, and the relations between France and Germany are getting more and more strained.

It is not very easy to form an unbiased opinion as to who is to blame for this.

In Paris, of course, everybody thinks that the fault is all with Germany, while in this city people feel equally certain that, if a crisis should come, France alone will have to bear the responsibility.

It is even thought here by many that the kaiser and his government have gone much too far in their efforts to show their anxiety to win the friendship of the great republic.

The press here daily denounces the press of France for working up public opinion against Germany, and says that the accusations brought against the kaiser in France that he is secretly antagonizing the French government in Morocco and is trying to arouse ill-feeling on the part of the sultan of that country against the French are without any foundation.

To the unprejudiced mind it would seem that the growing friendship between Germany and Russia, due to the kaiser's personal efforts, is probably the true cause why France begins to feel sore.

Not satisfied with direct attacks on the German government, the French press has suddenly started a strong campaign against the sultan of Turkey, ostensibly because of his treatment of Armenians, but in reality on account of his friendly feeling towards Germany.

Among German statesmen it is frequently said now that the French minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse, is openly driving the French people towards a war of revenge against this country, and efforts are being made to have the German ambassador at Paris replaced by a man who, better than the present representative, knows how to uphold the dignity of the empire and put an end to the many open and secret attacks on the policy of the kaiser.

World's Fair Excursions
Pittsburgh & Lake Erie R. R.
$12.00 Round Trip $12.00
May 31st.

Tickets valid seven days, good in coaches only, on regular train leaving Pittsburgh 1:50 p. m., city time. Through cars daily, due St. Louis 7:30 next morning. Return leave St. Louis 12 noon or 11:30 p. m., arrive Pittsburgh 7:35 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., respectively.

FIRST GRADUATING CLASS OF MONESSEN'S HIGH SCHOOL

MARY BAKER, BESSIE INGHRAM, IRENE BAKER, FAY SEE.

MONESSEN, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The commencement exercises of Monessen's first high school graduating class will be held Tuesday evening, June 7, in the First Presbyterian church. Dr. Robert A. Armstrong of West Virginia University will address the class and City Superintendent R. W. Himelick will present the diplomas. The baccalaureate sermon will be preached Sunday evening, June 1, by the Rev. J. V. Wright at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

AUTOS REPLACE HORSES IN NEW $150,000 STABLE

F. T. F. Lovejoy Pledges Himself to Machines and Will Sell Equipment and Trotters—Mrs. Lovejoy Afraid of High Steppers.

Tiring of horses, F. T. F. Lovejoy, many times a millionaire, has determined to get rid of his stable and supplant his high steppers with automobiles. Although he has just completed a magnificent stable at a cost of $150,000 in Braddock avenue, not a horse will enter it, but instead it will house a dozen of the finest cars that American skill can make. It was learned from a good source that Mr. Lovejoy's investment in automobiles will reach over $60,000.

Some years ago he engaged "Pete" Patterson, a famous coachman who had been brought to this country from Scotland by the Hostetters. Patterson was given free rein to fill the Lovejoy stables with the best coach horses that could be obtained, and many thousands of dollars were so spent. In addition, the rolling equipment was very costly. A year ago Mrs. Lovejoy narrowly escaped with her life in a carriage accident on one of the downton streets, and since then horses have been tabooed. In fact, the whole string, carriages and all, were placed under the care of Allan Coleman, Broad street, East End. One by one Mr. Lovejoy began buying automobiles. He also became heavily interested in a large garage and automobile concern in the East End and is altogether tired of trotters. In years gone by, when Mr. Lovejoy was seeking his fortune in the Butler oil fields, he did much horse back riding and his friends say that this doubtless has something to do with his present determination.

His stables consist of six horses, one pony, one victoria, two broughams, one opera bus, one depot wagon and three traps, all of which are valued at about $20,000. It is said that it cost $1,000 per month to keep the stable. In the automobile line he is having built a large brougham, in addition to the two opera buses, an electric machine for Mrs. Lovejoy, and two gasoline Pierce stanhopes, which were delivered some time ago.

MONACO'S CONSUL RELIEVED FOR PROTEST TO COMBES

MONTREAL, QUEBEC, May 28.—J. L. Coutlee, consul at Montreal of the principality of Monaco, has been relieved of his position, owing to a letter of protest he sent to Premier Combes on the subject of the religious war now going on in France, six weeks ago. Mr. Coutlee said the letter was forwarded in his capacity as a French-Canadian, and that he did not urge his title of consul.

Coach Excursions to World's Fair, St. Louis Every Thursday in June, Via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

$12 round trip. Tickets good seven days. Five daily trains. Tickets with longer limit on sale at correspondingly low fares. Inquire at B. & O. ticket offices for full information.

YOUNG PHILADELPHIAN IS POSING FOR RODIN, A FRENCH SCULPTOR

Samuel S. White Is Considered to Have Almost Perfect Physical Development.

ONCE WON SANDOW MEDAL

Went to Paris to Study Chemistry and Was Soon Taken Up by Rodin. Bronze Cast Will Be Sent to the St. Louis Fair.

From a Staff Correspondent.

PARIS, May 18.—Here is the latest photograph of Samuel S. White, a young American athlete whose almost perfect physical development recently led Rodin, the world famous French sculptor, to ask permission to reproduce his frame in marble. Naturally the request did not have to be made a second time. Mr. White hails from Philadelphia, and came to Paris about two years ago for the purpose of studying chemistry. Previously he had been an Princetown university, and later a student at Trinity hall, Cambridge university in England.

Physical culture has a great charm for Mr. White, who goes in for it rather strongly. In November, 1898, he was the winner of the Sandow medal for physical culture. It was when first in Paris two years ago that M. Rodin complimented Mr. White upon his beautiful figure, and eventually asked him to be his model, with the result that almost at once Mr. White gave up a good deal of his time to posing in Rodin's studio. Off and on for two years Mr. White has been posing and so pleased is M. Rodin at the way the young American has "stuck" to this somewhat tedious business that the sculptor desires to give him a bronze cast of the figure he is now making, and which is to be exhibited at the St. Louis exposition. Since first posing for M. Rodin Mr. White, who is much interested in art, has made a tour of the world, starting from Paris. In Japan especially his beautiful figure attracted tremendous admiration.

Although acknowledging that posing is tiring work, Mr. White finds much pleasure in being in M. Rodin's studio, where he says the master himself works very hard. He models first in clay, altering frequently, both by adding and taking away. Mr. White also is much impressed with Rodin's child-like manner.

Rodin being at the moment out of France while placing his works in different exhibitions, Mr. White is taking this opportunity to leave Paris for a short tour in Spain. He intends visiting Madrid, Toledo, Cordova and Seville. Before long, however, both the sculptor and his amateur model expect to be back in Paris again and working in the atelier.

Samuel S. White.

Get Your Shoes Polished Early.

Acting Superintendent of Police Wallace issued an order yesterday prohibiting the bootblacks from working after 10 o'clock Sunday morning. The police also notified the butchers and grocery storekeepers they must close their establishments at the same hour.

TWO BANK PRESIDENTS GET LONG TERMS IN PRISON

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Cyrus M. Grady, president of the Seymour National bank, was today sentenced by Judge Anderson of the federal court to six years in the United States prison at Leavenworth, Kan. Alfred C. Parker, president of the First National bank of Bedford, was sentenced to five years in the same prison.

Victim of the Firecracker.

John Roblak, aged 10, of Thompson street, McKees Rocks, will lose the sight of his right eye and was badly burned about the face by the explosion of a firecracker yesterday.

Cannot Rest

Your appetite is gone. What little you eat distresses you. Strength is failing—are bilious. You have headache, backache, feel blue and melancholy—and can not rest or sleep. The fact is your nerves are unstrung, and you are on the verge of nervous prostration. They must be strengthened, renewed. They will not cure themselves, but must have a nerve remedy. This you will find in

Dr. Miles' Nervine

It is prepared for just such ailments, and is a never-failing remedy, because it soothes, feeds and builds the nerves back to health.

If allowed to continue, stomach, kidney and liver troubles will soon be added to your already overflowing measure of misery.

"I suffered from nervous prostration. When I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine I couldn't hold anything in my hands, nor get from one room to another. Now I do all my own work."—MRS. CHAS. LANDRUM, Carthage, Mo.

Nervine seldom fails to do all we claim for it, and so we authorize druggists to refund money if first bottle does not benefit.

SCENES AT CHINNAMPO AS JAPAN'S CHIEF BASE

Piling Up of Manifold Stores at the Port, Close to Seoul, Exhibits Great Preparations for a Long Conflict.

By OSCAR KING DAVIS.

(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

CHINNAMPO, KOREA, April 12, 1904.—Now becomes apparent something of what the quiet men who are busy all day and far into the night in their offices in Tokyo are accomplishing for the success of the war they are making with Russia. In those days which now seem so far off, when they had always a pleasant smile for the newspaper men who were pestering them for permission to go to the front and time to stop and talk to us in explanation of why we could not yet get away, it not infrequently seemed that surely the greater part of their work was fencing us off. The first glimpse of Chinnampo was enough to rectify that error, but it takes a full day here to get the range of all that is going on and to see something of the scale on which the Japanese are preparing for their contest.

Activity is evident everywhere, and, as usual under such circumstances, there seems to be much confusion. But just as when the men on one of our warships ran helter-skelter, hither and yon at the sound of the call to quarters, there in under the surface tumult and lack of order a system and a controlling idea which bring about the orderly desired result in the shortest possible time.

Chinnampo lies on the right bank of the great Taidong river, a few miles from its mouth. It is squatted among the hills, with the foreign concessions occupying the only fairly level space on the river front. If one bars the broad mud flat that stretches for 20 acres or more directly in front of the main street. Back of the foreign concessions is huddled a Korean village, and separated from the concession by a steep hill another native village lies down the river bank. These villages supply most of the coolies, who work all day and sometimes far into the night hustling about the vast quantities of military stores of one sort and another that pass through Chinnampo, or busy in the timber yards scattered all about getting out boards for use in the Japanese army.

Chinnampo as the Main Base.

It is evident at once that for the present at least Chinnampo is the main base of the army. The preparations already made seem to indicate that the Japanese expect to occupy it as such for a long time to come. As the campaign goes on, if it develops that they secure unobstructed control of the Korean gulf, some port further north, Anju or perhaps even Youngampho, may be made the base. Already Anju is being used as a supplementary base, and much of the material that comes up here in the larger transports is trans-shipped here into smaller craft and forwarded to Anju by water, instead of taking the long, difficult and uncertain journey overland.

The settlements and the river front vie with each other in presenting scenes of greater activity. Wherever there is an open space it is occupied either by heaps of stores or by a little lumber yard, where gangs of slow-moving but plodding Koreans are sawing into boards the huge timbers that are discharged from schooners and lighters along the river front or in the small creek that winds down through the mud flat to the river. All along the river front there are scores of sampans and larger lighters mixed in with schooners and barges, and out in the stream there is a steady procession of transports. The steam vessels range all the way from 300 to several hundred tons, and they come and go at the rate of half a dozen a day. Since I have been here there have never been fewer than 12 in the harbor, and it seems as no two consecutive tallies of them, apart, numbered exactly the same ships. Night and day they come and go. The evening panorama of the river is never the same as the morning. They come in loaded with every kind of material that can be used by an army. They go away empty, or with some of the same material reshipped for disembarkation further north, a little nearer to the actual scene of conflict. For already, as you who sit at the other end of the cables must have known some time ago, the Japanese occupy Wiju, the last Korean town on this side of the Yalu river, the wide, ugly stream that separates them from Manchuria.

Long Warehouses Built.

From Anju to Wiju the distance is about 120 miles. That must be covered on land, at least until there is strong enough occupation of Wiju and Yongampho to make the latter place secure enough as a storage place for supplies. Only the smaller vessels can get up to Anju, and so Chinnampo is likely to continue to be the main base until the Japanese arms have been sufficiently successful to transfer the whole scene of activity across the Liao-Tung peninsula to Niuchwang or some other port.

Scattered throughout the settlement and in several sheltered spots among the hills the Japanese have erected no fewer than 30 long warehouses, some of which they are now using for temporary barracks. Only a few of these are filled with stores at present, many of them having nothing more in them than the huge timbers which cover the ground, and which will soon be sawed up into boards for the erection of other godowns. Two of them, a little way out on one of the side roads, are stored with ammunition, ad the sentry posted near warns passersby not to smoke for that reason. The sign pasted on the wall near the door of each specifies the kind of ammunition and the corps for which it is destined. Only the amount is not thus placarded for the benefit of him who may read Japanese. Heaped beside the road that leads up to the settlement from the main landing there is another huge pile of ammunition guarded by two sentries, both of whom leaped at me with rifles threateningly raised when I happened to put my hand on my camera as I passed. Nearer the beach there is another pile, whose less vigilant sentry was so interested in the working of the camera that he failed to notice the direction in which it was pointed. But inasmuch as the pile was covered with a great tarpaulin it might as well as have been a heap of beans as far as the photograph was concerned.

Quantities of Pontoons.

Then there are pontoons. It would seem that the Japanese expect to cross every river in all the world many times, so many of these iron boat sections have they taken north already or stacked up on the beach here. In several places about the settlement there are long rows of them. For each division of the Japanese army on mobilization there is a battalion of three companies of engineers, one of which is organized into two bridging sections. All the men in this company have been instructed in bridge building. One section carries a bridge 105 yards long and the other one of 40 yards. The pontoons are of iron, 24 feet long and four feet one inch wide. Each pontoon is divided for purposes of transportation into six sections, which are riveted together when put into place. Each half of the completed pontoon is separately buoyant and the whole has a buoyancy of a little more than 5,500 pounds. The whole pontoon weighs, complete, 750 pounds. For overland transportation two sections are packed on one pony, or one section and a coil of rope. A curious feature of the Japanese pontoon is that the roadway is only three feet nine inches wide, whereas their field gun tracks four feet one inch. There are pontoons enough now in Chinnampo to construct several long bridges, as they are placed a little more than three feet apart in constructing a bridge, and already very many of them have gone north overland.

Wheeled Cart Difficulty.

They told us repeatedly at headquarters in Tokyo that there would be no wheeled transportation of any sort with the army. They gave that as a reason why we could not have carts for our own transportation, although we made it distinctly clear that we did not ask them to furnish us the carts, but only to give us permission to buy them for ourselves and to run them in the field. There are now piled up in different places in and about Chinnampo several hundred of the two-wheeled carts used by the transportation corps, both the hand carts and those intended to be pulled by a pony. We are told here that hundreds of these carts have already gone on to Ping-Yang and north from there. Unquestionably the roads are bad. The frost has been a long time in getting out of the ground, and the Korean soil, which is largely a clayey formation, is the kind that makes a fine, rich, sticky mud, through which it is extremely difficult for the wheels to run. But there is enough sand in it so that a good sunshine dries it up quickly, and from now on for about two months the going ought to be fairly good. Then the rains will come on and for three months there will be water in plenty. Last year in northern Korea there was a rainfall during the month of August of 72 inches. The Americans who have biked through the Philippines in spite of the rain and mud, even when it was deep enough to pull the shoes off the feet of the horses as they went through it, were inclined to take with a large grain of salt the Japanese talk of the difficulties of the road up here when the rains set in, but there was never a month with 72 inches of precipitation in the Philippines, and the one that we got 48 we thought we had had plenty to last for all time.

It must be said that the Japanese are managing their water transportation here very well. They have an immense flock of sampans, brought over from Japan, and with their own boatmen to handle them. These sampans are larger than the ones mostly in use about the Japanese coast towns, and are new and strongly made. Each is marked on each side with a number and the amount of cargo it will take. Many of them are marked "Four horses or 14 men." But as a matter of fact, they put 28 men into one sampan in landing them from the transports. The transportation corps brought great numbers of coolies from Japan, but has employed here very many more. The Korean coolie is a much better packer than the Japanese. I have seen several times six or eight Japanese struggling along under the load of a big timber which four Koreans picked up and walked away with as easily as if it were nothing.

Piers and Sampans.

Three piers have been constructed temporarily. They are solidly made and take good loads. From the water edge a float of sampans leads several yards further out into the river, forming a landing stage. There is also a makeshift pier of stones laid down on the mud, which serves when the tide is low. At night the sampans lie a little way off shore, and this evening I saw more than a hundred of them, by actual count, going to their anchorage in a long flock, the boatmen singing and shouting after their day's work. There is a great reserve of the larger sampans kept on the mud up next the seawall, and once in awhile when there is need for one of them a hundred men or more will take off their shoes, get down into the mud and haul it out to the accompaniment of a great hue and cry. By means of all these sampans cargo is discharged very quickly and in an orderly manner. The boats come up to one or the other of the piers in rapid succession, but there are men enough to clear away their loads quickly and get them out of the way of the next in turn.

Where the higher ground on which the settlement stands joins the mud flat there is a little depression in which water stands over from the high tide. Barges, sampans, and now and then a schooner, are taken up on the flood and loaded on the ebb from the piles of stores along the shore. Then on the next flood they are taken out and sailed or towed to Anju. This evening I saw a small steamer going out. She had been taking in supplies very busily during the afternoon, and there were a few soldiers on board. She had in tow a dozen or fifteen big sampans, all bound for Anju.

The godowns for stores and the barracks are roughly but well made of boards, with roofs of corrugated iron imported from the United States. Few of them are floored. I saw only one that was. In those that are used for stores the goods are piled upon timbers laid crosswise of the building. In the barracks the soldiers sleep on mats thrown on the ground. There are several wells scattered about the settlement, and the soldiers are digging more. The water is clear and seems fairly good, but the army takes the precaution of boiling all that is drunk by the soldiers. A big American iron windmill lies near one of the wells ready to be set up. Near the landing place there are a dozen huge tanks for water, the exact purpose of which did not appear.

Very Few Troops Left.

There are very few troops in Chinnampo. Three or four of the hills that surround the settlement are occupied as camps by artillerymen and their horses, and today two transports came in with infantry on board. Some of these men were debarked here and others were held on board, perhaps to go on to Anju tomorrow. The men are debarked by companies, and as each sampan load scrambles up the pier they march up to the end and form up to wait for their comrades, marching up to their quarters company by company. The artillerymen who are in camp are kept busy all day helping the men of the transportation corps in the work of discharging the cargoes of the incoming transports. They march back to quarters for their noonday meal in company formation, with a non-commissioned officer stalking along beside the column intoning a war song which the whole crowd howls out after him with evident satisfaction.

Thus everything goes smoothly, rapidly and in good order. The smoothness is such that it would be quite easy to be completely fooled as to the scale on which the work is going forward if one were not to pay particular attention. But walk about the place for a little while and note the energy with which the work goes on, and see how the scene constantly shifts, and you cannot help having it borne in upon you how great is the preparation going forward here. The quiet men in Tokyo are doing a vast work. It is no small army for which all this work is undertaken, nor is it for a short campaign or one of small importance. Whatever the plans of the Japanese may be the evidence here is that they are of wide scope. If the rest of the work is done with the same thoroughness and energy as that shown here it will take something more than promises to render it useless.

"The attack," said Gen. Fukushima to me one day during the preparation for the march of the relief column from Tientsin to Pekin in the Boxer outbreak, "the attack, that is easy. It is the behind work that is difficult."

It is the "behind work" that is going on so well here in Chinnampo. We shall see very soon now whether this is an indication of how comparatively easy is the attack.

Cheap Excursion to St. Louis.

P. & L. E. railroad, rate $12, May 31.

THE HALF WAS NEVER TOLD—Couldn't begin to tell it, if we took up all the space on this page. We have to get out of our warehouse by June 20th.

Forty Thousand Dollars' Worth of FURNITURE

must be disposed of before that date. Best way to do it is to cut prices.

10, 20 and as high as 30% Off.

Come Take Your Pick.

10TH & PENN

Don't Bother About Money Your Credit Is Good.

THIS STORE CLOSED ALL DAY MONDAY.

SOCIETY

THE opening of the new Country club house in Squirrel Hill will take place tomorrow. Memorial day usually marks the launching of the summer season both at the Allegheny Country club in Sewickley Heights and also at the Country club in Squirrel Hill, and will be observed tomorrow very informally, though arrangements are being made for the entertainment of several hundred people during the day at the new club house. In the morning the Hunt club will have a ride after the hounds, commencing at 11 o'clock, followed by luncheon at the Country club house. During the afternoon there will be an informal at-home for the members of the club and the new building will be open for inspection. It is not quite completed, the second story being still in an unfinished state. The club house is one of the finest in the country, designed on a generous scale and uniting convenience and utility with an artistic and homelike effect. Tomorrow there will be music all day long and the broad piazza extending along the front of the club house, where one of the most beautiful views about Pittsburgh may be obtained, and the covered piazza connecting the main building with the wing will be filled with people going out from town during the afternoon and evening.

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A large party is going down to the Allegheny Country club tomorrow, many having gone to Sewickley Heights last evening to take advantage of the week end in the country. There will be music, dancing and golf. The club house will be crowded, while house parties will be entertained at the different country houses in Sewickley Heights. Nearly all are now open for the season. "As You Like It" is occupied by Mrs. William Thaw, Jr., and Henry L. Collins, James A. Chambers and his family went down to their summer home a few days ago, and the several houses occupied by the Jones', the Willocks, Mrs. Elizabeth Horne, the William P. Snyders, the Russell H. Boggs', the Seaifes, the Pontefracts and the James Wood Scullys have all been opened for the season.

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Mrs. Thomas Morrison Carnegie, Jr., chaperoned a little party of young people to the Louisiana Purchase exposition, leaving last Thursday. In the party were Miss Rebecca Darlington and Miss Madelaine Laughlin, Louis E. Stoddard, Dallas C. Byers and William B. Scaife. They will return the middle of this week, when Miss Darlington will go east with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Darlington to open their country place, "Seven Oaks," Maroneneck, Long Island, and their seaside cottage at Watch Hill.

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Miss Rebekah Knox was met in New York by her father and mother, Attorney General and Mrs. P. C. Knox, when she landed on Wednesday after a seven months' European tour. They went to their place at Valley Forge and Miss Knox is expected in a few days in Pittsburgh to take part in the festivities preceding the wedding of Miss Mary Leet Williams and Frank Faber Crooks, which will take place in the Shields Presbyterian church next Saturday afternoon. The wedding will be one of the handsomest of the season. The marriage will be solemnized at 5 o'clock and will be followed by a large reception at the "Newington," the Williams family residence in Shields.

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Mrs. William Thaw sailed yesterday from New York for England, where she will visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Yarmouth. She was accompanied by Miss Elinor Wilson, who was a school friend of Lady Yarmouth and one of the bridesmaids at her wedding last spring. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew W. Mellon and Miss Marion McLean have gone abroad for the summer, and Col. and Mrs. A. S. M. Morgan sailed for Europe last week.

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GUY CARLTON REED, who is in Salt Lake City for the Westinghouse company, will not be able to come on for the wedding of his brother, W. Edgar Reed, and Miss Elizabeth Ahl McCook, which will take place on Wednesday, June 1. Mr. Reed was to have been his brother's best man, and his place in the wedding party will be filled by Harry Schute.

W. Edgar Reed will give his bachelor dinner on Monday evening and on Tuesday evening Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook will entertain the entire bridal party at dinner, following the rehearsal in the Roman Catholic Church of the Holy Rosary in Homestead.

Haines Allen Machesney, who is to be one of the ushers at the wedding, and Mrs. Machesney gave a dinner last evening in the Country club house. It was the first social event given in the new club house, which will have its formal opening tomorrow, and after the dinner the guests inspected the building. Dinner was served at one large round table, having for its centerpiece an exquisite combination of narcissi, wild gladiolai and sweet alyssum, with asparagus springerli and maidenhair fern. The dining room, with its finishings of cream and pale blue, looked especially well last evening, additional beauty being given to the appearance of the room by the clusters of white satin wedding bells hanging by ribbons from the ceiling low over the table. Covers were laid for 20, the guests including the members of the bridal party with several additional friends.

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At the Pittsburgh Golf club last evening Mr. and Mrs. Moses Bedell Suydam of Howe street gave a little dinner. There was no special guest of honor and covers were laid for Mr. and Mrs. Leonard G. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. Abram Sharpless Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Suydam and Mr. and Mrs. Moses Bedell Suydam.

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Covers were laid for 10 at the luncheon which Miss Rachael McMasters Miller gave at the Hotel Schenley on Tuesday, in honor of Miss Elizabeth Ahl McCook. The guests included the maids who will attend Miss McCoook on her wedding day, and a few intimate friends of the hostess.

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One of the prettiest affairs of the early week was the dinner given on Tuesday evening by Miss Martha Dalzell. The guests, 18 in number, were entertained at the Pittsburgh Golf club.

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Mrs. John G. Holmes will attend the Yale commencement exercises June 28, when her son, Joseph H. Holmes, will graduate. On June 11 Mrs. Holmes will be among the Pittsburgh guests who will attend the Princeton exercises, where James Childs Rea is one of the seniors. Mrs. Holmes gave a pretty luncheon of 10 covers at her home on Tuesday.

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Miss Belle Brooks of Germantown was the guest of honor at the bridge whist given on Tuesday by Miss Eleanor and Miss Amy Dupuy, of Western avenue, Allegheny. The prize winners were: Miss Brooks, Miss Ethel Byram, Miss Husselton, Miss Anne Burgwin, Miss Laura Smith, Miss Gertrude Irwin, Miss Helen Voorhees of Philadelphia, who is visiting Miss Rebecca Friend; Miss Cook, who is the house guest of Miss Susan Williams of Sewickley, Miss Ella Cassidy, Mrs. Van Lear P. Shriver, Mrs. Horace R. Moorhead and Mrs. Theodore Friend.

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Mrs. Frank White of Craft avenue was among those who entertained last week in honor of Miss Eva Goldsworthy Carter. Included among the guests were: Miss Carter, Mr. Woolrich, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Phillips, Charles Baer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Martin, Mr. and Mrs. George Gerber, Mr. and Mrs. James Van der Mey, Mrs. E. Slack Davis, Miss Rose Carter, Alfred Carter, Mrs. Charles Burke and E. G. Burke.

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Mrs. Albert Schmid of Havre, France, who is now at the Schenley, gave a dinner on Monday evening, her guests being the members of the bridal party who will be in attendance at the wedding of Miss Elisabeth Ahl McCook and W. Edgar Reed on Wednesday, June 1. The bride and bridegroom-elect, the latter a brother of the hostess, were the guests of honor.

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Miss Bessie McKibbin, who is the house guest of Miss Esther Kendall Breed, of Dithridge street, was the guest of honor at a box party at the Nixon theater on Monday evening. The party was given by Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester C. Sibley of Ripsey street, cousins of Miss McKibbin. Mrs. Sibley also entertained with a luncheon on Friday, with covers laid for eight guests.

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Among the guests at the tea which Miss Esther Kendall Breed of Dithridge street gave on Monday for her house guest, Miss Bessie McKibbin of Washington, D. C., were Miss Emma Zug, Miss Brown, Miss Anna Brown, Miss Anna Chalfant, Mrs. James Stephenson, Mrs. William Stephenson, Mrs. Sylvester C. Sibley, Miss Mary Hall and Mrs. J. I. Johnston.

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Mr. and Mrs. George C. Burgwin of Craft avenue left the city last week for the Hook, N. J., where they will spend the summer. Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Burgwin will also summer in Bay Head, and after a few weeks in Hot Springs, Va., Mr. and Mrs. Augustus P. Burgwin will join them at the New Jersey resort.

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Mrs. T. R. Jenkinson of New York was the guest of honor at a small luncheon given at the Brighton Country club on Monday, the hostess being Mrs. W. H. Phat of Sherman avenue, Allegheny.

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Invitations will be issued shortly for the marriage of Miss Grace Watson Aull, daughter of Maj. and Mrs. William Ferris Aull, and Paul Arthur Sorg of Middletown, O., on Wednsday, June 22. The Rev. Charles Mitchell of Cleveland, O., will perform the ceremony in Christ Methodist Episcopal church, assisted by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. Daniel Dorchester, Jr. After the ceremony at 5 o'clock a wedding dinner for the bridal party and the relatives will be given at the home of the bride's parents in Fifth avenue.

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Invitations were issued on Monday for the marriage of Miss Carolyn Lappe, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles O. Lappe, and Edward M. Power on Thursday, June 9. The Rev. John M. Prugh, pastor of the Grace Reformed church, will officiate at the wedding at 8 o'clock. Miss Mary Lappe has been chosen for her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids will be Miss Luella Munhall, Miss Jean Bunton and Miss Katherine Carnahan. The bridegroom will have for his best man, William S. Power, his brother, and the ushers will be Alexander Lappe, Lewis Huseman and Claude Griffin. After their wedding trip Mr. Power and his bride will occupy apartments in the Westminster, in Aiken avenue.

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Mrs. Marion Foster Welsh gave a musicale last Saturday evening at the home of her daughter, Mrs. W. D. Rowe, in Perrysville avenue, Allegheny. She was assisted by her 54 pupils. Mrs. Welsh is a daughter of the late Stephen Foster.

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Miss Jennie Kennedy Elliott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Elliott of Kentucky avenue, and Charles Howard McKenna were married on Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, the Rev. Dr. Edward M. Ward officiating. The only attendants were Miss Genevieve Ehrhart, the maid of honor, and John McKenna, the best man. Mr. and Mrs. McKenna have postponed their wedding trip until later in the summer, when with Frank S. McKenna and Thomas Morrison McKenna and their brides they will visit the St. Louis exposition and Canada. They have gone to housekeeping in the Oakland flats, Forbes and Halket streets.

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A quiet little wedding on Wednesday evening took place at the home of James Martin in Watson boulevard, Allegheny, when his daughter, Miss Mathilda Martin, became the wife of Harry E. Fitzsimmons. After June 15 Mr. and Mrs. Fitzsimmons will be at home in Watson boulevard.

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Miss Martha Childs has invitations out for a reception on Friday afternoon, June 3, at her home in South Linden avenue.

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One of the smartest affairs of the spring season was the luncheon at which Mrs. W. Henry R. Hilliard of Penn avenue was hostess on Wednesday with Mrs. Harvey Miller as the guest of honor. Covers were laid for 30, bridge whist following the luncheon. The appointments were exceedingly dainty, the flowers being sweet peas.

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Mr. and Mrs. Willis F. McCook, Mrs. Haines Allen Machesney, Howard Fisher and Mrs. Albert Schmid were the only additional guests at the dinner which Mr. and Mrs. Francis X. Barr of Edgewood park gave on Thursday for Miss Elizabeth Ahl McCook and W. Edgar Reed and the members of their wedding party. The dinner was given at the Pittsburgh Golf club.

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Mrs. John Kerfoot Bryden entertained with a large euchre on Thursday afternoon at her home in Stanton avenue, East End. Nine tables were in play.

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Mrs. James Bernard Shea of Richland lane was hostess at an informal little tea on Tuesday afternoon in honor of Mrs. A. S. M. Morgan, who, with her husband, Capt. Morgan, sailed for Europe on Wednesday.

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The Pittsburgh Golf club was the scene of the luncheon given on Friday by Mrs. James Bernard Shea, in honor of Mrs. Bernard S. Horne, a bride of last November. Covers were laid for 44 at one long table.

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Mrs. Henry Eaton Collins was hostess at a luncheon of 10 covers on Friday in honor of her sister, Mrs. Humphries of New York.

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Fifty women from the East End who are interested in the Homeopathic hospital benefit to be given in Oakmont on June 16, will spend Wednesday as the guests of Mrs. Francis H. Skelding at her summer home in Oakmont. In addition to meeting the women of that place who are working for the hospital benefit, the guests will make paper roses to ornament the booths at the rose fete.

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Mrs. W. W. Ford, who before her marriage was Miss Edith Coffin, gave one in a series of small entertainments last Wednesday. The guests were Mrs. William Normecutt, Mrs. George Anderson, Mrs. Ilben, Mrs. E. E. Sanderson, Mrs. Henry and Mrs. Ella Coffin.

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Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Curtis Perkins are spending a few days with Mr. Perkinss father, Cyrus Perkins, in Sharon. They will return home on Tuesday. Miss Nancy Carnegie, Mrs. Perkins' sister, is expected in Pittsburgh from St. Louis this week.

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Two informal bridge whists were given last week by Mrs. William Scott of Bidwell street, Shadyside, the first occurring on Tuesday and the second on Wednesday.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Wood Friend of Ellsworth avenue, will leave during July to spend the remainder of the summer at the Frontenac, Thousand Islands.

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The anniversary luncheon and donation day reception at the Home for Aged Protestant Men and Women on Thursday was an interesting event of the week. The house was filled with friends of the institution.

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One of the prettiest weddings of June will be that of Miss Clara Barnes Wilson, daughter of Mrs. Jacob Robb Wilson, and Aaron Calvert Chesbrough, of Toledo, O., on June 14 at the home of the bride's mother in St. James street. The Rev. Dr. William L. McEwan will officiate and the bridal party will include Miss Edna C. Wilson, the maid of honor; Miss Grace Chesbrough, Miss Vernie Collord, Miss Grace E. Hamilton and Miss Helen B. Wilson as the bridesmaids; Pressly Craig of Toledo, best man, and Dr. John Harvey, Frederick B. Snider of Toledo, Dr. J. C. Thompson and Carnegie Wilson, ushers.

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Numerous social affairs were given last week in honor of Mrs. Alonzo Tripp and her daughter-in-law, Mrs. Herbert L. Tripp of Blacksburg, S. C., who are visiting Mrs. William Darlington King of Craig street. Mrs. King entertained with a euchre of five tables on Wednesday afternoon, Mrs. J. Lloyd Lowther of Wilkinsburg gave a small luncheon on Thursday, Mrs. Henry L. Butterfield was hostess at a box party on Friday afternoon and yesterday the guests were entertained at euchre by Mrs. E. H. Briney of Hamilton avenue.

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A benefit euchre for the Pittsburgh Home for Babies will be held at the home, 2501 Center avenue, on Wednesday evening.

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Mr. and Mrs. Levi Colvin and their daughter, Miss Lelia Colvin, have gone to Mercersburg to attend the commencement.

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On Wednesday evening, June 8, the Novelty club of the Young Men's lyceum will give an owl party in Southern park.

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The members of the Colonial Cotillion club will hold their annual outing tomorrow on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. Hardy in Homestead.

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Miss Sara Emma Mattier of Hoboken and Alvin T. Noon of Bellevue were married on Thursday evening. The attendants were Miss Louise Mattier, Charles Noon and Donald Miller. The Rev. S. C. Orr performed the ceremony.

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A wedding which gives promise of unusual beauty of appointment will take place on Saturday afternoon, June 5, in the Presbyterian church of Shields when Miss Mary Leet Williams will become the bride of Frank Tabor Brooks. The wedding party, which will be one of the largest of the season, will include the maid of honor, Miss Susan Williams, two matrons of honor, Mrs. Frederick Holdship of Sewickley and Mrs. William T. Anderson of Cincinnati; the bridesmaids, Miss Helen Cook of Santa Barbara, Cal., Miss Augusta Brooks of Canton, O., Miss Rebekah Page Knox of Washington, D. C., and Miss Rebecca Jones of the East End; the best man, Judson Brooks, Jr., and the ushers, Alexander Brooks, Halsey Williams, Jr., J. Bissell Speer, Walter McClintock, Dr. Thomas Arbuthnot, Grosvenor Nicholas of New York, Malcolm Chase of Providence and James Neale. The ceremony at 5 o'clock will be followed by a large reception at "Newington," the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. L. Halsey Williams.

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Mrs. A. Leo Weil of Howe street was hostess at a large luncheon on Friday in honor of Mrs. David Kirk of Fifth avenue. Mrs. Weil also entertained with a luncheon on Thursday, when Miss Julia Schoenfeld was the guest of honor.

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The members of the East End cotillion elected the following officers at their meeting on Tuesday evening: President, John J. Joyce; secretaries, H. A. M. Farrington and H. T. Aufderhide, and treasurer, Allan W. Jones.

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Wednesday, June 15, is the day set for the wedding of Miss Elizabeth L. Harding of Wilkinsburg and James J. Carey of Pittsburgh, which will take place at 8 a. m. in St. James Roman Catholic church, Wilkinsburg, the Rev. Dr. A. A. Lambing, officiating. After the ceremony a breakfast for the bridal party and the immediate relatives will be given at the home of the bride's parents in Trenton avenue, Wilkinsburg. The bride and bridegroom will spend their honeymoon in the east.

Made Big Vaudeville Hit On Olympia Park Stage

Two young women from Pittsburgh made their debut on the stage at Olympia park, near McKeesport, Monday night and caused a sensation throughout the week in a little skit called "Bowery vs. Barracks" which is destined to be heard on the vaudeville stages of the country next season.

The two young vaudeville artists are Miss Mabel Cadman of Pittsburgh, sister of Charles Cadman, the well-known young musician and composer, and Mrs. Fredrica DeLong of McKeesport.

The sketch was written by A. H. Hassler of Indianapolis, a brother of City Clerk E. W. Hassler, and is well-dressed throughout. The songs, which are all new and catchy, are the toast song, "To the One I Love Best," the words by Charles F. DeLong of McKeesport, and music by Charles W. Cadman of Pittsburgh; "Back to Boyland," words by James Francis Burke and music by Florence O'Neil of Pittsburgh; and "The Tutti Frutti Girl," with words by A. H. Hassler and music by Charles W. Cadman.

Last week there were several society parties from both Pittsburgh and McKeesport at the para and all declared that the vaudeville act was worthy of a better setting.

LONDON'S DANCING SET IS A PECULIAR BODY

Entire Confraternity Makes Round of Houses That Are Thrown Open.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 28.—Whitsun week has been, socially speaking, of little consequence. There has been next to no entertainment on a large scale, and for the most of the week the West End was half deserted.

Only one set in society seems to rise superior to the unfavorable conditions which are exercising such a depressing effect on the season, and this is the dancing set, which, by the way, possess a code of social ethics entirely its own. This dancing set is a small one, comprising only some 400 or 500 persons. Hostesses who give dances hardly ask a dozen of their old friends outside the dancing set. They open their mansions to the whole confraternity, and in they troop, a languid, patronizing crowd, probably on excellent terms with the daughter of the house, but barely knowing the hostess by sight.

Half a dozen chaperones are quite enough for the modern dance. The fashion is to stroll about the streets of the vicinity, sit out or waltz on a doorstep with an especially delightful partner, or to go for a drive in a hansom and come back an hour afterward as calmly as if the couple had all the time been sitting in the conservatory. It is a strange phase, and some of the policemen on night duty, if they have a sense of humor, must be mightily entertained.

How far the question of invitations to the dances is carried may be gathered from the fact that, ten days before a recent wedding, the mother of the bride gave a ball, to which four of the bridesmaids were not asked. For a mother with a marriageable daughter, or daughters, who has come up to town for the season, it is absolutely essential to give a dance if she wishes her girls to be asked out at all. Girls are not asked to the few stately dinner parties that are still given, nor are they bidden to the small affairs unless they are good bridge players. So dances practically afford the only opportunity. They will not be asked to these unless the mother has propitiated the dancing set by herself giving a ball to which the whole of that set has been invited.

Zionists Preparing for Mass Meeting.

Pittsburgh Zionists are preparing for a mass meeting in the Bijou theater on the evening of June 12 under the auspices of the Zionist councils of Pittsburgh. Three presidents of Zionist federations are expected to attend. Joseph Cowen of London, president of the Jewish Colonial Trust, will be present, as will Clarence I. De Sola of Montreal, president of the Canadian Zionist federation.

WHITSUNTIDE PARTY AT BERLIN PALACE

Duke and Duchess of Marlborough Entertain Guests—Gov. Murphy and Son Visit London.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

LONDON, May 28.—Of all the Whitsuntide parties, the most notable from an American point of view was that at Blenheim palace, where the duke and duchess of Marlborough had a gathering that included the duke and duchess of Roxburghe, Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Mr. J. J. Van Alen and Mrs. Ronalds.

There is still no confirmation of the report that the Roxburghes have taken Harcourt house, a magnificent mansion in Cavendish square, and since their return from Blenheim they have again been stopping at Claridges hotel. The American set in London is now very much to the fore again. It has been rather a slack time at hotels, although steamers arriving from New York at the close of the week brought a good contingent of passengers to London.

Gov. Murphy of New Jersey and son have been in London this week, on their way back home from Carlsbad. Gov. Murphy, who was considerably run down after the death of his wife, has been greatly improved in health by his five weeks' stay at a Carlsbad Bohemian resort, and is returning, eager for the political fray. During his absence abroad he has been taking a complete rest and has not even read the newspapers. One question in which he confessed interest was the chairmanship of the Republican national committee, but as he was in a sense out of touch with home affairs, he had nothing to say on the subject for publication.

FURNISHES A COMPLETE DIRECTORY OF RESORTS

Invaluable to Persons Who Are Contemplating a Summer Trip.

Nowhere else can one obtain so much information regarding the many first-class summer resort hotels or so many happy suggestions of desirable places to spend one's summer vacation as in the resort advertising columns of The Gazette. They furnish a complete directory of the desirable hotels in Atlantic City and other famous health and pleasure resorts. Moreover, the announcements in The Gazette of the various hotels contain a brief summary of the attractions offered by each.

The Gazette publishes the announcements of a great many more resort hotels than any other paper—more than all the other Pittsburgh papers combined. Therefore, anyone seeking information on this subject will find The Gazette the most satisfactory place to get it.

BEAUTY IN A GRAND OPERA CHORUS

A snapshot at a group of J. C. Savage's English grand opera chorus furnishes plenty of evidence that they have perfect right to enter a beauty contest. Mr. Savage was the first to demonstrate that American girls could sing grand opera as well or better than foreigners, and the ambitious pupils from American conservatories now people his chorus. His next step was to provide a variety of beauty and grace as well as capable voices. A glance at the ranks of his English singing forces is truly refreshing. The girls are not only good looking, but their features are so attractive that one will find their pictures framed and displayed in the lobbies of the theaters alongside the photographs of his American prima donnas.

The accompanying photograph shows only some of the pretty ones now in the Savage English grand opera chorus. Their names are: Audrey Elliott, Bernice Bartlett, Elizabeth Laurie, Elizabeth Grant, Eloise Goddard, Blanch Chase and Eileen Spelman. It is from the ranks of such girls that Mr. Savage from time to time replenishes his prima donna forces.

ATLANTIC CITY IS OVERFLOWING

Huge Decoration Day Crowd Fills Beach Resort to the Limit.

MANY MORE ARE EXPECTED

Prospects for the Season Are Brighter Than Ever—Big Medical Convention Promises Big Attendance and International Interest.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU.
Young's Ocean Pier.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 28.

For the first time this year Atlantic City is jammed tonight. All trains on the two railroad systems that enter the resort were run in many sections and all of the cars were filled to their capacity. The influx began early in the morning from Philadelphia and a little later the western trains brought nearly 1,000 people. At the Pullman offices it is stated that extra sections of parlor cars will be run from New York, Washington and the west tomorrow and the hotel men predict that the Decoration day crowd will be the largest that has ever been in Atlantic City.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dravo, who have been guests at the Marlborough house for several days, have returned to their home in Pittsburgh. Mr. and Mrs. J. Fred Lentz, guests at the Wiltshire; Mrs. Frank M. Hutchinson and Harrison H. Thomas, Jr., stopping at the Grand Atlantic, and Miss Eleanor C. Messick, all of Pittsburgh, occupied a box at the performance of "The Show Girl" on the Ocean pier, Friday night.

Miss Margaret Reed and Joseph Reed of Pittsburgh are guests of Mrs. D. C. Howell of Washington, D. C., at the Brighton hotel. Robert A. Robinson is among the late arrivals at the Sothern. Miss Margaret Hayes and E. F. Hayes are Pittsburghers at the Seaside house.

Arrived in Auto.

During the heavy shower of Friday afternoon three autos came in town and in one of them, a handsome Panhard racer, was a party of well-known Pittsburghers. They are Mr. and Mrs. George Haynes Booth, Mrs. Jerome Walker and Robert K. Field. They are at the St. Charles and will remain over Sunday.

J. A. Herron, F. B. Brown and C. R. Miller are among the Pittsburgh guests at the Seaside house. Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kroeble are at the Grand Atlantic. Among the Pittsburghers noted on the boardwalk this afternoon were G. W. Pixley, James Purcell and William Mangan. Mrs. Jack Fisher, a Philadelphia golf amateur, gave a luncheon of 12 covers yesterday at the Atlantic City Country club in honor of Miss Carolyn Urbin, daughter of Lucius Urbin of Pittsburgh. Other Pittsburgh guests at the dinner were Dr. Frank Norris and Henry J. Scull. Miss Lena R. Mayne is staying at the Ellwood for a short time.

Busy Season Promised.

The last week of the present month is generally regarded as the prelude to the busy summer season, and if present indications count for anything, it certainly appears that this instance is no exception to the general rule.

The city has about completed its great preparations for the coming convention of the American Medical association, a gathering that will bring to the shore over 3,000 delegates, each one of whom will be accompanied by his wife, children, sweetheart or friends, and their presence here will aggregate the total of visitors expected to over 8,000 persons, making it by far the greatest convention, and also the most important, of any that has visited this city in years. The delegates are among the most learned men in the medical world, Germany's delegate, Dr. Hoffa, is already in this country, and there are arrangements now being made whereby he will likely hold one of his famous clinics during the convention in this city.

Then comes the great semi-centennial celebration, and this will follow close on the concluding sessions of the American Medical association. For three days next month this report will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its natal day.

May Ball at Rudolf.

The big social event of the week took place tonight at the hotel Rudolf, when Proprietor Charles R. Myers gave the annual May ball at this beach front hostelry. Invitations were accepted by the social eclat of the resort and also by the more prominent social lights of the bigger cities sojourning here. The music was furnished by the Ladies' Symphony orchestra of Boston, an organization of 20 pretty young musical artists who have been filling a season's engagement at the Rudolf, and the dancing took place in the Japanese music room of the hotel, which was prettily decorated for the occasion. When most of the dances were at an end, a large May pole, with gilded top, from which hung 50 long streamers of varied colors, was placed in the center of the ballroom and an old-time May-pole dance was ordered. The streamers were wound and unwound round the Maypole to the air of a sprightly two-step. This was the first May-pole dance in this city in many years and was voted a great success.

The floral parade will be a magnificent spectacle this season and those who have already taken out permits to enter a chair are in excess of the number of entries for the floral parade last year. As in the past, the parade will be held on the Boardwalk.

Pittsburghers at the Beach.

The following persons from Pittsburgh are registered here today:

BERKELEY—O. F. Hallett, F. M. Pittman.

DENNIS—Emilie E. Capil, Mrs. Joseph Keeling.

DUNLOP—D. Lloyd, R. H. Boughman, H. L. Hutchinson, E. Walters, John Parry.

FREDONIA—E. Cook.

GRAND ATLANTIC—D. F. Cottrell, Miss M. V. Dodde, W. Harold.

HADDON HALL—William H. Jamison, Mrs. Jamison.

IROQUOIS—J. F. Tooie, Mrs. Tooie.

KENDERTON—R. M. Brokaw, Mrs. Brokaw.

LA BELLE INN—R. Chalmer, Mrs. Chalmer, E. M. Stalnard.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—J. M. Hauser, Edward R. Jones, Mrs. Jones.

RALEIGH—J. Carson Mercer, Mrs. Mercer.

REVERE—J. C. Bland, J. C. Bland, Jr.

SEASIDE—Gertrude M. Lindsay, W. F. Dalzell, T. Brown.

ST. CHARLES—G. G. O'Bruent, Mrs. O'Bruent.

SAN JOSE—Mrs. E. Porter.

TRAYMORE—Mrs. L. Maxwell, J. McGinnis, Mrs. McGinnis, Miss Snodgrass, Miss James.

WORTHINGTON—Rev. J. C. Broomfield, Mrs. Bloomfield.

W. C. LITTLE.

Bible Classes on Excursion.

The Hebrew Bible classes, under management of the Beth Hamedrash Hagodol of Pittsburgh, will close their session today with an excursion and picnic in Moss Side park. The Francis J. Torrance leaves Market street wharf with the party this morning.

Duquesne Theater.

Mr. Boris Thomaskesky and his star company from his own Peoples theater of New York will appear in repertoire Tuesday, May 31, June 2, 3 and 4.

Decoration Day at Allquippa Park.

P. & L. E. railroad. Fare, 75 cents. Train every hour.

A gallon of LAWRENCE goes as far as two of some others—your dealer will tell you why.

PARIS TO HOLD FETE TO SUN

Idea Is the Suggestion of the Great Astronomer Flammarion.

ZOLA'S MONUMENT UNVEILED

Academy of Science Learns of Remedy to Prevent "Cork" Disease—Jeweler Says Pearls Rise in Value Five Per Cent Every Year.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE GAZETTE.]
(Copyright, 1904, by New York Herald Co.)

PARIS, May 28.—A reminiscence of the French republican feast of the Goddess of Reason has been called up by M. Camille Flammarion's proposal to celebrate the summer solstice, June 21, by a grand fete, at which servants will pay oratorical tribute to the sun as the preponderating force of nature. M. Eiffel's offer of the Eiffel tower for the occasion has been accepted, and special observations are to be made. M. Flammarion claims that this is not a revival of paganism, but just meed of praise to the Deity.

Unveiling a monument over the grave of the late Emile Zola was the occasion of a very simple ceremony in the Montmartre cemetery this week, Mme. Zola and a few intimate friends alone being present. The base of the monument is of porphyry surmounted by a bust of the great novelist, by a sculptor, Solari, a friend of Zola's boyhood days.

Prof. D'Arsonval this week communicated to the Academy of Sciences the result of experiments by Bordas concerning a disease in cork, which causes liquids to taste of the cork. M. Bordas has discovered a process of sterilization which completely destroys to spores of the parasitic fungus that occasions the disease. The corks are first heated to 120 degrees centigrade (248 degrees Fahrenheit), the air is then completely pumped out of the cells, and the corks are finally submitted to a steam temperature of 130 degrees Fahrenheit.

An incident occurred this week at the salon which is causing agitation in the Societe des Artistes Franciase. A representative of the law was present in the person of a bussier, to declare, with the aid of last year's catalogue, that a model of M. Pierre Laurent's marble group, "Hero and Leander," was exhibited in the last salon when it received a medal. This action was taken by Mme. Gabrielle Bumontet, whose statue, "La Lierre," was refused under a rule forbidding the exhibition of works already shown.

I had an interesting chat this week with Mellerio, a Rue del la Paix jeweler, whose house bears 150 years' reputation. The conversation was chiefly confined to the value of pearls. Mellerio makes a specialty of these gems.

"The price of pearls," said Mellerio, "advances about 5 per cent every year. This is due to the great demand, it being the gem most in request. I have just sold a pearl necklace for $100,000, and have orders in hand for a half a dozen more approaching it in value."

Fifty citizens, finding a tax receiver's office closed, knocked respectfully. A policeman made the situation acute by commanding the crowd to move on. The exasperated taxpayers smashed in the door and entered with a rush. At sight of the functionary, the revolutionary spirit subsided, and all offered their tax money contritely, which the collector condescended to accept without making a complaint for the violence used.

MADE TOUR OF PITTSBURGH

German Engineers Inspect Steel Manufacturing Plants and Other Industries.

A party of German government inspectors and tourists en route for the St. Louis exposition were in this city yesterday. The party arrived early in the morning and were received by the representatives of the J. J. McCormick Steamship agency and taken to the Schenley hotel. During the day they visited the manufacturing industries of the city and the Homestead Steel works. The tourists left for St. Louis last night.

The tourists are mechanical and civil engineers delegated to inspect the German exhibition at St. Louis and make a general tour of the large industrial cities of the United States. They arrived in New York last week, and on Friday were received by the president at Washington. From St. Louis they will go to Chicago, then to Buffalo, from that city they will make a tour through the New England states.

The party consists of Mr and Mrs. Fuhrmann, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Sievers, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Renman, Berlin; Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer, Hamburg; Mr. and Mrs. Sartorius, Hamburg; Messrs. Haust, Van Haulfer, Heofger, Richter, Levin and Marsales, all of Braunschweig, and Messrs. Witter, Schellenberg, Boas, Schleinsser, Kuckenmeister and Rethwisch of Berlin.

Summer Season of Opera.

Light opera that fairly sparkles will be on the boards at the Nixon, beginning Monday, June 20. Every reserved seat on the lower floor and in the first balcony will be placed at the nominal sum of 50 cents, and with the aid of iced air circulating through the theater conditions for enjoyment of the operas are to be made thoroughly ideal. The initial offering of this operatic season is to be Victor Herbert's "Fortune Teller," made famous by the splendid presentation of Alice Nielson, and the company giving it at the Nixon has been selected with such care as to assure exceptionally fine performances.

FOR WOMEN

Especially Mothers

The Sanative, Antiseptic, Cleansing, Purifying, and Beautifying Properties of

Cuticura SOAP

Assisted by CUTICURA Ointment, the great Skin Cure, are of Priceless Value.

For preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, for baby rashes and chafings, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, ulcerations, and inflammations of women, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery, CUTICURA Soap and CUTICURA Ointment are priceless.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Soap, 25c.; Ointment, 50c., Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60). Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

"How to Preserve, Purify, and Beautify," Send for

DR. JANE BLANCHARD

418 Sixth Ave.

Opposite Nixon Theater.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

X ray and Static Machine for the treatment of all diseases.

If convenient bring sample morning urine.

Hours 9 to 5; Sunday 10 to 2.

I still prepare Ce-u-ta for the complexion. 50-day home treatment, one dollar. Hair remover, one dollar. Dip-noi, Skin Food, one dollar. Constitutional Tonic, greatest female compound in the world, one dollar.

A SKIN OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM, OR MAGICAL BEAUTIFIER.

PURIFIES AS WELL AS Beautifies the Skin. No other cosmetic will do it. Removes Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Moth Patches, Rash, and Skin diseases, and every blemish on beauty, and defies detection. It has stood the test of 50 years, and is so harmless we taste it to be sure it is proper

TOM L. JOHNSON SEES HIS FINISH

Cleveland Mayor Bowled Out of Politics by the State Convention.

SALEN STRONGER AT HOME

Democrats of Buckeye State Are Ready to Get in Band Wagon With Winners at St. Louis, but May First Present Kilbourne for Presidential Nomination.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, May 28.—The conservative victory won in the Democratic state convention this week is a blow to Tom L. Johnson from which he probably will never recover. Not only was the Cleveland mayor utterly discredited as a state leader, but his own Cuyahoga county delegates bolted him at the crucial moment when he was trying to defeat his unfaithful lieutenant, Charles P. Salen, for a place in the delegation-at-large to the national convention. Of the 73 votes from Cuyahoga county, Johnson found himself able to control only two, his own and John H. Clarke's. It was the most bitter dose of the day for the mayor.

Johnson's own repudiation was doubly hard to bear because it included the honoring of a man whom he has used as a convenient tool. Doubtless it was the first direct intimation to him that Salen, who managed his campaign last fall, and whom he rewarded with a county office which pays him $50,000 a year, has been using his time and energies in building a political machine of his own which now is capable of far more effective work than the mayor's. Johnson is still the nominal leader of the Cuyahoga county Democracy. When his term as mayor expires, he probably will be a small factor even in local politics. He has been so radical in his views, or at least in his speeches, that it is doubtful if any future acts of his will restore him to the confidence of the converted Ohio Democracy.

Had Lighting Rod Up.

There is every reason to believe that Johnson was not without hope that the presidential lightning might strike him when he went to St. Louis. He expected to control the proceedings of the state convention. He had the party organization throughout the state, and the state central committee which disbanded last Wednesday had been selected at his dictation. He expected this committee, to which the contests, involving 208 delegates went first, to seat all the radicals. He expected, by his little game of having it understood that he was playing with the conservatives, to secure a working majority of the credentials committee and thus to assure the radical delegations of places in the convention hall. He knew the conservatives, for all their brute strength, had no leadership and Johnson is a natural leader. His delegates once seated he anticipated no trouble on the convention floor. He was against instructions for any man and he was opposed to the unit rule. In other words, he expected to fool the world by directing the proceedings of the convention after so much had been said of the gains made by the conservatives, to show himself the leader of the radicals in the country and to have all the radical support in the national convention when Hearst's weakness became apparent.

These statements are not guesswork. They come from a man who is in the mayor's confidence and who has been with him nearly every day for a month. Johnson was shrewd enough to see that Hearst cannot develop the necessary strength for the nomination and self-confident enough to believe that he, with the full Bryan strength and such conservative support as he could pick up here and there, might turn the trick. There is little doubt that Bryan himself was a party to the scheme.

It Is His Finish.

The dream is over now. Hearst claims he would have eight of the 46 Ohio delegates if the unit rule had not been adopted. In reality, probably he would have four. Not one of these and not one of the conservatives is for Johnson. The extent of his repudiation is hardly realized outside of political circles in Ohio. Salen today is stronger with the Cuyahoga county organization than the man who built it, and Salen is conservative now. Johnson is politically dead, unless he joins the Socialists. His overwhelming defeat by Governor Herrick last fall started the business and the events of this week in Columbus finished it.

The radical leaders do not seem to feel so badly over their defeat as might have been supposed. They are hungry for Democratic victory and, after their fatal experiment with Bryanism they are ready for anything which can possibly win.

The Ohio radicals will do what they can for the ticket nominated at St. Louis. They seem to prefer to take their medicine to bolting. They lost every point for which they fought, not by large majorities, but by margins which must be considered wide when the circumstances are all considered. The radicals had all the organization and all the leadership and yet the conservatives won. The day after the convention the radical leaders were disposed to claim that one member of the Big Four, ex-Mayor E. H. Moore of Youngstown, is one of them.

Moore Is a Conservative.

Mr. Moore heard of the talk and requested the newspapers to publish a denial. He declared that he is for neither Hearst nor Parker, and continued:

"I am in favor of the adoption of a conservative platform and the nomination of a conservative candidate at St. Louis. I want the platform to discard all the dead issues and to declare plainly and boldly on the living issues."

The Kilbourne boomers, who were defeated in the convention by a combination between all the radicals and half the conservatives, still maintain that Col. James Kilbourne's candidacy is not dead. Dr. C. F. Gilliam, chairman of the local Kilbourne committee, said today that the Columbus man's name will be presented to the national convention and that, in his belief, Ohio will finally support him as her candidate. As for Col. Kilbourne himself, he says he is well satisfied to have been instrumental in the defeat of Hearst, which was his object in allowing the use of his name.

Painters to Hold Open Meeting.

Elaborate preparations have been made for an open meeting by local union No. 72 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers. It will be held at headquarters, 416 Wood street, on Wednesday night. District President Thomas Blackburn will reply to President D. M. Parry's statements in his address before the convention of the Manufacturers' association. A smoker and entertainment will follow and refreshments will be served.

Charged With Scaring Chinaman.

For terrorizing Sam Yung, a laundryman of Pearl street, Harry Lebarton, Charles Dagleman and George Clift were yesterday sent to the workhouse for 30 days each in default of $5 fine.

Birds' Nest Robber Fined.

For robbing birds' nests in Schenley park, Leonaldo Frisoli, an Italian, of 2903 Boundary street, was yesterday fined $10 by Alderman Dyer on complaint of Humane Agent Shaw.

Flowers from School Children.

More than 20 wagonloads of flowers, donated by public school children, were received at post 128, Grand Army of the Republic headquarters in Allegheny yesterday, and will be placed on soldiers' graves tomorrow.

DAWSON GAINS MORE DELEGATES

Practically Wins the Contest for Republican Nomination for Governor.

TETER'S WITHDRAWAL DENIED

West Virginia Republicans Are Preparing for a Campaign in Which Democrats Led by Camden and Others Will Seek to Capture the State.

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

PARKERSBURG, W. VA., May 28.—This has been a Dawson week and many delegates have been added to the already long list of his supporters. Some of the counties which indorsed Dawson were considered very friendly to Mr. Teter, and it was believed, and in fact counted upon, that Teter would get the delegates from all the counties which were to hold their conventions this week. When the votes at the different primaries were counted Dawson was found to be the winner of solid delegations in every county save one which was divided by mutual consent of all parties concerned.

As announced some few days ago Mr. Dawson still lacked 55 votes of having a majority of the delegates favorable to him in the convention, and of this number he captured during this week 9 from Monroe, 6 in Clay, 6 in Hampshire and 8½ in Berkeley, which divided by mutual consent, making a total of 29½. This leaves him less than 25 yet to be captured, and these will be gathered in this week when Ritchie county and Wirt hold their conventions. The prediction that William M. O. Dawson would be the next nominee for governor of West Virginia will be verified very shortly.

Nothing could keep him from the nomination now, as the delegates have been tied up so tightly with instructions that even a stampede in the convention would be almost an impossibility.

The followers of Mr. Teter have about given up the struggle, and it is currently reported that the next few days will see his withdrawal, although it is stoutly denied at this time.

Candidates Have Taken Charge

The double committee affair which threatened the disruption of the Republicans in this, Wood, county, has at last been amicably adjusted so far as the candidates are concerned, and it now looks as if the matter will be settled before any great amount of harm has been done. The Republican candidates for the different offices held a meeting this morning in the court house which was attended by every interested person, as well as many leaders of the party.

After being in session three hours, during which many warm discussions occurred, they finally decided that they would take the matter in their own hands and conduct the primary election on the 7th of next month. This will leave both of the committees out of it and it will further decide as to which one has the right to exist as the matter will be submitted to a vote of the people, the chairman of each committee being placed on the ballot, and the one receiving the highest number of votes will have control of the campaign. This is a happy solution of a very serious question, and the voters are unanimous of their approval of it.

United States Senator N. B. Scott has finished his business affairs in Washington and is now at his home in Wheeling, where he will remain for some time. He is perfecting plans for carrying on his campaign for re-election, and has held several conferences during the past week with the leaders from all sections of the state. There is little doubt but that Senator Scott will again be returned to the senate, as he has no Republican opponents, and the people in general favor his candidacy, so that all remaining to be done is to carry the state for the Republicans, including the legislature, and he will be given another six years.

Henry S. Wilson, of this city, whose name has been prominently mentioned in connection with the vice presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket, is pressing his claims for all they are worth. The Hearst headquarters here have been instructed to start a campaign which will be extended all over the country.

Woodyard Opens Headquarters.

H. C. Woodyard, congressman from this district, arrived here today from Spencer, his home, and is preparing to open his headquarters in this city, which will also be the headquarters for the district. The chances favor Mr. Woodyard's return to congress by a handsome majority.

Senator Camden will leave on a tour of the state next week in the interests of the coming Democratic campaign. It is said that a visit will be paid Henry G. Davis at Elkins, where he will spend several days in consultation with state leaders to map out their plan of action for the coming struggle. A vigorous effort will be made by the Democratic party to recapture the state this fall.

J. C. WHITE IN RACE.

Former Pittsburgher Is Candidate for Democratic Nomination for Judge in Mercer.

SHARON, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—Some surprise was manifested in the Democratic camp this week by the announcement of the candidacy of J. G. White of Mercer for the nomination for judge in Mercer county. He will permit his name to be submitted to the county convention to be held at Mercer on June 6. Mr. White is one of the best-known attorneys at the Mercer county bar and for a number of years was located in Pittsburgh. The other candidates are Beriah Magoffin of Mercer, Frank Klein of Sharon and W. S. Pettit of Greenville. The primaries for the election of delegates to the convention will be held next Saturday.

There is much speculation among local Republicans as to who will be elected county chairman. A leading Republican said this week that, in order to restore harmony in the Republican rank and file, there is some talk of electing one of the managers of Judge Miller's campaign. There was such a bitter contest between Judge Miller and A. W. Williams, the Republican nominee for the judgeship, that there are many dissatisfied Republicans, and in order to bring them into line again this plan may be carried out. The plan would be satisfactory to Mr. Williams, for he wants the solid vote of the party at the coming election.

The Prohibitionists cannot agree on a candidate for the judgeship and will likely indorse the Democratic nominee. The Hon. Alexander McDowell, clerk of the national house of representatives, returned this week from Washington. He says there is little doubt but that Mr. Williams will be elected and predicts the success of the Republican ticket, from Roosevelt down to poor director, by a large majority.

WOMAN COOLLY ADMITS SETTING HER HOUSE AFIRE

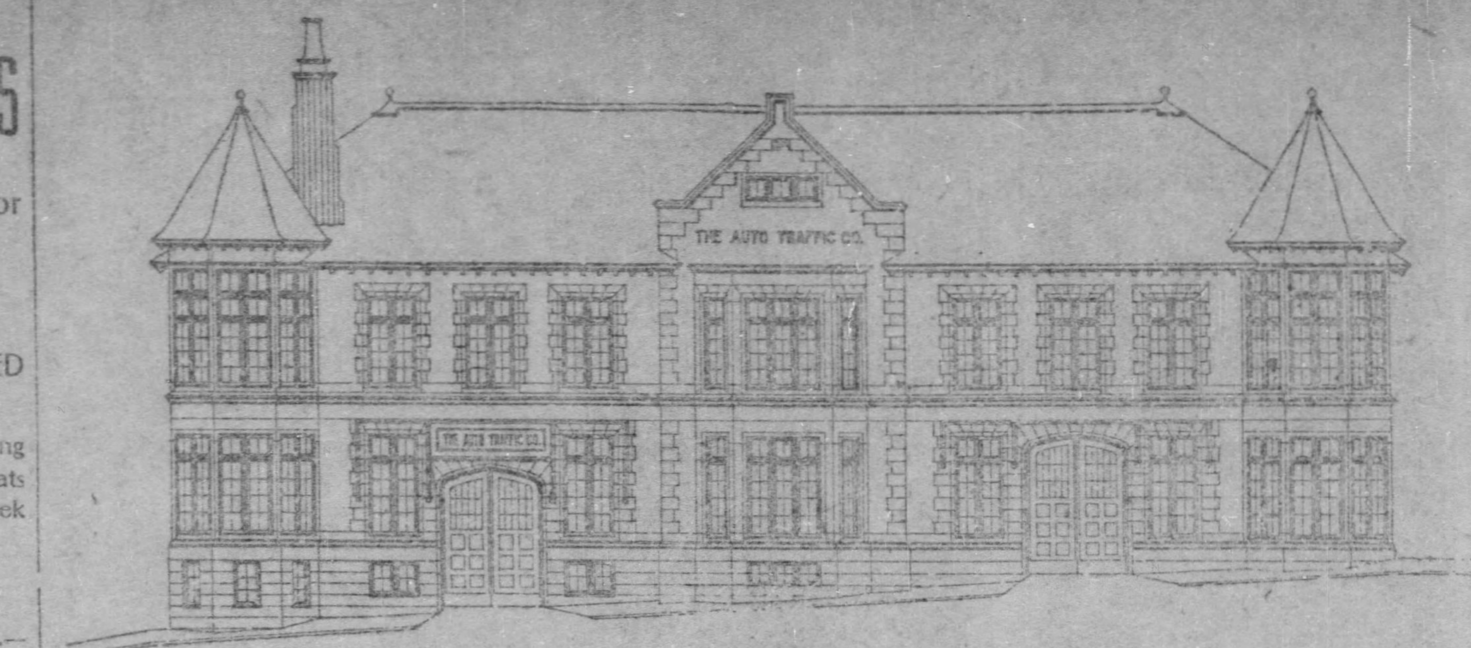
YOUNGSTOWN, O., May 82.—(Special.)—Because her house was advertised to be sold under the sheriff's hammer this afternoon, Miss Mary Laubert made an unsuccessful effort to set fire to it this morning. When Chief Loller entered the burning building he found a pile of blazing clothes in the cellar way and every gas jet in the house turned full on. Miss Laubert admitted that she had set the fire.

"I did it to protect my rights," she said.

"Are you aware that this is a serious matter?" was asked of her by Mayor Gibson, before whom she was arraigned.

"No," was the indifferent response. The woman is thought to be insane.

AUTOMOBILE 'BUSES TO BE SWIFT AND CHEAP



CRAIG STREET FRONT OF TRAFFIC BUILDING.

Pittsburgh may soon be treated to the spectacle of auto 'buses swiftly speeding over her streets carrying passengers who have tired of bumper coasting. The Auto Traffic Company will be responsible for the invasion and its plans are rapidly maturing. It was organized only a few weeks ago with under Pennsylvania laws with an initial capital of $200,000 of which over $20,000 has already been subscribed in shares of $10 each. Last week the company through Coyle Brothers bought the property of Robert Coyle, Jr., at Craig street and Grant boulevard for $10,500 and commissioned Architect H. D. Gilchrist to prepare plans for a $50,000 building.

The building, of which the Craig street front is shown in the illustration will be a three-story steel frame structure, fire proof, and 190x100 feet in dimensions. It will cover practically the entire lot purchased and have large entrances on each of the streets named. It is expected to start work on the building in a few weeks that it may be ready for use by fall.

The peculiar topography admits of three floors being entered at street grade thus dispensing with elevators and stairways. It will be little exposed to fire risks as it is bounded on three sides by wide streets. The building will be fire proof and provided with automatic sprinklers. An individual water supply will be obtained from wells, and the building will have its own light and power plant. On the first floor entered at grade from Craig street will be the smith shop and power plant. The second floor also entered at grade from Craig street, will house the general machine and repair shop. A general vehicle storage room will be on the third floor which opens from Grant boulevard. Fuel will be stored under ground.

Passenger, express and other vehicles will be housed separately and half deck or storage will be provided for duplicate bodies and served by overhead conveyors. The fourth room floor will have the main offices and the wood repairer and paint shops with men's quarters at the southern end. In addition to lockers there will be provided for men reading and exercise rooms, a quick lunch counter and dormitories for late crews. The remainder of the roof floor, finished in roof garden style, will be for surplus storage and will be protected by a deck roof or awning. The building will have 20,000 square feet of space and will house 200 vehicles.

The Auto Traffic Company was organized by S. J. MacFarsen who has enlisted the active support of many prominent business men of the East End. Free transfers will be provided on all lines. The total mileage is estimated at 35 miles of which 15 is for passenger and 20 for express service. In all 40 vehicles will be provided, 15 for passengers and 25 for express.

The Etna-Glenshaw line on the Butler plank road will be the first one operated. This is contrary to expectations as the cross town Liberty line better known as the East End board of trade route was first suggested. The line will open early in July on a 20-minute schedule. The next two routes on the local program are the East End cross town route and the "shoppers' line" from the North Side to the various railway stations in the city and on the South Side. The present 'buses seat only 16 persons, but ten passengers vehicles to seat 40 persons each have been ordered for the Grant boulevard route. The motive power of the first vehicles is gasoline and they are equipped with air cooled, double opposed horizontal engines, of 20 horsepower each and a speed capacity of 20 miles an hour. Crews will be selected from experienced motormen who will be given a course in automobile management.

The company proposes to give express service to the city without breaking bulk and later to inagurate a system of freight transportation. Twelve 'buses with a maximun passenger load of 60 persons will run 18 hours each. It is estimated that these 'buses will earn $324 each per day.

The total estimated earnings are $82,604 after deducting 50 per cent for operating expenses. This is at the rate of $4,000 a mile or 40 per cent on the initial capital.

The auto 'bus has many advantages which have made it popular in other large cities. Neither franchises, tracks or overhead wires are necessary to operate it. It can be run on streets least obstructed making it especially desirable as a means of quick transportation. The scheme to inagurate auto 'buses was indorsed by the East End Board of Trade in July, 1903, and many of its members are interested in the present project.

GUFFEY FEARS STAMPEDE TO BRYAN AND HEARST

Local Democrats Say He Has Pledged Pennsylvania's 68 Votes for Parker.

Prominent local Democrats expect Col. J. M. Guffey to make a declaration soon in favor of the presidential candidacy of Judge Alton B. Parker. Col. Guffey is said to have been in the east several times holding conferences with Judge Parker and national Democratic leaders supporting Parker. The colonel is said to have been won over to the opinion that Parker will make the strongest possible candidate for the Democrats to put up in the hope of obtaining favor with the conservative class of voters.

Col. Guffey declares that while Bryan and Hearst will indulge in the spectacular at the St. Louis convention, and may lead a bolt, the conservatives will be in the saddle and be able to nominate their candidate. Guffey, Gorman, Hill and others are said to have agreed that all the conservative votes shall be combined for Parker for the purpose of preventing any stampeding of the convention by Hearst and Bryan, and the 68 votes of the Pennsylvania delegation have been pledged by Guffey to this end.

Bryan has said that the silver faction will control the convention and make the platform, and his repeated expressions of confidence in the success of the radicals, has caused all the conservative leaders, including Guffey, to concentrate their whole strength on Parker.

STEEL COMPANY SOLD.

Concern Changes Hands at Auction at Everett, Mass.—Stockholders Lose Practically All.

BOSTON, MASS., May 28.—The plant of the United States Steel Company of Everett, the stockholders of which have been in disagreement as to the management of the concern's affairs, was sold for $50,000 at public auction today to the International Trust Co. for the benefit of the bondholders. The sale was made as a foreclosure proceeding under a mortgage held by the trust company.

The company is bonded for $150,000 and has a capital of $3,000,000. It is estimated that the stockholders and creditors lose practically all their holdings. A reorganization is planned by the bondholders.

Preparing to Open New Church.

The new First Presbyterian church in Ann street, Homestead, is rapidly nearing completion and will be opened with services on Sunday, June 19. The building is of Cleveland red sandstone and finished throughout in hard wood. It is one of the handsomest buildings in the Monongahela valley and cost about $100,000. The Rev. N. Dushane Hynson, pastor of the congregation, and the church committee are arranging for the dedication.

Three Must Die for Murder.

CHICAGO, May 28.—John Sammons and John Lynch were today sentenced to be hanged June 17. Their crime was the murder and robbery of saloonkeeper Patrick Barrett. The motive for the crime was robbery. Frank Lewandowski was also sentenced today to be hanged June 17, the same date that Sammons and Lynch are executed. Lewandowski is a wife murderer.

ALL NOW QUIET IN SOUTH KOREA

U. S. Consul to Dalny Tells What He Saw in Journey Just Completed.

FARMERS AT WORK IN FIELDS

First American Official to Travel Overland from Fusan to Seoul Declares That Work Is Progressing Rapidly on the Railroads—Fifty Miles Have Already Been Completed.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

SEOUL, KOREA, May 28.—(2 p. m.)—Edward V. Morgan, Uniter States consul at Port Dalny, who arrived here yesterday, is the first American official to journey from Fusan to Seoul overland. The trip took ten days. Mr. Morgan says that, contrary to the stories which are constantly circulated in Seoul, to the effect that bandits are active in this section, he found the country people to be quiet, content and peaceably pursuing their agricultural vocations. There is promise of good crops.

There are many Japanese small traders along the line as far as Taiku, but none north of that point.

As far north as Shoken, 56 miles from Fusan, the railroad is neat and well built and the trains run smoothly. The 36 miles of the road to Mitsuyo are open to regular passenger traffic. The 14 miles to Seido are traversed only by construction trains. This section has stone and iron bridges, the culverts are faced with masonry and the cuttings are complete.

On the last section of the line to Shoken the bridges are not yet finished. The 4,000-foot tunnel south of Taiku is not completed. A switch back is being built to Croso Hill. The engineers in charge of the construction work hope to connect with the branch being built south from Seoul by the end of the year.

Leaving the railroad at Taiku, Mr. Morgan followed the main Japanese telegraph line into Seoul. The telegraph line is patroled daily by bodies of from 12 to 20 gendarmes, who are stationed at intervals of 30 miles.

Mr. Morgan was treated with great courtesy by the Japanese officials.

Edwin Napier to Be Organist.

Prof. Edwin H. Lemare, organist and director of music at Carnegie institute, gave the organ recital in Carnegie Music hall last night to an interested audience. At the invitation of Prof. Lemare, Edward Napier will conduct the recitals during the month of June, beginning next Saturday.

Defective Flue Caused Blaze.

The residence of Mrs. Albert Miller, 814 Shelby alley, took fire yesterday from a defective flue. The blaze was extinguished at a loss of about $100.

AMERICAN NAMED HEALTH OFFICER OF PANAMA CITY

U. S. Marine Surgeon Appointed: Vessels Must Be Vized by American Officials.

[By Associated Press to The Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Surgeon General Wyman of the public health and marine hospital service has been notified that Assistant Surgeon Claude C. Pierce, who is the representative of that service at the city of Panama, has been appointed health officer for that city by the Panama authorities. The appointment is considered an important concession to the United States, as it will result in the adoption of American methods in protecting the canal zone from outside infection. There has been considerable apprehension of the introduction of plague from South American ports, and the fact that Dr. Pierce will have charge of the quarantine service of the port, it is believed, will do much to prevent that result.

Dr. Wyman also has been notified through the secretary of state that orders have been issued by the government of Panama to the authorities of the ports of that country to prohibit the entrance of vessels from the southern ports of the west coast unless they carry bills of health vised by the officers of the public health service of the United States stationed at those ports.

TO SUCCEED INGRAHAM.

D. W. Printer of Cleveland Is Chosen to Take Place of Dead First Grand Engineer.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., May 28.—The death of First Grand Engineer Ingraham temporarily disturbed the program of the biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers for the election of grand officers. It was expected that the convention would be able to take up the work of election by today, but it is now unlikely that it will be reached before next Tuesday.

In addition to the election of all the old officers three new positions have been provided by the present convention which also will be filled. These positions are first, second and third assistant grand chief engineers. The candidates for these positions are numerous and spirited contests are expected.

D. W. Printer of Cleveland, O., who for the past eight years has been secretary of the insurance department of the order, was today unanimously chosen to serve temporarily in place of the late Mr. Ingraham. It is likely that when the permanent election is made next week Mr. Printer will be re-elected to the position for the two years' term.

Contractor Siebert Critically Ill.

Contractor John Siebert, senor member of the firm of John Siebert & Sons of the South Side, is in a citical condition at his home in Southern avenue, Baldwin township. Mr. Siebert, who is aged 63, has been suffering from penumonia since Thursday.

Wreck Near Canonsburg.

CANONSBURG, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—The 10:30 eastbound train on the Chartier railroad went through an open switch at Meadow Lands station this morning and two coaches and the engine were derailed. No one was injured.

MEMBERS OF BOYS' BRIGADE RAISE THE STARS AND STRIPES

Company G, Third Regiment, On Col. H. P. Bope's Lawn.

Company G, Third regiment, Boys' brigade, turned out yesterday to raise a large American flag on the grounds of Gen. H. P. Bope, commander of the regiment, at 327 North Negley avenue. The flag was presented by Col. Homer J. Lindsay of the National guard. Gen. Bope's staff, consisting of Adjt. Gen. J. A. Clark, Capt. Thomas Dana and Capt. W. S. Linderman, were present, and an address was made by the Rev. Dr. J. H. Starkey. The regimental band furnished music.

FLEET IS HALTED TILL SEPTEMBER

Baltic Men-of-War Will Be Unable to Sail Before That Time.

ADMIRAL EXPOSES CONDITIONS

Birileff Exclaims "God Save the Newka" After a Visit to the Schoolship, Where No One Was in Command—Didn't Know How to Salute.

[Associated Press Cable to The Gazette.]

ST. PETERSBURG, May 28.—(8:36 p. m.)—Although work is being pushed night and day to prepare the Baltic fleet for service it is feared now that it cannot be ready to sail for the far east before September. The delay is considered especially unfortunate in view of the situation at Port Arthur, where the arrival of the fleet before the fall of the fortress would compel the raising of the siege.

It has been found necessary to put the battleship Orel, which recently sank at her moorings at Cronstadt owing to her sea valves being left open, and was subsequently floated, in dry dock and possibly she may not accompany the Baltic fleet to the far east. There is no intention of purchasing any South American warships offered by private firms. Neither has Russia any intention of buying foreign merchantmen for transport purposes. Four Hamburg-American liners were bought by the merchant marine department and turned over to the navy to become part of the volunteer fleet. Twenty transports will accompany the Baltic fleet, carrying coal, ammunition and every kind of stores. There will also be repair, water condensing and hospital ships. Altogether 62 pennants will go out under Vice Admiral Rojestvensky.

Admiral Birileff, the naval commander at Cronstadt, is becoming celebrated for his remarkable orders of the day. One issued this morning says:

"I visited the schooiship Nevka and did not find her captain or lieutenant. Two midshipmen in charge of 50 cadets did not know how to turn out and salute the admiral. They did not know wherefore they were on board. God save the Nevka on a cruise!"

The Russians are so convinced of the efficacy of submarine boats that many of the wealthiest and most influential people have formed an association to promote the construction of vessels of that class, as being "ideal defensive craft, and such as are required by a pacific power like Russia." Count Sheremetief has contributed $100,000 and Midshipman Soldatieko has subscribed $2,000 toward the fund being raised to build submarine boats.

Two sailors who rescued Grand Duke Cyril at the time of the sinking of the battleship Petropavlovsk have been made knights of St. George.

Imperial 4 per cents, instead of weakening on the news from Kinchau, actually advanced a quarter point on the bourse today.

Would-Be Suicide Recovers.

Samuel Matthews of Homestead, who attempted suicide last week by shooting himself in the right lung, has recovered sufficiently to leave Mercy hospital. Matthews had both his legs cut off in a railroad accident six months ago and became despondent after being released from the hospital.

The Three Rivers

[Special Telegram to The Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, May 28.—The stage of the river at 6 o'clock this evening marked 19.2 feet and falling, making a fall of 1.3 feet during the last 24 hours. Weather clear and pleasant. All local packets, which were in and out as usual, had good trips. This includes the Queen City, which departed for Pittsburgh. The towboat movements were: Arrivals, Lucie Marmet, with coal, from the Kanawha. Up, with empties, Jim Wood, Charley Brown and Cruiser. Business along the levee was rather dull today, owing to the scarcity of arrivals. The wheel of the Levi P. Workum has been dismantled to allow of a new shaft being put on her.

STEUBENVILLE—River 13 feet 7 inches and rising. Clear and warm. Harvester up at noon.

HUNTINGTON, W. VA.—River 17 feet 2 inches and rising. Capt. Oakes met his boat, the Joseph Walton, here today on her way up. Robert P. Gillhouse up at 4 p. m.; Tacoma, for Pomeroy 7 p. m.

MARIETTA, O.—River 12 feet and rising. Clear and warm. Big Kanawha up, 6 p. m.; Kanawha up, 3 p. m.; Keystone State up, 6 p. m.; Valley Belle down, 9 a. m.; Greenwood down, 4 p. m.; Sam Brown down, 8 a. m.

LOUISVILLE, KY.—River falling, with 8 feet in the canal, 5.8 feet on the falls and 17.8 feet below the locks. Clear and pleasant.

GREENSBORO, PA.—River 8 feet 1 inch and stationary. Weather fair and cool. Columbia down Sunday. Hite up.

GALLIPOLIS, O.—River 15 feet 8 inches and rising. Clear and warm.

OIL CITY, PA.—River 5 feet 9 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

WARREN, PA.—River 4 feet 6 inches and falling. Clear and warm.

PARKERSBURG—River 12 feet and rising. Clear and warm. Valley Belle left at noon for Middleport, Ben Hur at noon for Cincinnati, Kanawha at 1 p. m. for Pittsburgh, Keystone State at 7 p. m. for Pittsburgh, Greenwood, 7 p. m., for Charleston, and Bessie Smith at 6 p. m. for Wheeling.

WILL ALL GO TODAY.

Landings to Be Empty of Coal Decoration Day—Work in the Allegheny.

All the coal loaded in the Pittsburgh harbor will be shipped south today by the Monongahela River company. The Pacific and Ironsides will arrive from down river early this morning and take out two big tows. The John Moren, which has been on the ways for repairs, will also take out a tow. The Sam Clarke, which arrived yesterday with empties, may not be ready to send out until Tuesday. She will have a new sheet put in one of her boilers. Decoration day will be observed generally along the rivers.

According to reports yesterday the walls of lock No. 2 on the Allegheny river will be finished within 30 days. By that time the $1,132,000 originally appropriated by congress to build the first three of the series of locks and dams on the Allegheny will be spent and no further work can be done until congress makes further appropriations. It is said that at least $175,000 more will be necessary to finish the work, because prices of material have gone so high. The three dams can be completed, it is thought, within 90 days.

Departures.

Virginia, Pennywitt, Cincinnati.
Columbia, DeMain, Fairmont.
Lorena, Wallace, Zanesville.

Local River Notes.

The stage of water at Davis island dam at 9 o'clock last night was 9.9 feet and the river was stationary.

The Columbia had a good trip of passengers on her excursion to Fairmont yesterday. The boat was in charge of Capt. Robert DeMain.

The Virginia had a good trip in and out. Among her passengers was Judge W. D. Porter of the superior court of Cincinnati, who made the round trip and was enthusiastic in his praise of the river journey.

According to advices received at the local offices of the River Coal company no more bodies have been found from the Fred Wilson. A coat belonging to Capt. Price has been found in the river 20 miles below the scene.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FIVE or 10 acres of good Jersey land will make a mighty nice little farm if it's in the RIGHT LOCATION. Have the best in the state, not 15 or 20 miles inland, but only seven miles from Atlantic City, with good railroad service and the trolley still running; splendid level land, with the best markets in the land at your door. Mild climate, both summer and winter; an ideal place to live and to make money, too. Buy a few acres and be independent of trade conditions. Easy monthly payments. START NOW. Call or write at once for free illustrated booklet P. R. 600, which tells all about it. Walter Becker, 434 Fourth ave.

IN SIGHT OF ATLANTIC CITY.

Don't go "way back," but get one or more of my 5-acre farms where you can jump a trolley and be in the greatest pleasure resort in the world in a few minutes. Rich, level land, high and dry, and free from rocks, no better anywhere for poultry, fruit or truck raising; very best markets; good roads; an abundance of pure water; mild climate both summer and winter; an ideal place to live and make money, too. Good gunning, fresh and salt water fishing, sailing, surf-bathing, etc. Monthly payments on 5 acres only $4. Don't delay. Call or write at once for free illustrated booklet P. R. 600. Your name and address on a postal will bring full particulars. Walter Becker, 434 Fourth ave.

BOOKKEEPER—Bookkeeper, competent to check work of others and take charge of office; state where and by whom employed during last five years; reference and bond required. Address C 156, The Gazette.

SOUTHERN PIG IRON MAKERS IN DOUBT

Uncertainty Among Them As to the Scale of After Next Month.

[By Private Wire to The Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 28.—The Wall Street Journal says:

"Considerable uncertainty exists among southern pig iron makers as to the scale of prices after June. Next month the annual conventions of miners will be held and the scales then arranged will to an extent influence pig iron costs.

"The southern furnace men claim it is necessary that the cost of pig iron production be lowered. This cannot be done if coal miners' wages are increased. On the other hand, the miners are dissatisfied with the sliding scale, and from reports which have reached pig iron men here there is ground for a serious difference of opinion between employers and employes. At $9.25 per ton for No. 2 southern, the furnace men have only a slight margin of profit. Any increase n productive cost would compel sales without profit.

Constable Was Badly Beaten.

Constable Harry Willis of Alderman Means' office was beaten into unconsciousness Friday evening while attempting to arrest Andrew Spangler at Penn and Frankstown avenues. Spangler had been charged with assault and battery by Frank Hammerling, and when Willis encountered him Spangler asked that the warrant be read, and the assault that is said to have followed necessitated six stitches in Willis' scalp. Spangler was arrested later and held for court in default of $300 bail.

Oil Strike Near Mosgrove.

KITTANNING, PA., May 28.—(Special.)—An oil strike was made on the David Devers farm, four miles from Mosgrove on the Allegheny Valley railroad, yesterday, by Contractor J. J. Campbell, who was putting down a gas well for the Standard Oil Company. Oil was struck at 2,600 feet. The drilling was suspended with 700 feet of oil in the hole. For years operators have been expecting to find oil in that section. The well is said to be good for from 7 to 12 barrels a day.

To Relieve Marines at Colon.

PHILADELPHIA, May 28.—The auxiliary cruiser Dixie sailed from the navy yard today for Colon with stores and provisions. At Colon the vessel will take aboard 400 marines who have been serving for more than a year and will return them to League Island.

WANTED.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

Agents.

MEN—Active, energetic and capable salesmen; $100 to $1,000 per month; we have men in our employ today who are earning this amount and we have a similar opportunity open for up-to-date representatives in Pittsburgh and other towns and cities; if you are an energetic man of good character and can give us satisfactory references as to your standing and ability, address us or call personally, Gable & Neidhart, Nos. 401-2-3-4 Keystone Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

AGENTS—Either sex, general, local and traveling; we have a recently patented BURGLAR ALARM which sells on sight for 25c; quick seller; from 6 to 24 sold to each purchaser; big profits; can be applied to any door or window in a few minutes; INDORSED AND RECOMMENDED BY THE POLICE EVERYWHERE; first-class side line. Call or send 25c for sample. Room 710 Penn bldg.

WE can prove that our general agents make $25 per day; if you are making less than $300 per month write to us; don't waste stamps and money on catch-penny advertisements; we forfeit $500 to any person proving we do not send free samples at once on receipt of application. Braham Co., 214, Cincinnati, O.

AGENTS WANTED—Reliable agents to handle Fumigating Nest Eggs; guaranteed to kill all lice and vermin on the hen and in the nest; sample by mail, postpaid, 10c; special prices to agents. C. M. Williams, 357 Main st., Westville, Ind., Dept 3.

AGENTS—Begin business for yourself; stop working for others; we start you in profitable mail order business at your home. Pleasant work; immense profits; unlimited possibilities. Full information for stamp. Franklin Howard Co., Denver, Col.

AGENTS—Slot machines are dead ones; our new indoor baseball game takes its place; sells for $2 at sight; we send you sample, prepaid, by express, for 50c. Gisha Novelty Co., Anderson, Ind.

BATHE—Any room; little water, little cost; big seller. Irwin Fountain Brush and Safety Mat System, 103 Chambers st., New York.

CHANCE of Lifetime to one man only in each state with a few hundred dollars and references; monopoly of legitimate business; enormous profits without risk; highest indorsements. HULL, 154 East Twenty-third st., N. Y.

AGENTS—Make money; sell dome-shaped perforated skillet covers; prevent greasy stoves; pay $2 per day, or allow 250 per cent profit; catalogue free. American Novelty Works, Reading, Pa.

AGENTS make 500 per cent profit selling "Novelty Sign Cards," merchants buy 10 to 100 on sight; 800 varieties; catalogue free. Sullivan Co., 1138 Maplewood ave., Chicago, Ill.

SOMETHING entirely new; an absolute household necessity; sells at sight, city or country; big profits; particulars free; sample 10c. Weiss Chemical Co., 68 Broad st., New York.

ATTENTION, SPORTS: You can make $100 or more weekly playing slot machines; learn how for stamp. Address Malcolm C. Orstrom, 119 Third st., Grand Rapids, Mich.

GOOD SELLERS for agents, male or female; salary or commission; call or write for proposition. TONINE MEDICAL CO., 210 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PARTIES having a small amount of money to invest with or without services; also agents; big returns. Address Box 44, Warder Bldg., Washington, D. C.

MINUET SKIRT and waist holders, offer largest profits, easiest sales; exclusive territory; sample free. Wheeler & Baldwin, Randolph and Fifth, Chicago.

NATURAL diamonds puzzle experts; stand every test; our pocket outfit starts you; write for special offer. Chapman-Tower Co., Syracuse, N. Y.

THREAD-CUTTING THIMBLE—Saves tooth, time and temper; sample 10c; agents wanted. Excelsior Mdse. Co., 1690 Russell st., Detroit, Mich.

WE start you selling diamonds—Don't fail getting our liberal offer; $5 daily sure. Carbon Diamond Co., Syracuse, N. Y. Mention paper.

WRITE for Bell's patent ventilating window lock; sells on its merits; inducements to agents. Bell Mfg. Co., Norwalk, Conn.

WANTED—Bright, energetic women to canvass good selling articles; $12.00 to $15.00 per week made easily. Call or write. REAME & CO., 612 Congress st., Pittsburgh.

WANTED—Agents to sell a successful $5.00 typewriter; 40 per cent commission. Coffman Mfg. Co., 612 Spruce st., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS—Sheet bluing; every housewife buys it; send 10c for sample package. Moyer Mfg. Co., 5609 Haverford ave., Phila., Pa.

IDEAL VEGETABLE SLICER—Best for all kinds of vegetables; sample 25c; agents wanted. M. & M. Merc. Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Male Help.

A.—WANTED—Grocery and drug salesmen to sell an article with merit, through your house; liberal commission. Write MAPLE CITY SOAP WORKS, Monmouth, Ill.

A NEW patent article; the only one on the market; quick seller and a big money maker; sold only to business people. American Spring Motor Co., 56 Fifth ave., Chicago.

ANY intelligent person may earn $50 to $100 monthly corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

BOY wanted in the sign shop to learn the trade; experience preferred. O. E. Jones, 815 West Diamond st., Allegheny, Pa.

BOOKKEEPER—A brokerage firm wants a thorough bookkeeper, [illegible] have business training and be up-to-date, one that can speak German also preferred. Address in own handwriting, L 153, The Gazette.

BRAKEMAN—Railroad brakeman for a private road, one having yard experience preferred; must be sober and industrious; state age and experience, together with reference. Address P 156, The Gazette.

COLLECTOR—One not afraid and who can give references and bond; salary and commission. Address Z 153, The Gazette.

COREMAKERS—First-class men; open shop. Apply Sterling Steel Foundry, Braddock, Pa.

DRIVERS—Two drivers for delivery wagons and two drivers for moving wagons. Shanahan Transfer & Storage Co., Locust st., near Magee st.

ENGINEER wanted who can run gas engine. Kingan & Co., 1121 Penn ave.

GOOD OFFICE POSITION—Out of city, for active, reliable man; $20 WEEKLY, YEARLY CONTRACT; references and security required; experience of line not necessary. Star Bureau, 120 Sixth st.

GOVERNMENT POSITIONS—More than 15,000 appointments last year; chances even better now; examinations soon; circular 179, giving list of positions, salaries, examinations, sample questions, etc., sent free. Nat'l Correspondence Institute, Washington, D. C.

WANTED.

Male Help.

MAN—Competent man of good address for downtown business rent department, 23 to 33 years old; answer by letter, stating business experience, with references. SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO., Farmers Bank Building.

MEN—We have quite a number of men who are employed during the day that work for us evenings selling the Willtom gas burner in their immediate neighborhood and make $10 to $15 a week. They put them up on trial one evening and go around the next and collect. It is a high-power burner of great brilliancy and easy to sell. We want a few men and will be open evenings until 10 o'clock. The Willtom Gas Light Co., 3421 Penn ave.

MEN to learn barber trade; our catalogue explains how we teach it quickly; mailed free. Moler Barber College, Cincinnati, O.

MAN to sell stock in first-class Butte mining proposition; liberal; references exchanged. Address L 155, The Gazette.

SALESMAN wanted. Call at office 413, Ferguson block. See Mr. Perry.

WANTED—An experienced piano man, one who can establish agencies and look after outside territory; first-class references required; good position to right man. Write or call on THE CABLE COMPANY, Odd Fellows' Temple Building, Cincinnati.

WANTED—Two traveling salesmen; $75 per month and expenses. Los Angeles Cider Co., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—A good, all-round machine and bench planing mill hand; none others need apply. Apply to Krieg & Bro., Pottsville, Pa.

WANTED—Colored porter; must have experience; bond required. 907 Liberty ave., Tuesday.

WANTED—Excellent opportunity for party with $1,000 to take active interest either as salesman or manager for established corporation manufacturing patent articles. Address Z, Wilkinsburg branch Gazette office.

WATCHMAN to work in Steubenville, O.; good salary. Apply Sunday, after 11 o'clock, at 1811 Forbes st., Pittsburgh.

YOUNG MEN between the age of 16 and 18 to learn to operate photograph machine. Apply room 314 Bissel block.

YOUNG MEN of business ability to open dry goods, clothing, shoe, furniture and department stores with a few dollars capital; write me for particulars. Capitalist, B 154, The Gazette.

YOUNG men and women to learn telegraphy and be employed all the year; oldest school; easy terms. Penna. Telegraph College, 600-603 Lewis Block.

$20.00 WEEKLY easily earned; (position permanent), distributing circulars, samples; send 4 cents for particulars. Commercial Advertising Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

Female Help.

CHAMBERMAID wanted; family of three; must be good laundress and have city reference. 554 Neville st.

COOK wanted; German girl. Apply Room 201, Kuhn Bldg., 6202 Penn ave.

GIRL for general housework. 203 Evaline st.

GIRL—Experienced dining room girl. 1210 Federal st., Allegheny.

GIRL for general housework; small family; references required. 6810 McPherson st.

LADIES—Fruit jars positively airtight if you use the bulldog fruit jar wrench; simple; indestructible; for tightening or opening fruit jars; the harder you pull the tighter it gets; postpaid 15 cents. Remember, your money back if you ask it. Household Specialty Co., Echo Point, Ohio county, W. Va.

LADIES—$30 thousand copying letters; no mailing to friends or furnishing addresses; stamped envelope particulars. Select Toilet Co., Dept. 15, Chicago.

LADIES—Pleasant local work at home; $20 paid weekly; this is no deception; write today. Manager, 800 Como block, Chicago.

LADIES—$30 thousand writing short letters; send direct to us; particulars stamped envelope. Flesh Food Co., 523 Iron blk., Milwaukee, Wis.

STENOGRAPHER. Address, stating experience and salary wanted, H 156, The Gazette.

TRAINED NURSES and ladies employed, to occupy second floor front room; all conveniences; use of 'phone. 130 Carroll st., Allegheny.

WORK—We pay 25c each for writting short plain letters; particulars for stamp. Herald Publishing Co., Station S, Cincinnati, O.

YOUNG WOMEN of business ability to open drygoods, clothing, millinery and department stores with a few dollars capital; write me for particulars. Capitalist, B 154, The Gazette.

Male and Female Help.

WE want bright men and women in large works, shops, mills and department stores to talk up one of the best real estate propositions ever offered at prices within reach of everyone; this property will sell on its merits; liberal commissions. Address P 197, The Gazette.

Situations—Male.

BOOKKEEPER; young man thoroughly competent seeks position. L 156, The Gazette.

EXPERIENCED young man desires position as collector. T 156, The Gazette.

SITUATION—By middle-aged man; German gardener; can take care of horses, cows and lawn. Address M., 1211 Penn ave.

SITUATION as porter; can furnish references. 181 Ellsworth st., Allegheny.

SITUATION — Stenographer or bookkeeper; man, aged 28. Address A 154, The Gazette.

SITUATION by gentleman as night watchman or other light work. 149 Forty-third st.

Situations—Female.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION—An English lady requires an engagement as governess or traveling companion; good linguist, musical; highest references given and required. Apply Miss Smith, Erlswood, Wilmington, Del.

YOUNG WOMAN of respectability desires position where she can make herself useful generally; will furnish excellent reference; is educated and refined. Address B 158, The Gazette.

PUBLIC stenographer and typewriter; all kinds of public work. 201 Kuhn bldg., next to postoffice.

SITUATIONS—For German cook and chambermaid, 4514 Penn ave. Bell 198 Fisk.

Pupils.

FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH.
Native Teachers.
Reduced Rates During Summer.
BERLITZ SCHOOL,
Nixon Building.

RENO SHORTHAND SCHOOL, 432 Wood st. A school of the highest type, making a specialty of preparing students for ordinary and professional shorthand work. Day and evening sessions. Post-graduate course.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
NIXON BUILDING.
Closed on Decoration Day.

Roommate.

GREEN ST., 225, Wilkinsburg—Roommate for young lady. Pleasant room; everything convenient; reference.

Boarders and Roomers.

WANTED—Four young men to board or room; nice rooms, situated in suburbs, 17 minutes from city; pleasant surroundings; 1 minute from cars; $5 per week; reference. Write K 156, The Gazette.

Farms.

WANTED, FARMS.

I have a number of inquiries for farms; send description and price. W. T. RICHARDSON, 407 Fourth Avenue, Room 203, Pittsburgh, Pa.

I HAVE a number of inquiries for farms; send description and price. W. T. RICHARDSON, 407 Fourth ave. Room 203.

Store Fixtures.

WANTED.

House 4 or 5 rooms and large lot; convenient to city; give full description and price. W. T. RICHARDSON, 407 Fourth ave. Room 203.

Furnished Room.

WANTED by refined young couple, 2 or 3 furnished rooms for light housekeeping; must have conveniences and be near Allegheny parks; can furnish references. Tom Donaldson, 433 Sixth ave.

YOUNG salesman desires furnished room in Pittsburgh; in city only about two weeks in each month; state particulars. Address N 156, The Gazette.

Room and Board.

A LADY wants room and board in private family, good home cooking; suburbs preferred. Address Mrs. Adkins, 239 Fisk st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—By widow, comfortable second-story room and board in Wilkinsburg, Edgewood or East End. Address H 154, The Gazette.

Partner.

WANTED—A partner for half interest in well equipped laundry; capacity $800 per week; will stand the closest investigation; $4,000. Address L 154, The Gazette.

PARTNER to assist in a substantial business that is paying handsome profits. Address E 154, The Gazette.

WANTED—Man with $5,000 to take interest in old-established manufacturing; will bear strict investigation. Address S 197, The Gazette.

Real Estate.

WILL buy real estate, anywhere in Pittsburgh or East End, for cash, providing the same is a bargain; offer what you have; lowest price for cash and full particulars must accompany answer. None but those who mean business and who will act quickly should reply. Address Investor, M 156, The Gazette.

Financial.

WANTED—$20,000 for three years at 6 per cent interest on good brick buildings and land worth $50,000, located in Westmoreland Co. I will pay a handsome bonus to the party furnishing the money. Address R 156, The Gazette.

THE QUICKEST AND SUREST WAY TO REACH A BUYER FOR YOUR

WANTED.

Board.

WOMAN with three grown children, wants board during July and August at nearby farm house. Address G, 449 Preble ave., Allegheny.

Miscellaneous.

YOUR NEIGHBOR SAVES HIS MONEY with ARONSON BROS. COMPANY, Bankers. Capital, $300,000. ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE. And Receives on His Savings 4 PER CENT INT. twice a year. THEY SAVE MONEY FOR OTHERS. THEY WILL SAVE MONEY FOR YOU. OPEN YOUR ACCOUNT AT ONCE. One Dollar and Upward Opens an Account.

HOME wanted in nearby town for boy of 9 years; can pay $3.00 a week; Jewish family preferred. Address G 153, The Gazette.

WANTED—Contractor to build house and take gilt-edge Squirrel Hill lots in exchange. Address F 154, The Gazette.

ST. LOUIS ACCOMMODATIONS.

WANTED. ST. LOUIS ACCOMMODATIONS. WHERE TO STOP. Watch this column and it will tell you where to secure comfortable quarters.

FOR RENT—About 5 minutes' ride to World's Fair; elegantly furnished rooms, with breakfast, $1.50 per day per person; accommodations must be engaged in advance. Address all communications to Hughes & Co., 418 N. Third st., St. Louis.

TO WORLD'S FAIR VISITORS—Rooms with private family; three blocks from the Fair; send for full information. Address Mrs. Josephine Bennett, 6427 West Park ave., St. Louis, Mo.

KENNERLY AVE., 4805, St. Louis, Mo.—Fair visitors, nice rooms; reasonable; breakfast if desired.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

Always be sure to mention that you saw this adv. in The Gazette.

City and Suburban.

BIDDLE AVE., 418, Wilkinsburg—Two elegantly furnished rooms; good location; every convenience.

BLAIR ST., 4720—Nicely furnished alcove front room; private family; all conveniences.

BLAIR ST., 4831—Nicely furnished room for gentlemen; private family; all conveniences.

BLUFF ST., 1331—Neatly furnished front rooms; every convenience; desirable location.

BOQUET ST., 14 N.—Nicely furnished front room, private family, all conveniences.

BRADDOCK AVE., 810—Convenient to city; large front room.

CARSON ST., 1108—Nicely furnished room, private family; all conveniences.

CARSON ST., 1805—Nicely furnished rooms, private family; all conveniences.

CARSON ST., 1801—Nicely furnished second floor room, with use of bath.

CENTER AVE., 2134—Nicely furnished room; every convenience; splendid location.

112 ERIN ST.—Comfortable room; central location; all conveniences; gentlemen only.

ELLIS AVE., 8, facing Perrysville—Elegantly furnished front rooms; every convenience; gentlemen.

FOR RENT—Second floor; 4 rooms, use of bath; laundry, gas. 535 Marie ave., Avalon, Pa.

FIFTH AVE., 1928—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; P. & A. 'phone, 2228 Main.

FIFTH AVE., 1341—Furnished room, private family, all conveniences.

FOR RENT—Large front room, suitable for office, second floor, 907 Wood st., Wilkinsburg.

FORBES ST., 1808—Nicely furnished room, private family; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 1915—Nicely furnished front rooms, private family, all conveniences.

FOURTH AVE., 212—Large front room, furnished, suitable for two gentlemen.

FIFTH AVE., 3519—The Lathrop—Large, finely furnished rooms, with excellent board; fine location; all conveniences.

FIFTH AVE., 2450—Furnished second-story room; stationary washstand; rent $10.

FIFTH AVE., 2014—Nicely furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen.

FISK ST., 229—Nicely furnished room, private family; two gentlemen.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7608—Large front room; all conveniences.

GRANT ST., 908—Two furnished rooms, gases, water, refrigerator and range, for housekeeping.

GERTRUDE ST., 5230—Neatly furnished rooms, private family; board optional; modern conveniences.

GERTRUDE ST., 5243—Nicely furnished rooms for doctor or dressmaker; all conveniences.

FRANKLIN AVE., 829, Edgewood—Three neatly furnished rooms, all conveniences, near station.

GRANT ST., 206, Pittsburgh—Nicely furnished rooms.

GLEN CALADH, 208, near Second, Hazelwood—Nicely furnished alcove front room; all conveniences.

HAIN ST., 278—Nicely furnisher front room, suitable for two gentlemen.

KANSAS ST., second door from Genesta—Furnished room for gentlemen, or couple; private family.

LIBERTY AVE., 5117—Nicely furnished second floor rooms; bath, all conveniences.

MEYRAN AVE., 339—Two furnished housekeeping rooms; all conveniences; $14.

MILL ST., 1216, Wilkinsburg—Two rooms for light housekeeping; bath, every convenience; $8 per month.

NEW GRANT ST., 732½—Furnished rooms and lodging by week or day.

NOBLE AVE., 143, Crafton—One furnished room; board optional.

OAKLAND SQUARE, 53 South—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences, reasonable rent. P. & A. telephone 852-K.

ONE, two or three very desirable furnished rooms, all conveniences; large porch and beautiful outlook; 15 minutes from Wood st.; use of telephone; references. Address W 153, The Gazette.

PEEBLES ST., 506, Wilkinsburg—Furnished front room, all conveniences; East Pittsburgh cars.

PITT ST., 317, Wilkinsburg—Furnished parlor bedroom, all conveniences; gentlemen only.

PITT ST., 323, Wilkinsburg—Fine furnished rooms, bath, gas, near cars and station.

PENN AVE., 2540—Furnished for gentlemen; also rooms for light housekeeping.

PRIVATE FAMILY in Oakland would rent large, comfortably furnished second-story front room to one or two quiet gentlemen; all conveniences; moderate. Address B 156, The Gazette.

PENN AVE., 3433—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences; private family.

PRIDE ST., 6, between Fifth and Colwell—Nicely furnished room.

PRIVATE family desires to rent well-furnished room; best location in Wilkinsburg, with all conveniences; handy train and cars; price moderate. Address N 163, The Gazette.

RIDENOUR AVE., Crafton Terrace—Furnished room for one or two gentlemen; second floor front. Address W 154, The Gazette.

ROBINSON ST., 158—Three nicely furnished bedrooms, private family, all modern conveniences.

ROSE ST., 16—Nicely furnished front room, third floor; all conveniences.

SARAH ST., 1813, S. S.—Nicely furnished room; very convenient.

SECOND AVE., 1653, near Marion station—Neatly furnished rooms, board, gentlemen preferred, references.

SECOND AVE., 525—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences, with board.

SIXTEENTH ST., 127, S. S.—Nicely furnished room, private family; all conveniences.

SOUTHERN AVE., 56, Mt. Washington—Furnished room, private family, gentlemen preferred; all conveniences.

SOUTH AVE., 1178, Wilkinsburg—Three rooms, light housekeeping; $12; every convenience.

SOUTH LANG AVE.—Nicely furnished front room; private family; all conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen; with or without board. Address D 152, The Gazette.

STEUBEN ST., 134, West End—Furnished rooms and boarding by week, day or meal.

STEUBEN ST., 88, West End—Nicely furnished room for two gentlemen.

SYCAMORE ST., 305, Mt. Washington—Nicely furnished room; private family; breakfast if desired.

THE MOREWOOD, Center ave., 4924—One furnished apartment for one gentleman.

THREE beautiful second floor rooms; communicating or single; meals in house. 4635 Center ave.

TO single gentleman, large front room, furnished, near Hotel Kenmawr. Address H 163, The Gazette.

TUSTIN ST., corner Van Braam, nicely furnished rooms; private family; all conveniences.

TUSTIN ST., 1706—Nicely furnished room, private family; all conveniences.

WARD ST., 3428—Two nicely furnished connecting rooms; light housekeeping conveniences; private family.

WASHINGTON ST., 134—Large second floor front; bath, gases; all conveniences.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

WATSON ST., 863—Nicely furnished front room on second, third floor, for gentlemen.

WANTED—Occupants for two large, finely furnished rooms, Shadyside; gentlemen preferred. Address W 152, The Gazette.

WEBSTER AVE., 3376—Two nicely furnished front rooms, all conveniences; private family; ideal location, near Herron Hill park; square from cars; rent reasonable.

WYOMING STREET, 100—Nicely furnished front room, first floor; summer location; all conveniences.

WYOMING ST., 45—Nicely furnished front rooms; no other lodgers; all conveniences.

East End.

ATWOOD ST., 313—Large nicely furnished rooms; terms reasonable; modern conveniences; gentlemen.

AURELIA ST., 6358—Furnished rooms; terms reasonable; convenient location; gentlemen only.

ATWOOD ST., 327—Large, nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen preferred; all conveniences.

BEATTY ST., 527—Nicely furnished front and middle room; nice location.

BUTLER ST., 3550—Second flat; two very large furnished rooms; convenient location.

BUTLER ST., 3703—Two neatly furnished rooms, single or together; all conveniences.

CENTER AVE., 5840—One nicely furnished room, all conveniences; pleasant summer location; board optional; gentlemen only.

CENTER AVE., NO. 1543—Room; extra large second floor front; four large windows; corner house; all nicely furnished; suitable for clerk, salesman or gentleman; all conveniences; cars pass door.

CENTER AVE., 4617, near Craig—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; good board near.

CENTER AVE., 5432—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single, all conveniences.

COLLINS AVE., 826—Furnished room, with board, in private family; suitable for two gentlemen or ladies employed during the day.

COLLINS AVE., 508—Nicely furnished rooms, gentlemen preferred; all conveniences.

COLLINS AVE., 816—Elegantly furnished rooms, second floor; desirable location; all conveniences.

COOL, pleasant room to let in Oakland; nicely furnished. Address T 185, The Gazette.

CRAIG ST., 319, South—Elegantly furnished rooms, desirable location, near all cars, boarding.

DEARBORN ST., 5018—Nicely furnished room, all conveniences; gentlemen only; desirable location.

DENNISTON AVE., 122—Nicely furnished front room, private family; all conveniences.

DENNISTON AVE., 418—Two furnished front rooms; every convenience; desirable location; reasonable price.

DENNISTON AVE., 131—Neatly furnished rooms; every convenience; desirable location; gentlemen preferred.

ELLSWORTH AVE., 5747—Large nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences; near Roup station and cars.

EMERSON ST., 242—Nicely furnished room, private family; all conveniences.

EMERSON ST., 210—Large, newly furnished and papered rooms; all modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

EMERSON ST., 216—Large nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen only; prices reasonable.

EUCLID AVE., N., 727—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; gentlemen.

EVALINE ST., 203—Furnished room; rent reasonable.

FIFTH AVE., 3608—Furnished rooms, all conveniences; gentlemen. Bell 'phone 812 S, Schenley.

FORBES ST., 3428—Two second-story rooms, single or en suite; nicely furnished.

FORBES ST., 3422, Oakland—Nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board.

FIFTH AVE. and Atwood st.—Two furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

FILMORE ST., 4614—One or two neatly furnished rooms, gentlemen; conveniences, near Craig.

FOR RENT—Furnished house in Shadyside from June 1 to September 1; silverware and linen furnished; low rent to right party; Bell 'phone 2114-R Highland, or E 188, The Gazette.

FORTY-THIRD ST., 241—Three neatly furnished rooms, every accommodation; convenient to cars.

FORTY-FOURTH ST., 333—Nicely furnished room; all conveniences.

FORBES ST., 4608—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences; references. 'Phone 9871 J, Schenley.

FORBES ST., 1325—Large pleasant front room, both gases; adults, reasonable.

FRANKLIN AVE., 207, Wilkinsburg—Two neatly furnished rooms; gentlemen only; desirable location.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7626—Two nicely furnished rooms and three unfurnished rooms, en suite if desired.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7635, near Brushton—Nice large room, second floor, also hall room.

FRANKSTOWN AVE., 7026—Two nicely furnished rooms, en suite, if desired.

HARVARD ST., 5905—One neatly furnished front room; modern conveniences; gentlemen only.

HARVARD ST., 5713—Large, nicely furnished room; bath, gas, gentlemen; desirable location.

HIGHLAND AVE., 353—Nicely furnished second-story rooms; rates low; all conveniences.

HOWE ST., 5504—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; good neighborhood; private family.

IVY ST., 725—Furnished front room, second floor, private family; convenient to Fifth and Ellsworth car lines.

JACKSON ST., corner Beatty st.—Pleasant front room in private family, suitable for one or two gentlemen.

KELLY ST., 6927, E. E., city—Two rooms for light housekeeping.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5731—Nicely furnished room; gentleman; private family; conveniences, nice location.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5522—Furnished rooms on second floor; private family, no children; man preferred; rent $15 and $10.

KENTUCKY AVE., 5429—Desirable second story front room, well furnished; all conveniences.

LAKE ST., 331—Nice unfurnished frooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

LANG AVE., 521, South, East End—Three rooms, single or en suite; all conveniences; meals if desired; private family; 'phone 2098-L Highland.

LANG AVE., 701, corner Kelly—Furnished room, every convenience, 3 minutes' walk to Homewood station and several car lines.

LARGE, handsomely furnished rooms, with all modern conveniences; good location; private family; price reasonable. Address C 185, The Gazette.

MIGNONETTE, Cor. Whitfield—Furnished rooms for light housekeeping; all conveniences.

MARCHAND ST., 6323—Neatly furnished second and third floor rooms; up-to-date conveniences. Gentlemen only.

MARCHAND ST., 6350 — Pleasant furnished rooms, all conveniences.

MELWOOD ST., 343, near Center ave.—Large front room; suitable for married couple; baths; other rooms; pleasant location; private family.

MEYRAN AVE., 248—Large nicely furnished front room, all conveniences; gentlemen only.

MARCHAND, 6348, East End—Nicely furnished rooms with board; all conveniences; Bell 'phone.

M'KEE PLACE, 308, Oakland—Large, well-furnished second-story front room; bath; ideal location; gentlemen.

NEVILLE ST., 211, below Fifth—Nicely furnished rooms, gentlemen only; all conveniences.

NORTH EUCLID AVE.—Nicely furnished front room; all conveniences; gentlemen. Address N. 1, The Gazette.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 311—Neatly furnished room; every convenience; desirable summer location.

NORTH ST. CLAIR ST., 518, E. E.—Second-floor connecting rooms; bath; for young men.

NORTH NEGLEY AVE., 112—Well furnished room, desirable location, every convenience.

OAKLAND AVE., 239—Large, well-furnished second story front room; all conveniences; prices reasonable.

OAKLAND AVE., 239—Large nicely furnished second-story front room; gentlemen preferred; all conveniences; rent moderate.

OAKLAND AVE., 226—Large, nicely furnished room in private family; all conveniences; no other roomers; gentlemen preferred.

PARK AVE., 217—Nicely furnished rooms, private family, all conveniences; car lines.

PARK ST., 420—Nicely furnished front room for gentlemen; all conveniences.

PENN AVE., 5171—Nicely furnished front alcove room, every convenience; gentlemen only.

PACIFIC AVE., 247—Second floor front room, near Penn ave.; gentlemen.

PENN AVE., 5476, near Fairmount—Two nicely furnished rooms; every convenience; gentlemen.

PRINCETON PLACE, 320—Second floor furnished, quiet room; gentlemen only.

PRINCETON PLACE, 326—Pleasant front room; $10 one, $12 two.

RIPPEY ST., 5913—Large nicely furnished room. Price reasonable; all conveniences.

ROSEDALE ST., 602—Large furnished front room, all conveniences; desirable location.

SHERIDAN AVE., 530—Nicely furnished rooms, with board; Bell 'phone 372 W, Highland.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS.

East End.

SOUTH LANG AVE.—Nicely furnished front room; private family; all conveniences; suitable for one or two gentlemen; with or without board. Address D 152, The Gazette.

S. HIGHLAND AVE., 334—Offices for physician; occupied by doctor seven years; also furnished rooms for gentlemen.

SOUTH HIGHLAND AVE., 103—Nicely furnished or unfurnished rooms with bath.

SHETLAND AVE., 120—Nicely furnished front room, light housekeeping; all conveniences.

SPAHR ST., 241—Two large cheerful furnished rooms; newly papered; all conveniences.

THE LURAY, 306 Oakland ave.—Handsomely furnished rooms; large and small; with or without board.

UPLAND ST., 7130—One nicely furnished room, small private family, all conveniences.

WALNUT ST., 6106—Two medium rooms, furnished, as sitting room and bedroom; suitable for two gentlemen.

WALNUT ST., 5528—Neatly furnished room, all conveniences, desirable location.

WALNUT ST., 6009—Large and small front rooms, convenient to cars; desirable location.

WOOD ST., 1327, Wilkinsburg—Nice large second floor front furnished; yard, porch, all conveniences; $10 month.

Allegheny.

AN elegant suite of rooms on second floor, suitable for three gentlemen; water in room; all modern conveniences; delightful location; 10 minutes' walk to business center of Pittsburgh. Address F 200, The Gazette.

ARCH ST., 1403—Nicely furnished front room; bath; both gases; gentlemen preferred.

BEECH AVE., 841—Neatly furnished front room for two gentlemen; breakfast and evening dinner optional.

BRYANT AVE., 17, Bellevue—Three squares from High bridge, two furnished rooms; all conveniences, near good board; private family.

CEDAR AVE., 1002—Second floor, elegantly furnished front rooms, overlooking park; bath, both gases; 10 minutes' walk to city; gentlemen preferred.

CEDAR AVE., 510—Delightful furnished rooms, facing park; all conveniences.

CARROLL ST., 130—nicely furnished front room, with alcove; second floor; all conveniences; use of 'phone if desired.

ESPLANADE ST., 1213 ALLEGHENY. A private family at above address have a spare furnished room front or rear for rent. Excellent location, one square from cars, 15 minutes' walk to Pittsburgh. Use of bath, both gases. Everything convenient. Terms moderate. Call and investigate or 'phone Cedar 1249 L.

E. LACOCK ST., 214—Furnished double parlors, second floor; bath, both gases; also front room; gentlemen.

EAST MONTGOMERY AVE., 103—Newly furnished rooms, all conveniences; good location for physician.

E. JEFFERSON ST., 124—Two or three rooms for housekeeping; all conveniences; references.

E. JEFFERSON ST., 105—Nicely furnished second floor front room; $10 month.

E. NORTH AVE., 338—Furnished rooms for housekeeping; bath, gases; water in kitchen; laundry.

ESPLANADE ST., 1306—Furnished rooms; bath, gases, housekeeping if desired; near parks.

FEDERAL ST., 1415, Allegheny—Two housekeeping rooms, furnished complete; hot and cold water; use of bath, laundry and cellar.

FOR RENT—Unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; conveniences; inquire 207 W. Ohio st.

HAILMAN ST., 323—Nicely furnished room, pleasant location, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

HEMLOCK ST., 206—Large airy front room; newly furnished; board if desired. Private family. Terms moderate.

IRWIN AVE., 1214—Very desirable furnished rooms, bath, both gases; gentlemen preferred; private family; near North ave.

ISLEWORTH, 1316, Allegheny ave.—Elegant furnished rooms with board; front room, suitable for four men; cars pass door.

JACKSON ST., 819—Two neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; walking distance to Pittsburgh; gentlemen preferred.

KNOLL ST., 514—Nicely furnished rooms for two gentlemen.

LARGE furnished front room, suitable for two or three gentlemen; bath, instantaneous water heater, electric light, 'phone service, 7 minutes' walk to Pittsburgh; central, Allegheny Widows' home; rent moderate. Address R 33, The Gazette.

LOCUST ST., 1245—Two desirable furnished rooms, bath, both gases; board if desired.

LIBERTY ST., 620—Neatly furnished front room, second floor, for gentleman, $1.50 week.

LOCUST ST., 1403—2 nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; housekeeping if desired.

MARCHAND ST., 6350—Pleasant furnished rooms, all conveniences.

MARION AVE., 18—Furnished rooms for three; facing park; rent reasonable.

NORTH AVE., 915, near Grant ave.—Nicely furnished rooms; all conveniences. Desirable neighborhood.

NORTH AVE., West, 410, Allegheny—Rooms furnished or unfurnished; facing parks; references.

NORTH AVE., W., 308—Desirable furnished front room; conveniences; facing park.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2421—Large first floor front room, hot and cold water, use of bath; newly furnished; large porches and lawn; suitable for two gentlemen.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 2212—Desirable furnished front room, with alcove; also side room; breakfast optional.

RACE ST., 1115—Neatly furnished rooms, near park; also mealers wanted.

RACE ST., 1318—Furnished rooms; all conveniences; private family.

SANDUSKY ST., 412—Newly furnished room; all conveniences; private family.

ST. CLAIR TERRACE, 1910, Hollywood place, Allegheny—Nicely furnished front room, all conveniences.

THIRD ST., 413—Near parks, two very desirable furnished rooms, bath, gases; gentlemen.

UNION AVE., 905—Large front room facing park; private family; gentlemen only.

WASHINGTON ST., 528, near East Parks—Neatly furnished room, bath, both gases; suitable for two gentlemen.

WASHINGTON ST., 524—Two furnished rooms for housekeeping; conveniences; laundry, etc.; near parks.

WASHINGTON ST., 528—Near parks, neatly furnished front room, all conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

WEST NORTH AVE., 702, Allegheny, Pa.—Elegant furnished rooms, running water, all conveniences; facing park; gentlemen only.

W. OHIO ST., 207—Nicely furnished rooms, all conveniences; double parlors, suitable for business.

WESTERN AVE., 827—Large newly furnished front room, bath, both gases, 'phone.

WESTERN AVE., 927—Newly furnished light, airy rooms; all conveniences; costs nothing to investigate; call and see them.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

City and Suburban.

CRAFT AVE., below Forbes—Finely furnished rooms, with first-class table board; beautiful location; every convenience; 'phones 973 Schenley; P. & A. 244 Park.

FORBES ST., 3422, Oakland—Board with or without rooms.

HOTEL SCHRINER, 31-32 Diamond sq., opposite Market House—Rooms, 50c, 75c, $1.00 per day; special rates by the week.

MIFFLIN ST., 3604—Nicely furnished room and board, $6 a week.

NIAGARA ST., 18, near Craft, Oakland—young widow desires few refined gentlemen to board, $6 and $7.

S. HIGHLAND AVE., 325—Large, handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or single; excellent board.

TRY the best meal in city, 800 Penn ave., 11:15 to 2.

East End.

ALDER ST., 5901—Nicely furnished rooms, with excellent board; also take table boarders.

ATWOOD ST., 360—Neatly furnished rooms; all conveniences; board optional; Atwood car.

FURNISHED rooms and boarding at the Park View Cafe, one square from Highland park, St. Clair st.

HIGHLAND AVE., 235, South—Neatly furnished rooms, two meals a day; rates reasonable; men only; desirable location.

MIFFLIN ST., 3604, Lawrenceville—Two neatly furnished rooms, first-class board; gentlemen.

NORTH HIGHLAND AVE., 302—Furnished rooms, single or ensuite, with or without board; all modern conveniences; desirable location.

PENN AVE., 5213—Two furnished front rooms, table board, delightful summer location.

SOUTH NEGLEY AVE., 803—Gentlemen to occupy newly and elegantly furnished rooms, bath; meals optional; private family.

Allegheny.

ALLEGHENY AVE., 1316—The Islesworth; elegantly furnished rooms, with table board.

POPLAR ST., 1310—Two very desirable furnished rooms with board; gentlemen preferred.

PERRYSVILLE AVE., 3122—A few desirable rooms with board, in private family; excellent location overlooking Riverview Park; porch, home comforts; gentlemen or couple.

ROOMS AND BOARD.

Allegheny.

RESACA ST., 1233—Two very desirable furnished rooms, with board; all conveniences.

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

City and Suburban.

GRANT ST., 300—Furnished or unfurnished; over drug store, Third and Grant. Wirsing & Bailey.

SOUTH AVE., 1170, Wilkinsburg — Three rooms, light housekeeping; $12; every convenience.

WILMOT SQUARE, 30, Oakland—Third floor, two rooms, unfurnished, light housekeeping; terms moderate.

East End.

PENN AVE., 549—Two connecting unfurnished rooms for doctor, dentist or roomers.

PENN AVE., 762, Wilkinsburg—Four large unfurnished rooms on car line.

1234 REBECCA AVE., Wilkinsburg—Three rooms, unfurnished, gas, bath; $12.

LIBERTY AVE., 3022—Three unfurnished roms and pantry, first floor, convenient location.

LOWELL ST., 532—One or two unfurnished rooms; reference; desirable location.

Allegheny.

BIDWELL ST., 1117—Two unfurnished front rooms, bath, gases, range; $10 month.

BROADWAY, 217, Allegheny—Three or four unfurnished rooms, light housekeeping, in Perrysville ave. district; both gases, hot and cold water, separate bath and closet; laundry, all conveniences; rent reasonable; call quick on Mrs. Sarah O'Neil.

CHURCH AVE., 117—Suite of unfurnished rooms, conveniences; furnished rooms for gentlemen.

FREMONT ST., 1504—Two large unfurnished rooms, all conveniences; low rent, right party.

FOR RENT.

City and Suburban Residences.

PITTSBURGH DWELLINGS.

Vine st., 3 rooms	$12.00
Willow st., 6 rooms	16.00
Anderson st., 4 rooms	16.00
Sickle st., 7-room frame	18.00
Thirty-first st., 6-room brick	18.00
Mt. Vernon st., 8-room brick	30.00
Baxter st., 9-room brick	32.50
Chislett st., 10-room brick	35.00
Bingham st., 12-room brick	40.00
Hermitage st., 10-room brick	40.00
S. Linden ave., 9-room brick	50.00
Dalzell place, 11-room stone	65.00

ALLEGHENY DWELLINGS.

Lamont st., 4-room brick	$22.00
Sandusky st., 6-room brick	27.00
W. Lacock st., 5-room frame	25.00
Morrison ave., 7-room brick	30.00
Poplar st., 4-room flat	30.00
Sedgwick st., 7-room brick	30.00
Superior ave., 5-room flat	35.00

UNION REALTY CO., Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR RENT. EDGEWOOD. Delightful Situation. Large Grounds, Commodious Frame Dwelling, Finely Finished in Hardwood, 11 rooms, center hall, with side entrance. 2 baths, gas, electricity, etc. Large Porch Area. $75.00 Month. GEORGE BROS., 248 Fourth Ave. 6017 Center Ave.

FOR RENT. 809 South Craig st., 2 rooms and bath, unfurnished, first floor, $13. West Park, Dohrman st., 6 rooms and bath, new house, $22. 1347 Fifth ave., 3 rooms, kitchen and double parlor, $19. 32 Water st., storeroom and 8-room house, $50. INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO., 236 Fourth ave.

—TO LET—
$24 00—Flat 3 rooms on Wylie ave.; water, bath, free gas.
$55 00—Storeroom on Wylie ave.; 20x75; gas and water.
$19 00—Flat 3 rooms, Wylie ave., bath, gas etc.
COLUMBIA REALTY CO., 920 Fifth ave.

TO LET. SUBURBAN PROPERTY. $16 MONTH. FRAME COTTAGE, seven rooms; HALF ACRE LAND, close to Glenshaw station. GEORGE BROS., 248 Fourth ave.

COMFORTABLE HOUSES CHEAP. For rent—In Whittier st., frame dwellings of 5 and 6 rooms, $10.50 a month each. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—No. 781 Anderson st.; $30; second floor flat; 5 rooms, bath, both gases, water heater; paved street; strictly modern flat. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

HOUSE—For rent, No. 758 Herron ave., $25; 5 rooms and two in attic; brick, bath, water heater; all modern; good location. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

FLAT—For rent, No. 794 Herron ave., $30; second floor flat, 5 rooms, bath, cellar; all conveniences. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

FOR RENT—$65 per month—10 rooms, bath, laundry, furnace; strictly modern house; fine large lot, fronting on best paved street in Bellevue. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

FOR RENT—Edgewood—$45—9 rooms, reception hall, bath, all modern; two minutes from station. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

Allegheny Residences.

FOR RENT.

Ridgewood ave., No. 7—6 rooms & bath	$25 00
Robinson st., 505 W.—2 rooms	8 00
Washington ave., 1504—6 rooms, water	28 00
Woods Run ave.—4 rooms, water	13 00
Adams st., 1438—Rear 2 rooms	8 50
Jackson st., 116—4 rooms, water	14 00
Sheffield st., 1236—10 rooms, bath	47 50
River ave., 608—9 rooms, natural gas	28 00
Sarah st., 76¼—6 rooms, gas	25 00
Franklin st., 1308—5 rooms, gas	25 00
Chartiers st., 1617—7 rooms, bath	35 00
Robinson st., 609 E.—4 rooms, water	16 00
Warner st., 1505—3 rooms first floor	9 50
Charles st., 315—2 rooms, second floor	10 00
Ohio st., 1904 E.—5 rooms, water	10 00
Euclid ave., 60—4 rooms, first floor	14 00
River ave., 1207—3 rooms, bath	18 00

PEARSON & FRIES, 209 Ohio st., Allegheny.

FOR RENT—1230 STEWART ST., ALLEGHENY. Desirable 5-room house. Rent ....$17.00 E. E. KLEIN, 22 North Diamond st., East, Allegheny.

East End Residences.

TO LET. Cypress st, near Winebiddle ave., modern yellow brick dwelling, 12 rooms; reception hall, gases, furnace, laundry, baths, stone porch; $50 month. GEORGE BROS., 248 Fourth ave. and 6017 Center ave.

FOR RENT—$35—Brand new 8-room brick house; absolutely all conveniences; cemented cellar; laundry, furnace, both gases, hardwood mantels, reception hall, bathroom with inside w. c., stationary washstand, etc.; a neat house; good neighborhood; close to school; take Frankstown ave. cars to Homewood ave.; these houses are north on Upland st.; paved and easy of access. HOME TRUST COMPANY, 541 Wood st.

FOR RENT—NORTH NEGLEY AVE. First-class modern residence; center hall, 12 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience; $100 per month. JOHN E. KANE, 411 Keystone Bank Building.

FOR RENT—5558 Black st., desirable house, ten rooms, reception hall, bath, range, gases, electric light, etc.; reasonable rental. See Commonwealth Real Estate Company, 327-329 Fourth ave.

HOUSE—New brick house in East End, $35; take Frankstown Avenue cars to Sterrett st., go up to 7303 Hermitage st.

SEND for my rent list of East End houses. F. O. Van Gorder 6002 Penn ave. Tel. 391.

Allegheny.

Apartments for Particular People. Near Homewood Station, in the Fraser apartment building; suites of 4 and 5 rooms, with bath each, $27.50 and $33; steam heat, electric light, awnings, shades and screens furnished; separate storage rooms in basement for each apartment. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 FOURTH AVE.

FIVE rooms and bath, 1425 Western ave., Allegheny.

FOR RENT.

Apartments.

FOR RENT.
$45.00 HARTFORD APARTMENT 5 rooms; all conveniences.
$35 and $40 ALCAZAR APARTMENT 5 rooms and bath.
$35.00 EMERSON APARTMENT 6 rooms and bath.
$28 and $33 WILBURTON APARTMENT 3 and 4 rooms and bath.
$28 and $33 CLARENDON APARTMENT 3 and 4 rooms and bath.
$30.00 CALIFORNIA APARTMENT 5 rooms and bath.
$30.00 JACKSON APARTMENT 6 rooms and bath.
Reduced from $75 to $50 SQUIRREL HILL Reception hall, 12 rooms.
LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—$31.25 per month; apartment four rooms, bath, etc., 19 Shingiss street. Also 2503 Fifth avenue, apartment four rooms, bath, etc., $22.50 per month. Send for list. Commonwealth Real Estate Co., 327-329 Fourth avenue.

WINDSOR APARTMENTS. FOR RENT—Corner Ward and Girty streets, Oakland, desirable apartment, three rooms, with all modern conveniences; rentals $20 per month and upward. See COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE COMPANY, 327-329 Fourth ave.

APARTMENT FOR RENT. 114 Moultrie st., apartment, 5 rooms, bath, range, etc.; $25.00 per month. See COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE CO., 327-329 Fourth ave.

APARTMENTS—Whitney ave., Wilkinsburg, 5 rooms and bath, all conveniences, back and front porches. Inquire 307 Hay st., Wilkinsburg.

FOR RENT—Four rooms on second floor; use of bath, laundry and gas; $18 per month. 535 Marie ave., Avalon, Pa.

Flats.

FOR RENT—$10.50—Second floor flat, 335 Robinson st., Oakland, four rooms, bath. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

Furnished Houses.

FURNISHED HOUSE in Oakmont; low rental to have occupied. John Marshall, Arrott building.

FOR RENT—Furnished house, near Perrysville ave. Address R 155, The Gazette.

Business Properties.

FOR RENT—Liberty ave. and Fifteenth st., two-story brick building, with basement, suitable for light manufacturing or warehouse purposes; building has nice office, toilet rooms, elevator, etc.; will rent entire or will sub-divide to suit tenants. 8,600 FEET, MFG. SPACE. REAL ESTATE TRUST CO., 311 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Manufacturing site, West Carson st., railroad siding; large building; 35x150 ft. For further particulars see HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

IF YOU want to buy or sell a business, see MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth Ave.

Desk Room.

DESK ROOM—Rolltop desk, both 'phones, stenographer and use of vault; $15 month. Apply between 10:30 and 12 o'clock. C. W. LAWSON & CO., 407 Arrott Bldg.

FOR RENT—$15 per month; desk room; heat, light, telephone and janitor service free. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

DESK ROOM—$20; telephone, stenographer's service; room 705 Penn building.

Offices.

SPECIAL—GRANT ST. OFFICES. 412 Grant st., near court house. 3 choice second floor offices. Low rent. 414 Grant st., near court house. 3 choice first floor front offices. Low rent. Apply only to ARONSON REALTY COMPANY, ARONSON BLDG. 646 FIFTH AVE. MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS. WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR RENT—Fine, well-lighted office, single or en suite, heated by steam, electric lights, janitor service, elevator; new Apollo building, Fourth ave., near Wood st.; rates reasonable. For plans and further information see HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

FOR RENT—Bank of Savings building; $2,456 per year; 6 rooms, third floor, Fourth ave. and Smithfield st., front, containing 1,250 square feet. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

Atlantic City N. J. Real Estate.

I HAVE some decided bargains in fine residential cottages for season 1904. "See us first." A. R. C., 407 Bartlett Bldg., Atlantic City, N. J.

FOR RENT—Cheap; Hotel Bronx, Illinois and Arctic aves., for the season; 34 rooms, baths, etc. Address J. E. Taylor, Atlantic City.

FOR RENT—Cottage, 14 rooms and two baths; also for sale. Address Lowden, 510 Oriental ave., Atlantic City.

Summer Residences.

OAKMONT. TO LET—SUMMER HOME. Complete FURNISHED HOUSE, containing 6 large, airy rooms, bath, gas for light and heat; nice porches; large, shady grounds; conveniently located to railroad station, Wilkinsburg trolley line, river and churches; among first-class residences; will rent reasonable to responsible party from June 15 to October 1. GEORGE BROS., 248 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban Residences.

For Sale, City and Suburban. by ARONSON REALTY COMPANY, Aronson Building. 646 Fifth ave.

TWO MONEY-MAKING OFFERS.

"HUMP" DISTRICT, BUSINESS PROPERTY. We offer for QUICK SALE an exceptionally good piece of property, located in the heart of the "HUMP" district. Property is located on WYLIE AVE., within two minutes' walk from Court House and FRICK BUILDING. Modern building, occupied as offices and now rented at $1,350 A YEAR. Lot fronts 22 FEET ON WYLIE AVE. Runs back 108 feet to alley. Property will be sold subject to a mortgage at 5 per cent of $8,000. We have a PRICE ON THIS PROPERTY that will make the purchaser a profit of SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS when the "Hump" comes down. For particulars and permit see exclusive agents. A-R-Company.

A SNAP. 6—(Six)—6 MODERN HOUSES on WYLIE AVE. for $4,000 CASH. Renting for $1,530 year. And mortgage of Sixty-Five Hundred. Do you WANT TO MAKE $4,500 on a quick turn? Yes — well, LOOK THIS UP. We will sell to a quick buyer 6 MODERN and UP-TO-DATE HOUSES on lot 40x100 feet on WYLIE AVE. (Hill District), now renting for $1,530 YEAR. FOUR THOUSAND CASH NEEDED. $6,500 mortgage now on property. JUST THINK: This property not only nets 22 per cent on your money, but will sell shortly on a profit of about $4,500.

DO YOU WANT THE PROFIT? YOU WILL GET IT if you call in time on exclusive agents, ARONSON REALTY COMPANY, ARONSON BLDG., 646 FIFTH AVE. THEY MAKE MONEY FOR OTHERS. THEY WILL MAKE MONEY FOR YOU.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE. Three new four-room frame houses on lot 45 by 125 in a convenient location; good filtered water and gas for light and heat; rents for $36.00 per month. Always rented. Price $2,800.00, $1,200.00 cash. This property will pay over 20 per cent. FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO., 7806 Frankstown Ave., Bell 472 Wilkins.

DON'T RENT—We will sell you an up-to-date home in good neighborhood, only 15 minutes' ride from Market st., with or without bath; rent of these houses is equal to monthly payment required; prices from $2,250 to $3,250; payments $22.50 to $32.50 per month. MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY, 423 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE.

City and Suburban.

STILL HUMPING OURSELVES. MR. H. M. BERMAN, MANAGER of our REAL ESTATE DEPARTMENT, closed several large deals on Hump property during the past week. Since it has been practically decided to lower the hump, shrewd investors have been quietly investing in this most desirable location. There promises to be a tremendous increase in the value of this property and it will pay you to communicate at once with the Real Estate Department of the Merchants Saving and Trust Company regarding the following pieces of choice property:

A good 7½ per cent investmen: Nine small brick houses of four rooms each, built on a lot 20x180 feet, in a court, fronting on Tunnel and Chatham sts.; this is a CHANCE for some good investor that will net 7½ per cent. The total revenue of this property is $1,500 per annum. A SPECIAL LOW FIGURE FOR THIS WEEK.

ANOTHER RARE BARGAIN FOR THIS WEEK: An elegant 3-story brick storeroom, located on Wylie ave., near the corner of Tunnel st. Size of lot is 20x75 feet and income of this property is $1,800 per year. The owner of this building desires to leave this city on account of his health and has instructed us to sell at a sacrifice. If you are interested in this property, this is a rare chance.

On outer Fifth ave., in the best retail block, we have for sale a 3-story brick storeroom and dwelling of 9 rooms on a lot 24x90 feet. Revenue of this property is $1,680 per year and the improvements are in A1 condition. This property can be bought very low and will be worth a great deal more money after the hump comes down.

We have a lot of property in the Hump district which is too numerous to mention—all rare bargains. We would be pleased to have you call on us and one of our men will be pleased to show you a few of our many bargains.

MERCHANTS SAVINGS & TRUST CO., H. M. Berman, Manager. Real Estate Department.

Our NEW SYSTEM will bring BUYER and SELLER together where all other means fail.

TRY IT—IT WORKS!

Will trade a first-class lot, improved, 50x150 ft., Squirrel Hill, for house between Highland and Fifth aves., or near vicinity.

For Sale—Scattered. Five houses at great bargains—FORCED SALE.

Several beautifully located houses on Panhandle, from $4,000 to $11,500.

One of the best residences in Allegheny, near St. John's hospital; will trade for more expensive house in Bellevue or Avalon and pay difference.

One corner lot with two improved streets, facing park on Panhandle, 50x150, $1,400.

We own no property of our own. We push other people's. A BROKER'S office where both BUYER and SELLER get all advantages. Our SYSTEM is a Specialty. TRY IT—IT WORKS! PHILLIPS REALTY CO., LTD., 709 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

READ ABOUT THESE BARGAINS.
$20,000—Fifth ave.; no less; brick house, 7 rooms; lot 60x100 feet to a paved street.
$300 foot front—Fifth ave.; not far from court house.
$13,000—Boquet st.; beautiful stone-front house of 10 rooms; all modern improvements; lot 65x110 feet to an alley; fine stable; reduced from $15,000 to effect a quick sale.
$1,800—Lookout ave.; frame house of 5 rooms; gas, porch, vestibule, hall; lot 20x100; $300 to $500 cash, balance easy.
M. J. EHRENFELD, 1922 Forbes st. Office open until 8 p. m.

SACRIFICE SALE.

(Suburban Residence on Boulevard.) One of the finest country homes in Allegheny county. This property consists of a 12-room modern brick house with city water and all improvements; fine barn. Free gas and all necessary outbuildings. It is covered with all kinds of fruit trees and berries. Is 5 minutes' walk from new Wabash railroad station, and 3 minutes' walk from city line. Inquire CONRAD J. HARTMAN, Greentree Boro., Allegheny county, Pa.

SACRIFICE OF TWO THOUSAND!!! Strictly modern and up-to-date Hazelwood residence, on a prominent street; 10 rooms; large lot; built for a home at a cost of $8,000; is offered for $6,000. One-half cash, balance to suit. If interested, look it up quick. GOOD MORTGAGES WANTED; ANY AMOUNT; FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. W. T. RICHARDSON, 407 Fourth ave., Room 203.

FOR SALE. SACRIFICE OF TWO THOUSAND! Strictly modern and up-to-date Hazelwood residence, on a prominent street; 10 rooms; large lot; built for a home at a cost of $8,000, is offered for $6,000. One-half cash, balance to suit. If interested, look it up quick. GOOD MORTGAGES WANTED; ANY AMOUNT; FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. W. T. RICHARDSON, 407 Fourth ave., Room 203, Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHOICE SQUIRREL HILL PROPERTY. A beautiful center hall brick house, with 12 rooms and 3 baths, all hardwood finish downstairs; can be bought at a low figure; possession can be given at once. For further particulars see J. H. GOEHRING, 316 FRICK BUILDING.

PENN AVE. BUSINESS three-story brick, 8 rooms, hall, bath and storeroom, stable on alley; lot 20 by 100. Only $5,500. LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

HOMEWOOD DISTRICT BARGAIN. Solid buff brick, 8 rooms, hall, Bath, laundry and furnace, All for $5,500. LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

COUNTRY HOME. P. R. R., one hour's ride from city, ½ mile from station, town of 8,000 population, 10 acres level land, abundance of fruit and shade, modern 8-room house, fine barn and outbuildings, a garden spot, only $5,500, part cash; balance long time. JAMES A. COOPER & CO., 413 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE. 112 Elm st., Edgewood; 10-roomed frame house with lot 50x132; modern throughout; price $7,000. Will sell adjoining lot, 50x127, price $3,000. Long time and easy terms. VET L. BROWN, Room 208, 331 Fourth Ave.

HOUSES—For sale, three new 8-room houses in Avalon; good street, excellent water, latest improvements; convenient location; price $3,800; terms convenient for purchaser. J. W. Cook, 511 Smith block, city.

TEN DAYS ONLY. For Sale—5-room frame house, cemented cellar, gas and water. Lot 30 by 112. Not on a hill. Good location. Price $1,550.00. FRANKSTOWN REALTY CO., 7806 Frankstown ave., Bell 472 Wilkins.

FOR SALE—A 10-room brick veneer house, completed six months; on corner of finest street in Crafton; lot 68x140 and 81 feet wide in rear; can build on side street; owner's business removed from Pittsburgh; will sell at cost. Address E 156, The Gazette.

$2,300—SHERADEN, PA. New frame cottage, 5 rooms, pantry, china closet, bath, front and rear porches, cellar under entire house; nice yard and lawn; lot 25x100. S. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

BEAUTIFUL modern residence, center hall, 12 rooms, 3 baths; every convenience; lot 50x150 ft.; $100 per month; low price to quick buyer. JOHN E. KANE, 411 Keystone Bank Bldg.

FOR SALE—Wylie ave., near Gomery st., frame house containing 2 flats, 5 rooms and bath to each flat; lot 20x90 to 5-ft. alley. Call F. P. Steele, 410 Bakewell Bldg., city.

FOR SALE—$1,725—5-room frame dwelling, stone foundation, cement cellar, bath, gas, cabinet mantel, pantry and slate roof; rent $16. Jones, Jr., 510 Fourth ave.

AS TO real estate in Oakmont, Verona and vicinity consult LaRue Tiers, Verona, Pa., or Oakmont, Pa.

Allegheny Residences.

HOUSE—For Sale—$2,700—One-half square from Perrysville ave.; good street, nice house of 5 rooms, hall, vestibule, finished attic, both gases, cabinet mantel, front porch; if you are looking for a home here is your chance. T. C. ALLISON, 309 Federal st.

Did a Real Estate man ever fail to sell his OWN property? Why don't you sell yours? We use the NEW SYSTEM. TRY IT—IT WORKS! PHILLIPS REALTY CO., LTD., 709 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Bargain—$4,700—8-roomed brick house, gases, bath and modern conveniences; cor. Charles st. and Wilson ave., Allegheny. Inquire E. L. Kreiling, 849 Braddock ave., Braddock, Pa.

East End.

4-ROOM frame, 2 minutes' walk from North Highland ave.; lot 30x100; price $2,700; $1,000 cash, balance to suit.

6-room frame, lot 25x125 to alley; rents for $15 per month; price $1,400; $300 cash, balance to suit.

12-room pressed brick, with all modern improvements; price $11,000; $1,000 cash, balance to suit.

HALLER-DIEBERT REAL ESTATE CO., 118 Sheridan st.

FOR SALE.

East End Residences.

FOR SALE. There is no doubt about the purchase of a home being a correct move, and an investigation will show the wisdom of purchasing in Wilkins Place. It is a most desirable East End district. Wide, level lots; low prices. Easy terms. No old buildings. No dirt or smoke. Full information from COMMONWEALTH REAL ESTATE COMPANY. 327 and 329 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—$8,500—Brick dwelling, 9 rooms, bath, furnace, both gases, etc.; lot 156x95; street paved and sewered; this is a bargain, situate but 20 minutes' ride from postoffice, and in the center of the city; healthy and convenient; see us at once. LIBERTY REAL ESTATE CO., 6128 Penn avenue.

SQUIRREL HILL COLONIAL. Center-hall residence; four rooms on first and second floors; bath and conveniences; hardwood finish throughout; large lot. Price $10,000. (E. E. 259.) A. Z. BYERS & CO., 621-2 Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE ON EASY TERMS. New frame dwelling of 6 and 8 rooms each, on Emerson st., near Wilson ave., Allegheny (take Perrysville ave. car), within walking distance of Allegheny market. All conveniences. Now ready for occupancy. MORTGAGE BANKING COMPANY, 423 Fourth ave.

SHADYSIDE. Solid buff brick. Reception hall; 9 rooms, 2 baths; Every convenience. Good lot. Fine location. Reasonable price. LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

HIGHLAND PARK DISTRICT. Brick reception hall, 9 rooms, tile bath, Gas and electric light, Furnace and laundry; Good lot; Cheap. LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

NO PAYMENT DOWN. To good people we will sell our houses on monthly payments of $42.50 per month; take Frankstown ave. cars to Collier st., walk up to Hermitage st. during day or evening.

NORTH HIGHLAND AVE. FOR SALE—$35,000—A 12-room center-hall pressed brick residence; lot 77x200 feet to alley; good barn on alley; very best part of Highland ave.; a rare bargain. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

SPECIAL BARGAIN. $11,000—Colonial brick residence of 12 rooms, two bath rooms; all the modern improvements; lot 40x150 feet to alley; can make terms; possession August 1. J. A. YOUNG & CO., Penn and Highland aves., city.

Did a Real Estate man ever fail to sell his OWN property? Why don't you sell yours? We use the NEW SYSTEM. TRY IT—IT WORKS! PHILLIPS REALTY CO., LTD., 700 Keystone Bldg., 324 Fourth Ave.

McKeesport Residences.

FRAME HOUSE, near Market st., McKeesport; rented to good tenant for $20 per month; $1,800. J. B. WEBB, 206 Sixth ave., McKeesport.

Ingram Residences.

FOR SALE—$2,500 each—Two new frame houses, six rooms, reception hall, bath, hot and cold water, hardwood mantels, gas, laundry, newly papered; two squares from Ingram station; one square from Crafton car line; easy payments. C. F. WARD, Ingram Pa.

Summer Residences.

FOR SALE—Summer home at Cresson Springs. New modern cottage, electric lights, etc., 9 rooms, large attic and cemented cellar, hardwood floors, colonial fireplaces. Good water and large shade trees. Three squares from postoffice. Address Woodman Lumber Co., Cresson, Pa.

BARNEGAT CITY, N. J.—One of the finest places; 9 rooms, fully furnished; good water; cellar, double porches, upper porch screened in; two persons can sleep outside if desired; see photo by calling at 41 Fourth st., Pittsburgh; best fishing place on coast; price $200 per season; best place on the coast for the money. H. H. Girard.

Business Properties.

FOR SALE—Factory property at 50c on the dollar; brick buildings; railroad siding; steam plant; immediate possession; a snap for someone. Address BLACK & BAIRD, Farmers Bank Building.

East End Special.

BEAUTIFUL HOME SITES. Of from 5 to 10 acres, amid beautiful surroundings, 8 miles from the city, on line of the new Charleroi road; only 25 minutes from Fifth ave., Pittsburgh, with elegant cars, quick service, fine air. You are in the country as soon as you go through the new tunnel under Mt. Washington; magnificent scenery all the way out. This section surpasses Sewickley Heights and will be held for strictly high-grade residences. Fine level roads. It takes less time than to go to Wilkinsburg. Let us take you out and show you this ideal spot. UNION REALTY CO., Penn ave. and Ninth st.

Lots.

BUSINESS FRONTAGE. BUILDERS, NOTICE. For Sale—$70 per foot—Flat building site 72x100 feet; no cash needed until building is completed; one of the best building propositions in the city of Pittsburgh; this ground is located in a business section of the city, surrounded by stores and rapidly-growing residence section; a building could be put on this ground in stores and flats that would meet with instant demand. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

FOR SALE—VACANT. ESPY FARM lots, Mt. Lebanon district; at original cost price; on line of new tunnel route street car line. FETTERMAN PLAN—A number of fine lots near West Liberty avenue at astounding low prices. WEST LIBERTY PLAN—A number of fine lots that will be suitable for business property; paved street, etc.; only about 10 minutes' ride from P. O. when tunnel line is completed. MT. LEBANON new tunnel route, half acre tracts at 'way down prices. ARTHUR WESSEL, 426 Fourth ave.

LOTS. LOTS. LOTS. $1 down and $1 per week. How is this? Lot worth $350 for sale at $175 at $1 per week. Beautiful location, good neighborhood; three squares from electric cars; 25 minutes from downtown; remarkable offer. See HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

BELLEVUE LOT CHEAP. $50 per ft., 50x153 ft., fine paved and sewered street; best neighborhood in Bellevue; one square from Lincoln ave. cars. HOME TRUST CO., 541 Wood st.

WILKINSBURG. Lot 40x150 ft., on paved street near car line, $1,500; exceptionally low price. UNION REALTY CO., Penn ave. and Ninth st.

TEMPERANCEVILLE, WEST END. Good building lot 24x370 feet, offered at a bargain. S. A. GIBSON & CO., 401 Grant st.

Coal Lands.

COAL LAND.
1,000 ACRES—On the Wabash, near city.
6,000 ACRES—In Marshall county, W. Va.
10,000 ACRES—In Pocahontas county, W. Va.
ACME REALTY CO., 424 Fifth ave.

ONE of the choice lots of Keating West View Plan No. 1 for sale at original purchase price. Address A 156, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Coal within five miles of the city; tract of about 120 acres, close to densely populated district; fine local trade; can also ship by railroad; price $800 an acre. BLACK & BAIRD, Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—Coal mine for eastern shipment; Wabash system; 600 acres under lease; 50c advantage in freight rates; sulphur less than one-half of one per cent; price only $18,000. Address BLACK & BAIRD, Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE.

Real Estate—Special.

114 ACRES, Spring township, Crawford county, ½ mile from R. R. and good town; 12 acres timber; fine fruit and water; good 9-room house, 2 barns and other outbuildings; terms one-half cash; price $3,200.

80 acres, Ashtabula county, Ohio; land nearly level, fine loam soil; 12 acres lumber; fine sugar bush; good orchard; 8-room house and all outbuildings; good condition; lies on fine public road; price $2,200.

60 acres adjoining good village; good orchard; 1 acre lumber; 8-room house, 2 barns, etc.; price $2,100.

70 acres, Beaver county; 5 acres timber; land rolling; fine orchard; variety of fruits; fine 8-room frame house; bath; slate roof and porches; fine water; all underlaid with coal and in the gas and oil belt; price $5,700.

40 acres, 2½ miles from good town; 1 acre maple, balance in grass; 300 fine fruit trees; 5-room house; barn, etc.; price $1,300.

15 acres, 1¼ miles from good town; near two railroads; land level; fine orchard; good 7-room house, bay window, double parlor; large barn; summer kitchen; price $1,800.

Ask for Our Latest Catalogue. THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

JOIN THE PITTSBURGH COLONY AT WEST EGG HARBOR. It is growing fast; a little industrial depression in the cities' shops and mills makes people seek the land; you can buy a 5-ACRE POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM FOR $100 ON PAYMENTS OF $5 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY; adjoining a thriving town on the main lines of both the Pennsylvania and Reading railroads; only 20 minutes from ATLANTIC CITY; near the best markets in the world; ideal climate; pure water, good roads, level land, productive soil. The title is insured. We will build you a house and take pay the same as rent; $5 secures 5 acres. Let us tell you more about it. Write today. THE JAS. MURTHA CO., 339 Fifth ave.

FOR SALE—FOR SALE. FINE SUMMER HOME, known as "PLEASANT VIEW," one mile from Ligonier, Pa. Within 25 feet of railroad station; 1¼ acres, with good 10-room frame house, frame stable and all outbuildings; nice orchard, water in house; plenty of shade; elegant location. Price, $1,600.

FARM of 137 acres, 3 miles east of Ligonier, Pa.; 80 acres clear, 57 in good timber; log house in good condition; good barn and outbuildings; all underlaid with coal; price, $2,250; terms, $1,000 cash, balance in two years. BOSSART, VOTAW & CO., 430 Fourth Ave. Second Floor.

CALIFORNIA PROPERTY. Farm—San Diego Co., Cal., 12 acres, planted in fruit of all kinds; 8-room house and stable; fine water, also irrigated; near R. R., schools, etc., would make an elegant home. For Sale or Exchange—Large orange grove in California; it is one of the finest improved fruit ranches on the cost; has made an average yearly net profit of $12,500 for the last eight years; will exchange for improved city property. For full information address C. C. ANDERSON, No. 424 Fourth ave.

COAL TRACT AND SUMMER PLACE. 150 acres underlaid with 3 veins coal adjoining site of old South Fork Dam, Cambria county, Pa., traversed by two railroads. Fine location for summer home. This tract is now owned by heirs and will be sold at a reasonable price on easy terms if sold quickly. It is a good investment for someone. LAND TITLE AND TRUST COMPANY, 315 Fourth ave.

FOR RENT—Large 16-room, brick house, halls, bath, etc., all complete in good condition; cement cellar, large yard around premises, location corner Thirty-second and Carson sts., South Side; suitable for residence, boarding house or office building; possession within a month; elegant opportunity; promptly call or address Dr. T. Morton Sankey, 701 Trenton ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FOR SALE. Best valuable corner on West Main st., Connellsville; suitable for hotel or any other business, at low price of $40,000; reasonable terms. JOS. A. MASON, Real Estate Broker, Connellsville, Pa.

SMALL modern brick houses in East End very cheap and on easy monthly payments; take Frankstown ave. cars to Lang ave.; go up to 7105 Kedron avenue and 7142 Mt. Vernon st.

Farms.

191 ACRES, Conneaut township, Crawford county, Pa.; about 40 acres timber, balance cultivated and pasture land; good 6-roomed frame house with an elegant slate-roofed basement barn, 40x50, L 30x40; large silo; barn was built 8 years ago at a cost of $2,600; well fenced with rail and wire fencing; well watered by living streams, and good well at house and barn; 3 miles northwest of Linesville, ½ mile from school and 1¼ miles from church; all level, with no waste land, and in high state of cultivation; this farm is known to be one of the best farms in Northwestern Crawford, and is offered cheap, owing to the age of the owner. Price $40 per acre; easy terms. VET. L. BROWN, Room 208. 331 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—FARMS. 75 ACRES—Good buildings; underlaid with 4½-foot vein of coal; handy to station. Price $2,500. 26 ACRES—Two good houses and other necessary buildings; fine garden land; 26 miles from city. Price, $2,000. 6 ACRES—4-room house, barn and other buildings; all new. Price $1,400. ACME REALTY CO., 424 Fifth ave.

—FOR SALE— OAKDALE FARMS. 3 acres each, $400 per acre. In the borough of OAKDALE; 10 minutes' walk from station; fronting HIGHLAND AVENUE; Right in the town—14 miles from Pittsburgh, On the P., C., C. & St. L. R. R.; 18 trains daily; Monthly trip tickets at 9c per trip. Each farm is fenced and will be planted with 100 choice fruit trees. D. BEHEN & SON, 4200 Penn ave.

FARM BARGAINS FOR MAY.

132 acres, Fayette Co., 6-r. house	$6,600
90 acres, Columbiana Co., O., 8-r. h'se	5,200
172 acres, Crawford Co., 8-r. house	3,000
151 acres, Indiana Co., 8-r. house	15,100
14 acres, Allegheny Co., 3-r. house	1,300
51 acres, Beaver Co., 6-r. house	3,200

Over 200 others. ROYAL REALTY CO., Room 605 Times Bldg....336 Fourth ave.

FARM — THE FINEST FARM IN THE MIAMI VALLEY, CONSISTING OF 302 ACRES, 20 MILES FROM CINCINNATI, 4 MILES SOUTH OF HAMILTON, ON LINE OF C., H. & D. RY. AND MILL CREEK VALLEY TRACTION LINE; HIGHLY IMPROVED, FINE BUILDINGS, LARGE ORCHARD AND VINEYARD. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS ADDRESS V. E. TISCHLER, 51 PERIN BLDG., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

148-ACRE FARM in Somerset Co., 1 mile from R. R. and good town; 8 A timber, $500 worth locust posts, good 12-room house, barn 40x100 ft., all outbuildings; close to church and school; well and spring water, 2 veins coal, 2 good orchards, best of fruit; cleared $1,700 last year from dairy; price only $3,800; will take $1,500 cash, balance to suit. THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 Fourth Ave.

FOR SALE. 42 ACRES 2½ miles from Fort Wayne R. R. and about 8 miles from city; rolling land, right close to line of new Sewickley boulevard, adjoining farm held at $700 per acre; this can be bought for $150 per acre, has 4-room house, stable, etc., good fruit, best of water; this less than half price; look this up quick. THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO., 331 Fourth Ave.

CHICKEN AND POULTRY FARM. 8½ acres, vicinity Niles and Youngstown, 5 minutes from station, growing crops, farm implements, stock, house 6 rooms, stable, chicken houses, all poultry for $2,500, will exchange for Pittsburgh or Allegheny to amount of $2,000 and give time for balance. JAMES A. COOPER & CO., 413 Fourth ave.

WANT A FARM? 100 farms in Worcester county, the farmer's paradise, $2 to $25 an acre; 260 acres, $500; 56 acres, $900; 1,200 acres, one mile bay front, new slate roof dwelling, 7 tenant houses, 25 outbuildings, $20,000. Catalogue for 10c. G. M. PURNELL, Agent, SNOW HILL, MD.

FARM—Grant county, La.; 100 acres of productive soil; small house and usual outbuildings; near R. R., schools, etc.; price $2,000; also two town houses renting for $13 per month; price $600. C. C. ANDERSON, 424 Fourth ave.

FARM. 108 acres, 25 miles from the city, 1½ miles from the station, on the West Penn R. R.; nice level land; good soil, water and fruit; good 6-room house, barn, etc.; this is a desirable property and cheap at $40 an acre. ZAHNISER & CO., 426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE. Fine farm of 30 acres, 21 miles from city; 5-room house, barn, fruit and good water; can give possession at once; splendid location for poultry farm. HOME REAL ESTATE CO., 416 Ferguson building.

SEND for ILLUSTRATED Ohio farm list. NEILL & BLAKESLEE, Oakmont, Pa.

HOUSE AND LOT IS TO ADVETISE IN GAZETTE CLASSIFIED COLUMNS

FOR SALE.

Farms.

FARM.

75 acres, one of the best in Crawford county, abundance of fruit; good 6-room house, 2 barns, etc.; good water; a bargain at price asked; price $3,750.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

FARMS! FARMS!

If you want to buy a farm we have them in Allegheny, Westmoreland, Beaver, Butler and Crawford counties, Pa., and Northeastern Ohio.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

50 ACRES, 16-room house, bath and electric light; good barn, fruit, etc.; on River, near town; make fine summer home. Murray Bros., 440 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, and Niles, O.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 36 acres, No. 1 building and land in No. 1 condition, within 4 miles of P. R. R.; would make a nice home or poultry or truck farm. Call or address Geo. R. Stewart, R. F. D. No. 3, Indiana, Pa.

Manufacturing Sites.

MANUFACTURING SITE.

Lot 41x100 feet. Close to three railway lines. $7,500 if sold at once.

UNION REALTY CO.,
Penn ave. and Ninth st.

FOR SALE—Manufacturing site, located near Penna. R. R. depot at Braddock; 62x300 feet, fronting on two streets and two alleys; has R. R. switch connection; an ideal site for factory or workshop; will be sold cheap. Inquire Very Rev. John Hickey, St. Thomas' Catholic Church, Braddock, Pa.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY.

Most desirable situation in Allegheny city, fronting on railroad and river, 285x100 feet; price $30,000. Inquire of Charles F. Wells, room 504 Second National Bank Building, corner Ninth and Liberty st.

Business Opportunities.

CAPITAL FOR BUSINESS PURPOSE—One of the leading features of my business is to consider for clients the subject of capital for good enterprises, especially manufacturing, in which cases I am usually successful, but not always. Prefer proposition already in successful operation, but requiring additional capital to go pace with a healthy demand. Projects, untried and commercially unknown, especially if presented by persons totally without capital, cannot be considered, because the investor would not accept them and it would only be wasted energy on my part to submit them. This proposition is made only to a solid, successful and energetic type of business men of good reputation who have faith in their own enterprises and desire my services for the legitimate requirements of their business. To such persons I would extend an invitation to call upon me in perfect safety as to the matter of undue publicity. If, after consultation, incorporating should be deemed advisable, that feature can also be transacted through my office in proper legal form. JOSEPH N. FITZGERALD, 421 Chestnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.

LAUNDRY—Fully equipped modern laundry in good town near the city. Will rent building and machinery. Now running.

ROOMING HOUSE—Best location in East Liberty; 14 rooms furnished and all filled. Low rent.

COAL YARD—Five-year lease of one of the best coal yards in Allegheny county, together with tipple, sidings, stock of coal, etc. This is a money maker and can be bought cheap.

COUNTRY STORE—Carries a good stock of general merchandise; will invoice about $2,500 and sell at invoice; old established and doing a good business. The property will be sold separate from the store for $2,500. Investigate this.

GENERAL STORE—In good town; did nearly $12,000 last year; $3,000. Will take good real estate in part payment.

SHOE STORE—Well located, within 50 miles of city; no old stock; will invoice about $6,000 and sell at invoice.

See our list of stores before buying.

MILLER & HOWARD, 431 Fourth Ave.

BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
BUSINESS BROKERS.

GROCERY—In Allegheny, doing $400 a week cash; elegant stock and low rent; price, $2,500; terms $500 cash and balance in real estate.

ROOMING AND BOARDING HOUSE—7 rooms well furnished; rent only $26; central location; best baragin in the city. Price to a quick buyer, only $275.

PLUMBING SHOP—Fine location in best suburb in city; stock and fixtures worth $1,500; best of reasons for selling; cleared $1,000 in 8 months; will sacrifice everything for $700.

HOTEL—In Homestead; 10 rooms and bar; all well furnished; no license this year; 12 boarders and 20 mealers; rent $40. Price only $1,100.

ROOMING HOUSE—On North ave., Allegheny; fronts right on the park; 14 rooms all richly furnished; swell place for serving high-class meals; clears $100 a month from rooms alone; low rent and good lease; price $1,100; half cash and half good terms.

We have many other places of business for sale just as good as any you see here. If you are looking for something good, we can supply you.

References—"OUR CLIENTS."

BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
430 Fourth Ave. Second Floor.

SALOON—In Youngstown, O.; fine stock and fixtures; doing a business of $25 to $30 a day; stock on hand, $200; rent $75 a month, with 7 living rooms and bath; price $1,000.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

SALOON—In Warren, O.; one of the finest fitted up places there; all fixtures, with a first-class restaurant; 5-year lease; 9 living rooms; this place is doing an average daily business of $35; price $4,500.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE.

FINE POOL ROOM—Clearing $500 per month. Price $3,200.

RESTAURANT—Doing cash business of $300 per week. Price, $1,100.

FINE EAST END GROCERY—A money-maker. Price, $1,100.

CONFECTIONERY, BAKERY AND ICE CREAM PARLOR—Doing business of $150 per week. Price, $1,000.

MILK ROUTE—Price, $250.

BUTCHER AND GROCERY STORE—Doing an excellent business; cheap rent; must sell. Price, $650.

ACME REALTY CO.,
424 Fifth ave.

JOHN R. CAVANAGH & CO.,
608-610 Keystone bldg., 324 Fourth ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Real Estate and Business Brokers.
We are the leading business brokers. Oldest and most reliable in the city.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR SELLING BUSINESS.
Capital furnished to extend business. If you are going into business see us.
STOCK COMPANIES ORGANIZED AND FINANCED.
Charters secured in any state desired.
We have a number of clients who are business men desirous of making investments in business where they can secure permanent and active positions. If you have something to offer call and see us.
All transactions strictly confidential. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

FOR SALE.

AN A NO. 1 LICENSED HOTEL—Was never refused a license, long lease, cheap rent, one of the best locations in McKeesport.
ALSO,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR STORE—Centrally located, doing a good business.
ALSO,
GOOD CONFECTIONERY AND CIGAR STORE—One of the best stands in McKeesport, doing a business of an average of $200 per week.

PETER KOCH,
208 Sixth Ave.,
McKeesport, Pa.

PATENT (registered and hold-back), so arranged that horse can easily be detached from buggy; money-maker for anyone to put on market; patent on cooking utensil; a practical and sanitary invention that will appeal to every housewife; nothing on market that will compare with it. Patent automatic funnel; starts and stops flowing itself; cannot overflow bottle. Canadian rights only. For further information and price of above pateats address

C. C. ANDERSON,
424 Fourth ave.

LOW-PRICED BAKERY.

Bakery and confectionery business located on main street of Wilkinsburg; established many years; receipts from $50 to $75 per day; run two wagons; rent $40 per month; extra fountain owner going to California; will sell on invoice, about $5,400, and take real estate in part pay. Box 102, Wilkinsburg.

FOR SALE.

Business Opportunities.

MONEY MOTIONS FOR SPARE TIME—Five dollars cash will be paid by a responsible firm of New York magazine publishers for each acceptable account sent in by the public telling how a little extra money has been earned in spare time by man or woman, boy or girl, in or out of business hours; how hobbies and accomplishments have been turned into money, and money has been made by brains and ingenuity and work and push. Give full details of the how and why, facts and figures, humor and difficulties, and the whole story. Address box 407, New York city.

HARDWARE STORE.

Up-to-date store for sale; only one in a good manufacturing town, 20 miles from the city; will accept part real estate. Invoice $6,000.

ROOMING HOUSE.

11 rooms and bath; all well furnished; nice location, in Allegheny; low rent. Price $750.

GROCERY STORES.

$650 up to $3,000.

CIGAR AND CONFECTIONERY STORES
$600 to $1,000.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

LONG established successful retail grocery business for sale; splendid location, modern room and fixtures; large percentage of sales are high-class goods and for cash; chance of a lifetime; buyer would need $5,000 to $7,000 cash; we want to devote our entire time to our wholesale department. The Riggs Co., Wellsville O., wholesale and retail grocers.

DO YOU NEED CAPITAL? If so, incorporate your business under laws enacted by Congress, very small cost, and have stock guaranteed by $9,000,000 assets, making your proposition safe and your securities salable; we act as fiscal agents for companies we incorporate and underwrite; agents wanted. INTER-STATE FINANCE COMPANY, Washington, D. C.

POOL ROOM.

In a good lively Pennsylvania town, five high-class pool and one billiard table; owner compelled to go west and will consider any reasonable offer. For further information address

C. C. ANDERSON,
No. 424 Fourth ave.

WANTED—An up-to-date retail grocery that can show an A 1 trade; location down town, best part of East End, or in live suburban town; will pay not exceeding $16,000 cash for the right store; state size of room, rent, amount of business done, how long established, and full particulars. Address D 154, The Gazette.

GROCERY—One of the best located and best established stores in the E. E.; doing a business of $500 a week; catering to the best class of people; this is an up-to-date business; price invoice, about $2,500. ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

HOTEL.

Real estate, furniture, stock of liquors, license, etc., of a 22-room hotel in Westmoreland county; property up-to-date; filled all the time; good bar trade; $7,000 cash required; balance like rent.

ZAHNISER & CO.,
426 Fourth ave.

GENERAL STORE.

BEST general store building and stock in Western Pennsylvania; 8-room house in connection; doing a business of $9,000 yearly; expenses will not exceed $250 a year; an elegant opportunity for anyone; am compelled to retire on account of other business and health. ADDRESS P 18, THE GAZETTE.

SALOON—One of the finest barrooms and fixtures in Salem, O.; doing a business of $35 to $40 a day; in fine building; everything up-to-date; rent $60, with 5 living rooms; stock of liquors on hand, $500; price $3,500.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

GROCERY—Good corner location; 4 living rooms, bath and barn; rent only $20; established 10 years; doing $150 cash business weekly; can be bought at invoice, about $750.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

RACKET STORE—Established 18 years, doing a prosperous business; 60 miles from Pittsburgh; can be bought at invoice and would accept one-half real estate; or can get time for one-half.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

ROOMING HOUSE—Good location, down town district, near Smithfield st.; 14 rooms, 12 rooms completely furnished; house clearing over $100 a month; reason for selling, going west; must be sold by Tuesday; price $650.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

MEAT MARKET—One of the best established stands in Wilkinsburg; has cleared $25,000 in this place; 2 good horses, 3 wagons and everything in first-class shape; would consider real estate, as I must sell; price $1,200.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

FOR SALE—Printing office having pony cylinder; job press; paper cutter; electric motor, and about 100 fonts of type. Cost about $2,500; will sell for $800. Address BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE—RESTAURANT.

In a good town near the city; doing a good cash business, expenses low, receipts $150 a week. Price $700.

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS & TRUST CO.,
236 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—At Wilkinsburg—Genis' furnishing store; clean stock; best location in borough; reasonable rent; bound to sell for cash only at 20 per cent off; a low invoice; first man with cash gets the plum; invoice about $1,900. Inquire on premises, 719 Wood st.

FOR SALE—ABRIDGE boarding house, good location, doing a good business. Price $600. Address W 75, The Gazette.

ROOMING HOUSE of 20 rooms, near Fifth ave., downtown; well furnished; owner is sick and can't attend to it; price $600; this will not appear again; no brokers. F 156, The Gazette.

SPECIAL INVESTMENT.

20 per cent guaranteed, with mortgage security; prefer one who can take active position with company. Address E 154, The Gazette.

WANTED.

A hotel—I want to buy a hotel; price not to exceed $10,000. Can pay one-half cash, and want time for balance. Address M., Hilda brand, General Delivery, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PRINTING PLANT—This is a first-class small plant and complete; owner must sell; price $250.

HOWICK-THOMPSON CO.,
336 Fourth ave. Office 616 Times Bldg.

DRUG STORE.

For Sale—A well-established drug store in good part of the city doing a good business at small expense.
Address Box 177, Station A, city.

INCORPORATE FOR $15.
Laws of Congress. No Annual Tax.
Write for Free Booklet
COLUMBIA INCORPORATING CO.,
Ouinton Building, Washington, D. C.

MILLIONS for investment in stocks, bonds, mortgages, manufacturing, mining and business enterprises; companies organized and financed; securities sold; loans negotiated. RALPH M. JACOBY, 42 Wall st., New York.

A.—BUSINESS—Perfectly legitimate and astonishing in results; lucrative office work, that makes life worth living; averages $1,000-$1,200 yearly. Address Schantz Business Agency, box S, station E, Cincinnati, O.

A SAFE INVESTMENT—One hundred dollars for every $25; safe, sure, reliable proposition; profits distributed semi-monthly; write for particulars. McBee & Kirkman, 98 Liberty st., New York.

$18,000—Licensed hotel in large community, near Pittsburgh; clearing $8,000 annually.

O. C. HURST, Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh.

DON'T work for others, be the boss; start a mail order business; we help you; plan and new catalogue for stamp. Central Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

RESTAURANT—In nearby town; doing business $30 day; furnishment worth $500; price, if sold this mo., $330. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

OVER $100.60 profit per acre in strawberries, and we have a large tract of rich valley land very cheap. Allen & Watson, Water Valley, Miss.

PATENTED articles or specialties manufactured by contract or royalty. National Tool and Stamping Company, Germantown, Philadelphia.

IF YOU want to buy or sell any business, see
BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
430 Fourth ave., second floor.

FREE lots to advertise N. Y. suburb. Send stamp for one lot. Oceanview, High elevation. Seaside Co., 231 Broadway, N. Y.

WE START YOU in mail order business. Particulars and samples free. American Special Agency, Milwaukee, Wis.

GROCERY STORE—In East End; doing business $400 week; price $1,400. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

GROCERY STORE—In Wilkinsburg; doing business $250 week; price $750. CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE—Printing office; new and in fine condition; $350 cash. Address X 156, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Out-of-town daily and Sunday newspaper route; $3,500. Address F 155, The Gazette.

WANTED—To exchange good income property for E. E. vacant. Address G 154, The Gazette.

IF YOU WANT to buy or sell any kind of business, see CAVANAGH CO., 431 Fourth ave.

Special.

SHANAHAN TRANSFER & STORAGE CO.,
FURNITURE MOVERS, (TEL.)
FURNITURE PACKERS, (1849)
FURNITURE STORAGE, (GRANT.)
SEPARATE APARTMENTS,
PADDED VANS FOR MOVING,
WAGONS FOR MOVING,
ONE-HORSE WAGONS FOR HIRE.
MAGEE STREET, NEAR FIFTH AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

Machinery.

MACHINERY.

AIR COMPRESSORS for all duties.
ROCK DRILLS.
GAS PUMPS.
STEAM PUMPS, single and duplex.
POWER PUMPS.
DEEP WELL PUMPS.
In stock and built to order.

HALL STEAM PUMP COMPANY,
215 Grant Ave., Allegheny, Pa.
Near Union Bridge.

Bell 'Phone 554 North.
P. & A. 'Phone 165 North.

ENGINES.

11x14-inch Skinner slide valve.
12x14-inch Clark slide valve.
14x18-inch Chandler-Taylor slide valve.
16x24-inch Chandler-Taylor slide valve.
18x20-inch Payne 4-valve automatic.
16x16-inch Green high-speed automatic.
20x24-inch Green high-speed automatic.
18x36-inch Bass Corliss.
24x48-inch Scott slide valve.
20x48-inch Corliss.
28x60-inch Harris Corliss.
The above include but a small part of our stock of engines, as we can furnish almost any size or type desired. Also Boilers, Pumps, Dynamos and Machine Tools.
WICKES BROS., 48th st. & A. V. R. R., city.
Both 'phones.

Sand Driers, Improved Siemen-Gas Valves, Gas Engines from 5 to 35 H. P., Air Tanks, 15x18 Russell Automatic Steam Engine, 50 H. P. Improved Miller Gas Engine, Dynamos,
Hoisting Engines 18" Rubber Belting, 72x72x48 Planer, 36x36x10' Planer, 82" Betz Boring Mill, Locomotive Boilers, Cameron Deep Well Pumps, Stone Crusher, 10x12 Erie City Engine, Pedrick and Ayer Air Compressor.
Repairing Gas Engines a specialty.
VELTE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY,
Home Street and A. V. R. R.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A REPUTABLE boiler manufacturing concern will sell you a good boiler. They cannot afford to do otherwise. Call or write us if you want a good boiler cheap; either new or second hand. We have hundreds that may suit you.
R. MUNROE & SONS MFG. CORPORATION,
TWENTY-THIRD ST.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TWO 75 K. W. Westinghouse A. C. generators; used a short time; two 75 H. P. Ball automatic engines; O. & S. engines and hoisting engine, boilers, wood working machinery. Chas. P. Sherritt, 912 Farmers building. Bell 'phone 2672 Grant.

FOR SALE—Engines, boilers, sawmills, sand crushers, grinding mills, brick machinery, rock crushers, road machinery, traction engines, threshers, corn huskers, hygraulic cider mills, belting, hose, circular saws, general supplies.
B. D. REED, 26 E. Ohio st., Allegheny.

SPECIAL—Two 250 H. P. Cahall Water Tube Boilers, with stokers and all fittings; used one year; an exceptional chance for parties in need of steam. Pittsburgh Machinery and Gas Engine Co., Twenty-sixth st. and Liberty ave.

FOR SALE—
Gas engines, all sizes, in fine condition and at the right price. Pittsburgh Machinery & Gas Engine Co., Twenty-sixth st. and Liberty ave.

GAS ENGINES.
$16—THE FAIRBANKS CO.—318 2d ave.
Second-hand 2-2, 1-20, 1-35 h. p. Otto Vertical and Horizontal.
All sizes—Pumping Engines—All purposes.

DYNAMOS, GAS ENGINES, BOILERS, PULLEYS, ETC.
We can attend to your orders promptly. We make a specialty of repair work. Call, write or telephone.
THE TRANTER MANUFACTURING CO.,
105 Water st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Auto gas engine; one of the finest engines built; about six or eight horse power; cost $600; will sell for $200. Address
BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

12, 16, 20, 30 and 40 pound steel Tee rails in stock for immediate shipment. Telephone 307 Grant. HOMER BOWES, 515 Bijou Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—Gas engine, double cylinders, great bargain to quick buyers.
ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., 6235 Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

HOISTING ENGINES—Sale and rent; prompt action. Phoenix Steel Construction Co., Imperial Power building, Pittsburgh.

GAS engines, suitable for turning ten-gallon freezers, at cut-rate prices. PRAGER, 110 Market st.

FOR SALE—Belting, leather, rubber and canvas; new and second-hand; bargain prices. J. S. Young, 108-110 Park way, Allegheny.

GAS ENGINES and Woodworking Machinery. BRIGGS MACHINERY CO., 4th and Liberty.

Investments.

WE HAVE an opening for a mechanical engineer or business man with means to invest from $5,000 to $10,000 in a company lately organized to manufacture articles for rolling mills and railroad track repairing that is in great demand; parties wishing to engage in this profitable industry for large profits and quick returns investigate this. Address D 156, The Gazette.

INVEST in Montana mines, where much wealth has been made by Pittsburgh people; assured producer with large bodies of ore; first-class opportunity to join with owner. Address M 155, The Gazette.

Typewriters.

$75—NEW TYPEWRITERS IN TOWN—$75
Just received New Model No. 9 Manhattan Typewriter; you are cordially invited to call and examine this machine before placing your order; Models A and B Manhattan at $50; guaranteed standard make of typewriters for rent at from $2 to $5 per month.
F. S. WEBSTER & CO., Prop.,
No. 432 Diamond st.

WE HAVE A NUMBER OF LATE MODEL Remington, Smith Premier, Hammond and other makes of typewriters that we will sell cheap. These machines are all in good condition. UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO., 241 Fifth ave.

LARGEST STOCK of late model machines in city; rentals $2 up. PHILADELPHIA TYPEWRITER CO., 322-4 Lewis bldg.

Horses and Vehicles.

GERBER,
300-302 Penn Ave.

BARGAINS IN VEHICLES.

You can buy a good, first-class Vehicle now for less than ever before. No matter what style you want, we have it. Runabouts, Traps, Surreys, Park Wagons, Stanhopes, Depot Wagons or Carriages.

WE GUARANTEE

To save you at least 25 per cent on your purchase. Any Vehicle we sell you will be fully guaranteed.

DELIVERY WAGONS.

We still have 247 Open and Top Delivery Wagons to sell. Rather than pay storage charges we will sell them cheap. See us quick, while our stock is complete.

SECOND-HAND VEHICLES.

A number of good Runabouts, Surreys, Traps, Buggies and Wagons. All must be sold at once.

GERBER CARRIAGE CO.,
300-302-304 Penn Ave.

A GREAT LOT of horses have arrived for our next Tuesday's auction sale, May 31, consisting of extra heavy draught horses weighing from 1,500 to 1,800 pounds; two black horse teams, one elegant white hearse horse, good size; a number of good carriage horses, four very fast green pacing horses and three extra broken family horses; do not miss the sale if you are in need of any kind of a horse. Come and see them on Monday before the sale and satisfy yourself. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

FORTY HEAD of draught and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,200 to 1,700 lbs. each; several matched pairs among them; anyone having horses, harness or vehicles of any description to sell will find ready sale for them at the regular weekly (Thursday) auction sales at the Exposition Horse and Mule Exchange, 306-308 Duquesne way. Auction sale next Thursday, June 2, 1904; 100 head of choice bolt and draught mules constantly on hand. Philip Steinmiller, proprietor.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!
I have 100 head of draught and general purpose horses, weighing from 1,000 to 1,900 lbs., among them some handsome mated teams and good delivery wagon horses, which I will sell cheap. Call and see them.
OWEN FITZSIMMONS,
Sales Stables, 410-412 Duquesne way.

13 ACRES near the city; a nice little place, one mile from Coraopolis on main road; good house and bank barn; nice young orchard; splendid spring water. Price $4,200. J. O. Percival, 436 Fourth ave.

ANYONE having horses, vehicles or harness of any description for sale will find ready sale for them at our weekly auction sales every Tuesday; next sale May 31. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

HORSES—HORSES—HORSES.
If you want to buy a first-class pair of carriage horses, a station wagon horse, road or race horse, you can find them at Thubron's Sale Stables, 9 Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

Horses and Vehicles.

BUGGIES—BUGGIES—BUGGIES.
If you want a high-grade runabout or fancy driving wagon for little money, buy a Moyer; have several second-hand runabouts cheap, at Thubron's, 9 Montgomery ave., Allegheny.

WE WILL have two hundred head of all classes of horses for our next Tuesday's auction sale, May 31. Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange, First ave. and Grant st.

100 HEAD of extra choice pit and draught mules are constantly on hand at the Pittsburgh Horse & Mule Exchange. A. Asher, Prop., First ave. and Grant st.

SURREY—In good condition. Address Fred A. Gitz, Imperial Power Building.

Automobiles.

SPECIAL SALE—Automobiles. One gasoline runabout, French engine, $250. Two Oldsmobiles, $350-$375, three Winton Stanhopes, $175, $800, $350; Haynes-Apperson, fine order, $550; one autocar with top, fine order, $600; one American electric, $350; Ford cars with and without ironseats and canopy tops, double opposed cylinders, 4¼x4¼, Imperial air-cooled, double opposed cylinders. Don't buy until you have seen them. Keep your eye on us. We have the goods and the prices are right.
ATLAS AUTOMOBILE CO., Penn ave., Pittsburgh.

PASSED YOU ON THE HILL?
Why don't you let us put a good burner or a heater in that steam car? Maybe you don't know what it is to have loss of steam. We have a good, reliable car at $750; also a few bargains in second-hand machines. Let us know your wants. Bell 'phone, Grant 1294.
ALLEGHENY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
1110 and 1120 Grant ave.,
Bell phone 291 North. P. & A. 51 North.

FOR SALE—AUTOMOBILES.
1902 Pierce Arrow, 15 h. p.....$1,600 00
1903 Autocar Tonneau, 10 h. p..... 1,050 00
1903 Pierce Stanhope, 6½ h. p..... 850 00
Conrad Steam Touring Car, 10 h. p. 750 00
Mobile Steam Runabout, 4 h. p.... 150 00
De Dion Motorette, 3½ h. p..... 250 00
Pierce Motorette, 3½ h. p..... 250 00
AUTOMOBILE GARAGE.
PENNSYLVANIA ELECTRICAL AND RAILWAY SUPPLY CO.,
Seventh and Bedford aves.
'Phone 295 L Grant.

LET US FIGURE WITH YOU.
If you are in the market for a reliable automobile, one that runs and gets back with no trouble, we have them. We have a special burner and heater for steam cars; repairing for all automobiles.
ALLEGHENY AUTOMOBILE CO.,
P. & A. 51 North. 1110-1120 Grant. Bell 291-N.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE, CHEAP—A few second-hand 1902 and 1903 Winton Touring cars in perfect running order. THE WINTON MOTOR CARRIAGE CO., No. 1706-1718 Broadway, New York.

GASOLINE CAR—Three-cylinder Toledo engine, 18 h. p., called 18-22; has appearance of a French car, with long hood; car is practically new and in good order; will sell for $650 cash. Address L 182, The Gazette.

FOR SALE—Autocar in fine condition; trimmed in red; has side baskets; two acetyline and two oil lamps in front; one rear light; cost $1,800; will sell for $1,000. Address 1715 Farmers Bank building.

Household Effects.

FOR SALE—Entire house furnishings of nine rooms, at a bargain; party wishing to assume rent can have immediate possession. 343 Melwood st., near Center ave., E. E.

Bar Fixtures.

FOR SALE—Bar fixtures, counters, desks, refrigerators, chairs, stools and pool tables. Delps, Fourth and Liberty.

Pianos.

PIANO OPPORTUNITY—Magnificent $450 upright, guaranteed; scarf, chair; sell $160. Box 682, Pittsburgh.

Safes.

SWEEPING reduction in cash registers, fireproof safes, autographic register; check perforator; cash paid for second-hand cash registers and safes. C. W. Franklin, 126 Fourth ave.

SAFES—Bargains in safes; we need the room. Prager, 110 Market st.

Birds and Dogs.

EUROPEAN BIRD STORE—For canaries, parrots and all pet stocks; French poodle puppies and dogs of all kinds; goldfish and aquariums. 907 Penn ave. THOS. HURST, proprietor.

For Sale or Rent.

BUSINESS.
FOR SALE OR RENT.
Large, well equipped machine shop; central location; good building; 7,200 square feet; will rent or sell machinery. For further particulars see

SAMUEL W. BLACK & CO.,
Farmers Bank Building.

Miscellaneous.

MEXICAN DEVIL Jumping Beans; wonderful curiosity; $1 per hundred; send for catalogue; Mexican curios. Rosa Curio Co., Laredo, Texas (on the Mexican border).

FILTER STONES for sale for all kinds of filters, constantly on hand. Joseph Rice, 120 Fourth ave.

BARGAINS—Showcases and store fixtures. GEO. A. BUTT, 146 Sixth st., Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—Wall case and amount of marble. 1410 Wylie ave.

FOR SALE—Edison first-class records, $2 per dozen. 3811 Pier st., near Oakland ave.

ONE set of "Messages and Papers of the Presidents," consisting of 10 volumes, bound in half morocco; perfectly new, values at $36; will sell for $25 cash. Address W 156, The Gazette.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALE.

TWO CARLOADS OF FINE FURNITURE, SAMPLES FROM ONE OF THE BEST FACTORIES IN THE COUNTRY, CONSIGNED TO US FOR SALE TUESDAY, MAY 31, AT 10 O'CLOCK, AT THE ROOMS OF THE HENRY AUCTION CO., 124 AND 126 NINTH ST.

Large consignment of Parlor Tables in Mahogany, Oak and Vernis Martin, Ebony Cabinet, Large Mirrors, Mahogany Upright Piano, Handsome Parlor Suite, Tapestry, Portieres, Lace Curtains, Fancy Chairs and Rockers, Oak and Mahogany Chamber Suites, Wardrobes, Chiffoniers, Bookcases, Brass Beds, Oak Folding Bed, Hair Mattresses, Pillows and Bedding, Leather Couch, Leather Library Suite, Fine Library Tables, Oak Sideboard, China Closet, Round Extension Table, Leather Dining Chairs, Dinner Service, Elegant Brussels and Velvet Carpets, Refrigerator, Kitchen Range, Cooking Utensils, Brussels and Velvet Carpets for rooms and halls, Matting, Linoleum, Mahogany office Desk, Filing Cabinet, Notions and Dry goods.
HENRY AUCTION CO., Auctioneers.

PERSONALS.

LADY correspondents wanted, who can be interested in Glit Edge OIL proposition. A few dollars invested in this corporation now promises big returns. Only a few chances offered ladies for investment; take advantage of this opportunity. Investments solicited from $1 to $1,000. Bank references given. No scheme, no agents. You deal direct with operators. Address Lock Box 598, Dunkirk, Ind.

TO introduce myself I will treat free of charge until June, all afflicted with corns, bunions, facial blemishes, superfluous hair, after which I will open my Beauty Parlors in the city, where I will be charged. Mrs. H. E. Wright, 511 Liberty st., Allegheny. Graduate in Chiropody, Dermatology and Electric Therapeutics.

MARRIAGE PAPER—6 months, 10c, sealed. Ladies furnished correspondents FREE. Describe yourself. Elite A. W., Box 162, Baltimore, Md.

MAKE YOUR OWN BEER and whisky; good, strong and healthy; both recipes 25c. Union Supply Co., Hartleton, Pa.

EVERQYNE—Make your own fly papers; full instructions for 10 cents in silver. G. L. Hutchens, Altamont, Ill.

MISS E. YOUNG, hair parlors; treatment, $5 three months; hair switches, $1 up. 220 Bessemer block.

PERSONAL—Free baths! Free baths! There will be 40 rooms thrown open shortly in the Soho districts or near by.

PERSONAL—Reliable watch repairing; cash paid for old gold. CHRIST HAUCH, 541 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh.

PEN DOCTOR.
Only Penmaker in city. Huhm repairs gold fountain pens. 228 Fifth ave., second floor.

DR. HEASLEY, Chiropodist—Corns, bunions, antiseptic, painless. 206 NIXON Theater Bldg.

PERSONAL—Levi's book store buys, sells and exchanges books. 820 Liberty ave.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the J. C. Lappe Tanning Co.,
Allegheny, Pa., May 25, 1904.
DIVIDEND—The board of directors of the J. C. Lappe Tanning Company have this day declared the semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF (3½) PER CENT, on the preferred stock of the company, payable June 21, 1904. Checks will be mailed.
F. H. ALLISON, Secretary.

ACCOUNTANTS.

J. S. McCALEB,
CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
1025 Park Building. Tel., Grant 1-95.
Secretary and manager Corporation Trust Co.

PATENTS.

O. D. LEVIS, PATENTS.

Levis Patents—Patents—Patents
Levis Patents—Patents—Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis O. D. LEVIS, Patents
Levis 30 Years Patent Attorney, Patents
Levis 643 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh. Patents
Levis A Veteran in the Patent Patents
Levis Business. Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Why Not Patents
Levis Protect Your Invention Patents
Levis By a Patent Patents
Levis And Patents
Levis Reap All Benefits? Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Thirty years patent attor- Patents
Levis ney enables me to give you re- Patents
Levis liable information on patents, Patents
Levis not only in the United States, Patents
Levis but all over the world. My Patents
Levis patent practice is not confined Patents
Levis to the United States, but ex- Patents
Levis tends to every country where Patents
Levis patents can be obtained. Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Being the oldest patent at- Patents
Levis torney in the business, I am Patents
Levis consequently the most experi- Patents
Levis enced, always looking to the Patents
Levis interest of my client. Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Come and have a talk with Patents
Levis me; then go and talk to other Patents
Levis attorneys. I know you will Patents
Levis come back and give me your Patents
Levis business. I make a specialty Patents
Levis of foreign patents. I can sell Patents
Levis any patent of merit. 643 Patents
Levis Smithfield st. Rooms 1-2-3-4. Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Prices Always Just and Easy. Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis O. D. LEVIS—O. D. LEVIS— Patents
Levis O. D. LEVIS. Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis Patents
Levis 643 Smithfield st., Patents
Levis Near Seventh ave.—Near Sev- Patents
Levis enth ave. Patents
Levis Rooms 1-2-3-4—Rooms 1-2-3-4 Patents

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Fine 3-story brick business block in center of the business district in McKeesport; rents for $4,000 a year; price $47,000; will trade equity for smaller income in McKeesport or East End with some cash; would consider clear vacant and some cash.

Royal st., Allegheny; 3-story flat; rents for $81; price $15,000; will trade for improved or clear vacant.

Frame house of 5 rooms in West Park, McKees Rocks; corner lot 30x100; rent $15 a month; price $2,000 clear. Will exchange for clear vacant.

BOSSART, VOTAW & CO.,
430 Fourth Ave. Second Floor.

WE now have for sale or exchange for city property a splendid list of farms within easy shipping distance of Pittsburgh and not priced more than they are actually worth. The farms are clear of all incumbrance and will exchange for city property either clear or will assume mortgages. We have exclusive contracts on these farms and any person wanting to investigate them will be given ample time to do so and satisfy themselves before purchasing. Come and see us at once and we will show you the farms.
A. C. M'COMB & CO.,
326 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
EDGEWOOD; 340 feet; elegant frontage; paved street; just the thing for a building. Look this up.
HAWKINS STATION, P. R. R.; good level lot; would consider a house valued at about $3,000.
COAL STREET, Wilkinsburg, brick house of 9 rooms, bath, etc. What have you to offer?
ARTHUR WESSEL,
426 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
Fine Butler Co. farm 3 miles from Emlenton, in fine farming section, all in best condition; two good houses, bank barn with 80-ton silo, 3 water wells, fine fruit, all underlaid with good coal; oil production about $300 per year; part of farm not leased; this farm contains 175 acres and a bargain at $7,500. Will consider good income property.
THOMPSON-VOWINCKEL CO.,
531 Fourth Ave.

HUMP PROPERTY FOR EXCHANGE—We have a business property, lot 20x115 feet, in Fifth ave., near Washington st., for exchange for residence property in the East End; this property is a good revenue producer and the removal of the hump will materially enhance it in value within the next two years; building in first-class condition.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR EXCHANGE—We have a handsome 15-room brick residence, situated on Dithridge st., near Bayard, with all latest improvements, lot 60x187 to an alley; owner will exchange for smaller properties; the house is 3 years constructed and the situation is first-class; convenient to all street car lines.
L. A. CLARK & CO.,
409 Fourth ave.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—What have you to offer for a plot of building lots located on the street car line between Allentown and Bethlehem county, Pa., in a rapidly building up section; property is free and clear; will exchange all or part and is big snap for some one.

BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For coal mine in operation, or undeveloped coal or timber tract, with or without sawmill, some splendid income properties bringing in handsome rentals.

BLACK & BAIRD,
Farmers Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.
WILKINSBURG—9-room press brick house, with steam heat, etc., on car line, and located in the heart of Wilkinsburg; equity $2,200; will exchange for unimproved.
J. WILLIAM BARNES,
908 Farmers Bank Bldg.

FOR EXCHANGE—Wilkinsburg l

AMONG THE CLUBS

By ANNA R. STRATTON.

A TRIO of Pittsburgh club women arrived home from St. Louis on Friday and the remainder of the party will leave tomorrow, expecting to reach Pittsburgh Tuesday morning. The arrivals last week were Mrs. William J. Askin, president of the Wimodausis club and one of its delegates to the general federation; Mrs. Mattie Patterson, delegate from the New Era club, and Mrs. Franklin M. Gordon, who represented the Thursday Afternoon club of Wilkinsburg.

They are enthusiastic over the success of the biennial meeting of the general federation and during their stay of 10 days in the Exposition City never lost a moment of time between constant attendance at the meetings in the Odeon, the round of social affairs arranged in honor of the visiting club women and occasional visits to the exposition grounds. There was little time left for sleep after settling the momentous questions which agitated the federation and sightseeing.

Every Pittsburgh woman raised her voice in the meetings from day to day, and, if never before, the work of Pittsburgh club women was thoroughly exploited last week to the world, for the assemblies which crowded the federation hall each day were not confined to Americans alone but included a large contingent of peoples from other lands who visited the General Federation of Women's Clubs as a feature of the exposition to see and learn all they could about this country and its people.

Every aspect of the work done by the women of this city was mentioned and described. Mrs. Patterson told of the joint committee and the summer playgrounds, Mrs. William J. Askin spoke for the Consumers league, Miss Kate C. MacKnight talked on forestry and Miss Blanche Craighead discussed household economics. The public baths, the juvenile court, educational questions, subjects relating to the home and sanitation and others of national interest brought the local women to their feet.

Autographs for Children's Hospital.

The autographs which will be sold at auction for the benefit of the Children's hospital, June 9, at the residence of Miss Martha Childs in South Linden avenue, compose a very interesting list. The books or photographs, signed, were accompanied by delightful notes.

President Roosevelt sent three of his best-known books, containing his autograph. They are, "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman," "The Rough Riders," and "The Winning of the West," and they were accompanied by a note from his secretary.

Ex-President Cleveland and Mrs. Cleveland each sent a photograph with their autograph.

Several pictures and a couple of books, "Two Little Savages" and "Lives of the Hunted," were signed by Ernest Thompson Seton, the writer's signature in each case being followed by the characteristic little bear's paw. Dr. Wier Mitchell has contributed three autographs to the collection and "A Captured Santa Claus" and "Two Little Confederates," each signed and contributed by their author, Thomas Nelson Page. R. F. Outcault, the originator of Buster Brown, has ornamented the title page of a Buster Brown book with an etching of Tige and three heads of Buster, with an appropriate resolution.

Among other autographs secured are those of James Whitcomb Riley, Gen. Lew Wallace, Charles Major, Miss Julia Marlowe, who sent a signed photograph; Dr. David Riddle Breed, Frederick Remington, Admiral Dewey, who has also given his photograph, and Jessie Wilcox, who signed several of her pictures.

George Bower McCutcheon autographed two of his books, "The Sherrods" and "The Day of the Dog." Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the negro poet, has sent three of his volumes of verses containing inscriptions of a most pathetic nature. They are "Lyrics of the Heart," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter," and "Lyrics of Lowly Life."

Mrs. Cleveland wrote: "I shall be glad, and I am sure Mr. Cleveland will also, to sign some photographs for your fair."

From John Kendrick Bangs the following was received: "You need not send me the books to be autographed. I will save you the trouble by forwarding you at once a small package of books duly signed but not indorsed, for your sale." Many Pittsburghers will remember with pleasure the series of Jimmy Boy stories which appeared in a monthly magazine years ago. Concluding his letter, Mr. Bangs says: "Jimmy Boy now walks up his father at golf, wears out three dress suits a month and takes his preliminaries for Yale in June."

Among the other notes were the following:

Dear me, I shall be most pleased to sign my name in my own book and make a little head of Buster Brown.
R. F. OUTCAULT, Flushing, L. I.

To be sure I will lend my autograph to the children. It is the very least one can do, you know, to help a very laudable and worthy cause along, and it seems especially trivial when one stops to think of the real good the girls and women are doing in giving their time and energy to the charities of the land. Believe me, I shall be only too happy to autograph any and all of my books that may help the Pittsburgh Free hospital.
GEORGE B. M'CUTCHEON.

Dr. Mitchell asks me to say if you will send on the books that he will make a concession from the rule and autograph them as you desire.
HELEN S. BEATTY, Secretary.

It will give me great pleasure to autograph any of my pictures that you will send. The work certainly has my sympathy and good wishes.
JESSIE WILCOX SMITH.

I will take great pleasure in autographing any books you may send me.
THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

I am sending with this writing my three books, "Lyrics of the Heart," "Lyrics of Love and Laughter" and "Lyrics of Lowly Life," with my autograph. I am too ill to write you as I should like, so please accept my best wishes for your enterprise. I do hope your cause is going to be a very great success.
PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

I shall be very glad to autograph the books and pictures that you speak of, "Coyotito" and "The Bob-Tailed Wolf."
ERNEST THOMPSON SETON.

Birthday Anniversary Luncheon.

The progressive luncheon given yesterday afternoon by Mrs. H. B. Bope to celebrate the seventeenth birthday anniversary of her daughter, Miss Laura Bope, was an exceedingly enjoyable affair. As the guests arrived they were given pretty little water color sketches of flowers, and later took their places at the table decorated with the flowers adorning their cards. Five tables, each seating four, were used, the centerpieces being red roses, pink roses, pink sweet peas, yellow daisies and lilies of the valley. The guests included the five teachers at Miss Lynne's school, where Miss Bope will finish next week, and her older schoolmates. During the latter part of the afternoon the members of Company G of the Boys' brigade held a formal flag-raising on the lawn surrounding Col. Bope's home, in North Negley avenue, under the direction of Col. Bope. The guests at the luncheon were Miss Bope, Miss Lynne, Miss Bragdon, Miss Rankin, Miss Kelley, Mlle. Gandel, Miss Lee Davis, Miss Hester Oliver, Miss Agnes Irvine, Miss Genevieve Hoeveler, Miss Eleanor Morgan, Miss Elsie Hammer, Miss Margaret Miller, Miss Elsie Reinhart, Miss Clarissa McFarland, Miss Jeannette Lawrence, Miss Margaret Lawrence, Miss Helen Garrison, Miss Margaret Curry and Miss Helen McFeely.

Travelers' Club's Election.

The Travelers' club held its annual election of officers on Tuesday afternoon in the Central Young Women's Christian association building in Fifth street. The new officers are: Mrs. William Macrum, president; Mrs. W. P. Price, first vice president; Mrs. John Hamilton, second vice president; Mrs. Gertrude Coyle, recording secretary; Miss Rebekah Withrow, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. H. [illegible], treasurer; Mrs. Aaron B. West, musical director; Mrs. Benjamin Veach, critic; Mrs. James Dinwiddie, question box secretary.

The club will be entertained by its retiring president, Mrs. James Israel, on Monday afternoon, June 3, and on June 14 a special meeting will be held to hear the report of Mrs. Gilliford, the club's delegate to the General Federation.

[Col]loquium Benefit Euchre.

[Mrs. Nor]man A. Lewis entertained the Colloquium club Monday afternoon at her home in Amberson avenue, Shadyside. The club is arranging to give a military euchre in June for the benefit of the Soho public bath and washhouse, and a committee was appointed to make arrangements. The committee includes Mrs. Samuel L. Seymour, Mrs. John W. Pontefract, Mrs. Harry Lawrence, Miss Elizabeth Hanna, Miss Ella McElvaine and Mrs. Howard Morton.

Officers for the new year were elected as follows: Mrs. Samuel L. Seymour, president; Mrs. R. G. Armstrong, vice president; Miss Grace Hamilton, recording secretary; Miss Edith Edeburn, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. John W. Pontefract, treasurer.

Sunshine On Memorial Day.

The Sunshine society will observe Memorial day in the West Penn hospital. It has arranged for special music during the afternoon and will provide ice cream for the patients. This is the second occasion that the Sunshine society has planned to carry sunshine into the hospital, its first work having been done on Easter, which came soon after the society was organized. It co-operates with the Sunday service committee.

Opening South Side Playgrounds.

Memorial day will be more like flag day in the South Side recreation park, which will be formally opened for the season tomorrow. The Pittsburgh Daughters of the American Revolution will present a handsome flag to the playground and prize flags will be given by the Twentieth Century club to the company of cadets showing the best form in drilling. Mrs. Samuel A. Ammon has offered also a flag to each company which will take part in the exercises.

New Officers of Tourist Club.

At the meeting of the Tourist club last Monday the following officers were elected:

Mrs. John Cowley, president; Miss Irene McDermott, vice president; Mrs. John Pritchard, secretary; Mrs. William B. Eply, treasurer. A program committee, including Miss Irene McDermott, chairman, Mrs. A. A. McLachlan and Miss Mame Stoner was appointed.

Benefit for Building Fund.

The Wimodausis club has arranged for its first euchre this season, which will be given in Kennywood park on Wednesday afternoon, June 15. The euchre, which will be followed by dancing in the evening, will be given for the benefit of the building fund for a women's club house.

DUSKY BEAU BRUMMEL RECEIVED A SETBACK

Wandered Into East End Saloon, Where Colored Customers Are Discouraged.

While a saloonkeeper cannot refuse to serve drinks to negros without making himself liable for damages, he can make his place so unpopular with the colored folks that they will give it a wide berth. An instance of this occured the other night in a well known East End bar.

A jet black negro gaudily dressed in the latest Wylie avenue style sauntered into the place and leaning his elbow on the bar waited for the bartender to take his order. The white aproned dispenser proceeded to get very busy with other customers, cleaned a few glasses, filled a bottle or two and then turning to the negro said:

"Well, who are you looking for?"

"I'm not looking for anybody. Give me a glass of beer," was the reply.

The bartender walked to the other end of the saloon and chatted a few minutes with the lunch counter man. The negro began to show signs of irritation. Finally the bartender walked back to him and growled:

"What was it you said you wanted?"

"A beer," snapped the negro.

The bar-keep fumbled under the counter for a minute and then sit a whisky glass full of beer before the negro.

"Twenty-five cents, please," he said.

"I don't think he will ever come back," remarked the proprietor of the saloon as the would-be customer made a dash for the door.

Veterans Will Take Part.

The old soldiers of Allegheny county will take part in the unveiling of the Hawkins monument in Schenley park, June 11. This was decided on by a unanimous vote at the regular monthly meeting of the Allegheny county G. A. R. association in Post 3 hall, Fifth ave. It was decided that the old soldiers will form on Meyran avenue and as the procession passes take position and march to the park.

Silverware Factory Closed.

WALLINGFORD, CONN., May 28.—The silverware factory of the R. Wallace & Sons Manufacturing Company was shut down today for an indefinite period, throwing 600 employes out of work. The lockout was due to labor troubles.

Whole Russian Town Burned Down.

OITOMIR, RUSSIA, May 28.—The large town of Ishkorosk has been burned down. The loss is estimated at $1,000,000. The fire was started by children playing with matches. The whole of the population is homeless and reduced to beggary.

Iron Molders to Hold a Picnic.

Iron Molders' unions, Nos. 14, 46, 77, 243, 270 and 443, all located in the Pittsburgh district, will hold a picnic at Rock Springs park, W. Va., on June 18. Between 2,000 and 3,000 persons are expected to attend.

Incendiary Makes Confession.

MARIETTA, O., May 28. — Joseph James, who was arrested last evening at Waverly for the burning of livery stables and other buildings here and at Parkersburg, in a signed statement today confessed to the incendiarism.

Go to Ashtabula Harbor

Decoration day. Rate, $1.75. P. & L. E. train 8:15 a. m., city time.

Decoration Day Excursion to Rock Springs Park Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Special train leaves Pittsburgh Union station 8:00 a. m., Monday, May 30. Round trip, $1.00. Good music and dancing.

Cascade Park, Decoration Day.

P. & L. E. train leaves at 9 o'clock, city time. Fare, 85 cents.

NO FREE LIVING, DECLARES HALL

Democratic Chairman After Expense Money from Bashful Delegates.

HAD TO SEND CIRCULARS

One Hundred Dollars from Each Delegate and $85 from Each Alternate or No Transportation or Food, Declares the Head of the State Committee.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE BUREAU, HARRISBURG, PA., May 28.

State Chairman Hall is patiently waiting for Pennsylvania's 68 delegates and their alternates to the Democratic national convention to step up and pay their assessment before arranging the final details of the trip to St. Louis. Some of the delegates did not expect, when they were elected, that they would be assessed $100 to cover their actual expenses and that their alternates would be required to pay $85 and they are balking on the assessment.

Chairman Hall has written a personal letter to each of the delegates, explaining that the assessment will include railroad transportation, Pullman sleeping and dining cars, room and board at the Southern hotel, from the time of the arrival of the delegation until the close of the convention, and will also cover the cost of rooms for meetings, badges, music, printing and decorations.

"If you desire to avail yourself of the accommodations mentioned at the rate stated," writes Chairman Hall, "and it is earnestly hoped that every member of the delegation will become one of the party, please notify the Democratic state committee of your intention to do so immediately upon receipt of this, if possible, as it is important that those in charge of the arrangements know at the very earliest date how many members of the delegation are to be provided for, in order that proper provision may be made for all who accompany us."

Warren to Cut Force.

Commissioner Warren expects to materially reduce the force of employes of the State Dairy and Food Bureau in order that it may continue to be self-sustaining. Warren is now carrying on his payroll 20 agents, whose salaries range from $75 to $100 a month, 80 lawyers and a large corps of detectives, who are paid in fees. He expects to get rid of about 20 per cent of these officeholders during the summer and at the same time increase the facilities of the laboratory in order that the chemists may keep up with their work.

For the first time since it was created by the legislature of 1895, the bureau is self-sustaining. The receipts the last twelve months exceeded the expenses by nearly $50,000, but Dr. Warren is afraid hereafter there will be a falling off in the receipts and for this reason he is arranging to cut expenses.

When Dr. Warren took charge of the bureau, a little more than a year ago, 85 per cent of the articles of food and drink sold in this state were adulterated. His crusade against "doctored" goods has had the effect of reducing the quantity of adulterated goods sold until at present 75 per cent of all articles of food and drink, with the exception of maple syrups, chocolates, cocoa and meat, are free from adulteration.

To Break Deadlock.

Attempt will be made to break the Republican deadlock in the Franklin-Huntingdon district for the nomination of a state senator at the meeting of the conferees here next Friday. Should neither of the candidates—Senator Alexander Stewart, of Scotland, and Allen S. Welsh, of Mount Union—be nominated, Senator Penrose, Republican state chairman, as umpire, will cast the deciding vote. There is strong reason for believing that Mr. Penrose will vote for Senator Stewart, against whom the Democrats will name no candidate if he is nominated.

A bitter struggle is being waged between the rival factions of the Juniata county Democracy for the election of a county chairman to succeed G. C. Crozier, of Port Royal, at next Saturday's primaries. For 15 years the factions, of which Dr. D. M. Crawford and Dr. Lucien Banks are the respective leaders, have been fighting each other for control of the county organization. The result is that the Republicans have gradually secured control of the county and now have more than half the offices.

J. Howard Neely, leader of the Juniata county bar, has taken sides with his relative, Dr. Banks, and the prospects are they will defeat the Crawford faction next Saturday. The Crawford faction is supporting Crozier and the Banks people are trying to elect 'Squire J. F. Patterson, of Mifflintown. Ex-Representative A. J. Fisher, a member of the legislature of 1899, has no opposition for the legislative nomination.

Running Against Odds.

With the exception of ex-Congressman Frank E. Beltzhoover, all the managers of Cumberland county's Democratic organization are working for the nomination of John W. Wetzel for president judge at next Saturday's Democratic primaries. Beltzhoover has sent a personal letter to his friends throughout the county asking them to vote against Wetzel because of his alleged disloyalty to the Democratic national and local tickets.

Beltzhoover's letter states that the present contest for judge is as much a struggle between loyalty and disloyalty as was the battle of the Revolutionary fathers and urges all Democrats to vote for A. G. Miller as a faithful Democrat. Miller is making an active campaign against great odds, but unless there is a decided change of sentiment before the primaries he will not be nominated.

The contest for the Republican nomination, which will be made at the primaries on June 18, is between ex-Judge Wilbur F. Sadler and ex-Representative Fillmore Maust. Judge Edward W. Biddle denies that he may become a candidate. He insists that he will retire at the expiration of his commission next January and that he would not serve another term on the bench if he were nominated and elected without opposition. No matter who is nominated by either party the battle will be the most exciting and vindictive ever waged in Cumberland county.

Many Candidates in Adams.

Following the fixing of April 15 for the holding of the Adams county Democratic convention for the nomination of candidates for county offices, ex-Congressman George J. Benner, Charles S. Duncan and William McSherry have formally announced their candidacy for president judge of the Adams-Fulton district to succeed Judge Samuel McC. Swope of Gettysburg, who will be renominated.

Edward L. Sheffer, George F. Slagle and J. H. Ruff are already in the field for the nomination for associate judge. It is expected there will be no end of candidates for the assembly nominations and other offices to be filled in November. Mr. Benner is regarded as the most likely aspirant for the nomination for president judge.

John Windle of Chester county has been appointed a clerk in the auditor general's department. Windle is an old soldier and has long been a personal and political friend of Auditor General Snyder.

Action of Tuberculosis Congress.

COPENHAGEN, May 28.—The International Tuberculosis congress today adopted resolutions favoring the study of hygiene in schools and universities, uniform schedules for tuberculosis, the appointment of commission to consider the question of predisposition to tuberculosis and the enforcement of regulations against expectoration in places of public assemblage. The delegates were entertained at dinner by King Christian this evening. The next congress will be held in Paris in 1905.

Defaulting Treasurer Indicted.

CLEVELAND, O., May 28.—The grand jury today returned indictments against former Secretary and Treasurer George F. Clewell of the Federal Trust Company, charged with embezzling $18,000 of the bank's funds. This action was taken notwithstanding the fact that the shortage had been made good to the bank.

Another Victim of the Deadlock.

CHICAGO, May 28.—Arthur W. Pulver, general attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, died today at his home here. Mr. Pulver caught a sever cold while attending the Republican state convention in Springfield. The ailment developed into pneumonia.

French Army Is Religious.

PARIS, May 28.—The strength of the religious spirit in the French army is evidenced by the recent acquittal of five officers who refused to head men assigned to duty during the recent expulsion of monks at Ploermel, Brittany.

SEVEN THOUSAND PERSONS ATTEND ECONOMY SALE

Trains Were Crowded With Eager Buyers—Patience of Two Women Rewarded.

Over 7,000 people visited the old town of Economy yesterday. From early morning till late at night the streets of the quaint village were thronged. The trains which the Real Estate Trust Company provided were crowded as they pulled into the little station. Over 1,800 persons came from Youngstown, and when the train pulled out of that city loaded to the car steps a crowd of people reaching fully half a square from the station was waiting to get on. New Castle sent 1,050 delegates to the Economite farm, and 400 came from East Liverpool. Nearly 400 people went to Youngstown from Sharon by street car to catch the excursion train, but were too late. The Pittsburgh & Beaver Valley trains brought fully 4,800 people.

The crowd was composed of representative citizens who came to look over the property with a view to buying sooner or later. From Ambridge to the Economy grist mill the crowds streamed up and down Merchant street and through the old orchard, stopping now and then to snatch a sandwich from the numerous lunch counters. There was no mad rush, but a thoughtful, steady line of buyers who kept the relay boys busy calling off sales. A noticeable feature about the day's occurrences was that many persons who had visited Economy a few days before to inspect returned yesterday and made good purchases.

At the office of the company in the orchard seven windows were closely guarded all night to allow those present to get in on the early purchases. About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Charlotte Camp of Allegheny arrived on the scent, and with a woman friend bought off two of the boys who were camped on the window ledges. They mounted to the seats vacated and sat patiently 10 hours, until the old Liberty bell rang out the opening of the sale. Their patience and endurance was rewarded by their getting two of the best lots for speculative purposes in the plan, and before noon each lady had declined an offer of $200 more than she paid for her lot.

Another good offer was declined by Henry A. Davis, who has been a persistent investor at Ambridge. Early in the day he bought four lots at Merchant street and Bryden avenue for a hotel site, paying the list price, $6,400. Two hours after he declined a tender of $12,500 for the lots, which were wanted by two hotel men.

Santos-Dumont Is Coming.

PARIS, May 28.—Santos-Dumont, the aeronaut, will sail for New York on the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., leaving Cherbourg June 1. He will take with him his No. 7 dirigible airship to compete at St. Louis.

Appointed Secretary of Legation.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—William Blumenthal of New York has been appointed secretary of legation at Lisbon.

Four Daily Trains from Pittsburgh to St. Louis World's Fair—Pennsylvania Lines—Pittsburgh Time.

5:30 a. m.—"The St. Louis Express."
9:20 a. m.—"The Expo Train."
2:00 p. m.—"The World's Fair Special."
9:10 p. m.—"The St. Louis Limited."

On sale every day, Pittsburgh to St. Louis and return, 15-day tickets, $16.50; 60-day tickets, $20; season tickets, $25, at Union station and at city ticket office, corner Smithfield street and Fifth avenue, No. 360.

Pennsylvania Short Lines.

White paint—lead and zinc—LAWRENCE—try it. Sold by your dealer.

PERMIT IS REFUSED FOR NEW IROQUOIS THEATER

CHICAGO, May 28.—Building Commissioner Williams today formally refused to grant a permit for the reconstruction of the Iroquois theater in which hundreds of people perished by fire. Attorney Levy Mayer, counsel for the owners of the theater building, declared that the city will be forced by legal steps to issue the permit.

Snakes on the Beechwood Boulevard.

Two large snakes of the blue racer species made their appearance near Beechwood boulevard yesterday and badly frightened the horse of Park Policeman Lemuel Grimes.

Now Is the Time To Remove, Permanently and Safely, FRECKLES.

Moth Blotches, tan, liver spots, smallpox marks, blackheads and all unsightly discolorations that disfigure the skin and destroy facial attractiveness.

My method of treatment is scientific, systematic, thorough and pronounced by all experts superior to any other, for keeping the skin young and fair. I painlessly remove moles, warts, tattoo, powder or birth marks, scars, wens, cysts, superfluous hair, and all other disfiguring blemishes on, in and under the skin, without leaving a mark or trace of former existence.

Owing to increase of business have removed to a suite in the Nixon Theater Building. Special rates extended to patients during May and June. Write for booklet. Postage 4c. Office hours, 9-6. Open Decoration day.

A. SPAN, Dermatologist, Suite 503-504 Nixon Theater Building. 'Phone 2974-R Grant.

Studio Nixon
John B. Trapp, Prop.
Artistic Photography.
Posing and Lighting a Specialty.
Nixon Theater Building.
Bell 'Phone 3417 Sixth Avenue.

RUGS woven from OLD CARPETS
The most desirable method of covering a room. Made any size desired.
CARPET CLEANING
Carpets Taken Up, Cleaned and Re-laid. Send for Price List.
THE ALLEN RUG WEAVING & CARPET CLEANING CO.
5979-5981 Center Ave., E. E. Both 'Phones.

"It's a Laundry—Not a Sawmill"

Time to Clean Up!
The time for housecleaning is drawing rapidly to a close, so promptness is necessary if you would put your home in shape—telephone at once for one of our wagons and we'll do the rest.
BRACE BROS.
Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
PITTSBURGH
Both 'Phones—Wilkinsburg 23
Let us put an edge on your collars so they won't annoy you.

PROUD OF HER COMPLEXION---SHE USES

Dr. Campbell's Safe Arsenic Complexion Wafers and Fould's Arsenic Complexion Soap. They are the world's greatest beautifiers of the skin. They are prescribed by eminent specialists and have been successfully used by thousands of grateful women for 20 years.

If your blood is impure or if you have pimples, freckles, wrinkles, blackheads, redness of face or nose, a muddy, sallow complexion, or any blemish whatever on or under the skin, you should procure at once these marvelous beautifiers. They are wonderfully effective, and, being prepared under the direction of the great specialist, Dr. Campbell, are absolutely safe and harmless, even to the most sensitive skin. Sold by all druggists. Wafers 50c (triple size $1.00). Soap 50c. A richly illustrated book, containing valuable suggestions on beauty, free on request.
H. B. FOULD, Room 35, 214 Sixth Avenue, New York.

STORE CLOSES ALL DAY TOMORROW—DECORATION DAY. SALE BEGINS TUESDAY.

Important!
Please note we do not exaggerate the value of any fabric even to the extent of a single cent. The goods are worth exactly what we say they are. It pays to deal with an honest store.

THE WOMAN'S STORE · EASILY REACHED BY ALL CARS
ROSENBAUM COMPANY

Also Important!
The prices below seem so unusually extraordinary, that were it not for our reputation of never exaggerating, we would hardly blame you for thinking some of the bargains were a bit "stretched." But when you see the goods you'll know we've stated only the plain, unvarnished truth.

Extraordinary Sale of the FINER Goods of the Sweetser, Pembrook Stock Bought By Us At Auction.

PRICES ARE HALF AND LESS.

The fame of Sweetser, Pembrook & Co. was due principally to their wash goods and dress goods.
We didn't buy any of the inferior grades of merchandise they offered at the auction. Some stores bought them in order to be able to scream "low prices!"
When you actually see our goods you'll realize what high grade merchandise it really is. The fabrics are the newest, the designs are the prettiest, the qualities are the best only. You'll fall in love with our fabrics—they're exquisitely beautiful to say the least. Any yet the

Prices Are Half and Less

Read the following items to get an idea of how extraordinary they really are:

The Wash Goods Bargains

36-inch Ginghams in beautiful plain and fancy stripe effects in such wanted colorings as blue, tan, gray, oxblood, green, jasper, etc.; will make handsome waists or dresses, grades that have positively never heretofore been sold for less than 15c per yard, for Tuesday's sale, exactly half price, per yd. 7½c

A splendid grade of printed Madras in neat dots, figures and stripe effects; the very latest designs and colorings of the season; styles especially suited for dresses, waists and gentlemen's shirts. The colors are guaranteed. Actual value 15c per yd. Tuesday's price, per yd. 9c

Some exquisite styles in fine Swisses in fancy stripes, woven figures, lace stripes, etc.; the daintiest and prettiest colorings you have ever seen in these lovely materials. Not a yard of this lot has ever been sold heretofore under 25c per yd. Tuesday's sale price only, per yd. 10c

Galatea suitings in styles that are in such demand for the shirtwaist suit; ground colors of navy, cadet, tan, castor, green, gray, black, brown, etc., with neat printed figures of white and various colors; one of the most desirable fabrics of the season; grades that are actually worth 18c per yd., for Tuesday's sale price only, per yd. 9c

Your choice from 250 pieces of fine Dimities and Lawns, come only in the daintiest styles and prettiest colorings, such as dots, rose buds, dresdens, fancy stripes, neat floral designs, etc. These are grades that regularly sell for 12½c and 15 per yd.; your choice from the entire lot Tuesday at only, per yard 8c

Imported Organdies in magnificent floral designs and stylish stripe effects; the handsomest collection that it has ever been our pleasure to show. Styles that will appeal to the most fastidious, grades that are regularly sold for 40c and 50c per yd. Tuesday's special price only, per yard 25c

We did not buy any silks at the Sweetser, Pembrook auction.

Real Scotch and Irish dress Linens in such wanted colorings as cadet, navy, tan, castor, green, as well as the various styles in fancy linens; grades imported to sell at 50c, 65c and 75c per yd., and are excellent values at that price. You can have your choice from 85 pieces Tuesday at only, per yard 29c

The Colored Dress Goods Bargains

Your choice from 100 pieces of latest style Challies in dotted effects, satin stripes, floral designs, Roman colorings, etc.; in all a splendid assortment of the most fashionable styles; sold for 45c and 50c per yard. Tuesday, per yard 22½c

Fancy mixed suitings in pretty tweeds, fancy stripes, Crepe weaves, etc.; this season's very latest effects; grades that have found ready sale at 40c per yard, to go Tuesday at, per yd. 17c

Fancy figured Mohairs in the fashionable metal prints and woven figures; ground colors of blue, brown, cardinal, black and navy, with neat printed white dots, figures and stripes; grades that have never been sold for less than 65c per yd. Tuesday's sale, per yd. 37½c

A full range of colors in all-wool Voiles, the most wanted fabric of the season; has a crisp, wiry finish and is perfectly made; a grade that would be an excellent value at 59c per yd. Tuesday's sale only, per yd. 26c

$1.00 and $1.25 Novelty dress goods, come full 54 inches in width, in Tweed effects, Mannish Tailorings, stripes, over plaids, etc.; the very swellest effects of the season; grades that found ready sale at $1.00 and $1.25 per yd., all to go Tuesday at, per yd. 68c

The Black Dress Goods Bargains

All-wool Nuns' Veiling and Batiste, full 38 inches wide; made of purest grade wool and is a perfect, fast black; a quality that has never been sold under 65c per yd. Tuesday's special price, per yd. 37½c

45-inch black Grenadine in plain open mesh and also in a splendid assortment of fancy stripes; made of pure silk; come only in the most fashionable designs; positively not a yard of this grade ever sold for less than $4.00 per yd. Tuesday, per yard 55c

Specials in Linings

Your choice from 150 pieces of spun glass, Nearsilk and soft French Percaline; all come in full range of the most wanted colorings; qualities that regularly sell for 15c and 18c per yd., to go Tuesday at, per yd. 9c

A full range of colors in one of the best makes of lining silks; one of the strongest silks made; will make a splendid lining skirt or ruffling; comes in a full range of colors, including white, cream and black; a quality that has positively never been sold under 50c per yd., Tuesday, per yd. 29c

Magnificent Bargains in Black and Colored Silks

These silks were bought from four of the best silk makers—and considering their superb quality, and beautiful designs are the grandest silk bargains ever offered the Pittsburgh public. We don't make statements like that unless they're true. We'll let you judge when you see the goods if there has been the slightest exaggeration.

Exquisite styles in foulard silks in neat dotted effects, pretty figures and also various colors in shepherd checks; made of pure silk, well finished and perfect in every respect; styles that will make handsome dresses, grades that have never been sold under 50c and 59c per yard, all to go Tuesday at only, per yard 25c

75 pieces of the finest quality printed satin Liberty, full 24 inches wide, made of purest quality spun silk, styles and color blendings of the most pleasing and artistic kinds. Grades that are actually worth 85c and $1.00 per yard, all to go Tuesday at, per yard 49c

A combination sale of fine dress silks such as 24 inch Twill Foulards in a full range of choicest colorings, satin finished foulard and real printed Shantung. These are the very newest effects of the Season and you will certainly find something in the lot that will please you. Best of all, you are buying it for less than half the regular prices. Grades that actually sell for 65c, 75c and $1.00 per yard, all to be included in Tuesday's sale, per yard 39c

36 inch black Peau de Soie made of pure silk and has soft messaline finish so desirable this Season; a superb quality and beautiful soft lustrous finish, splendid $1.25 value, to go Tuesday at, per yard 88c

80 pieces of this Season's very latest in Novelty silks, in styles that are in such demand for the fashionable shirtwaist suit, plenty of the scarce blues and browns; the prettiest patterns we have shown this Season; grades regularly sold at 75c and 85c per yard, to be included in Tuesday's sale at, per yard 57½c

36 inch black taffeta silks, a splendid weight and firm rustling finish, fully guaranteed to give satisfactory wear, will make a splendid suit, coat or skirt, a grade that is actually worth and has never been sold under $1.00 per yard, for Tuesday's selling, per yard 59c

Lovely New Shirt Waist Suits

The most winsome and dressy of the new shirt waist suits—both in silk and cotton—are to be found in largest variety at our stores. An important feature of the showing is the fact that we have all sizes up to 44 in every style.

We found that our largest selling silk shirtwaist suit was priced at $15.00. Accordingly we made extensive preparations and at this price we not only show the largest variety, but by far the handsomest styles in the greater city. A suit that arrived yesterday is made of an excellent quality of pin stripe taffeta in blue, brown, gray and tan. It has a stitched waist of contrasting colors, the pleats are piped and prettily trimmed with buttons, has the sloping shoulder, side pleated effect, also 9 gore knee pleated skirt with girdle piped to match waist. In addition to this special style at $15.00 we have many others in pin stripes and checks, changeable or plain taffetas. They have fancy stocks and belts with full pleated skirts and pleated waists. Altogether this showing is far the strongest to be seen anywhere at $15

A very dainty Shirtwaist Suit is made of a splendid quality of cool India Linon. The waist has full pleated front, trimmed with French knots, and pleated back and sleeves; kilted skirt—the pleats trimmed with French knots to match waist; French knot trimmed Buster Brown collar; a very sweet suit at $6.98

Another very pretty Shirtwaist Suit is made of Dotted Swiss, with full pleated front and pleated back; front has a row of Teneriffe inserting with one row of buttonhole embroidery on both sides; collar and cuffs trimmed with lace inserting to match waist, and pleated skirt; an exquisite suit for $8.00

Very inexpensive and very handsome are the Shepherd check Percale Shirtwaist Suits that come with either large or small checks with bias front daintily trimmed with buttons and piped in contrasting red and black. It has full flare skirt piped and trimmed to match the waist, and the price is only $1.98

Mousseline De Soie Waists Are All the Rage in New York

Mousseline de Soie—soft and very sheer—has suddenly sprung into favor. This fabric is cool and comfortable and very serviceable, because it washes so well. We have a complete line of these dressy waists—as well as every other correct new style. We have the most extensive assortments of silk and cotton waists in Western Pennsylvania—a fact no one familiar with the various stores can dispute. Our prices are absolutely the lowest. Specials:

Beautiful Mousseline de Soie Waists with full pleated fronts, with insertion of beautiful ecru lace; stock and cuffs lace trimmed to match. This style comes in white, light blue, pink and tan and is buttoned down front. The price is only $2.98

Mousseline de Soie Waists, with full tucked front exquisitely trimmed with white lace extending across the sleeve, giving a sloping shoulder effect, extremely large sleeves, lace collar and cuffs, comes in delicate shades of white, light blue and tan, and buttons at back, price is only $3.98

Very cool and exquisitely beautiful are the new China Silk Waists with very rich pointed yoke, both in front and back; made of alternate bands and rows of beautiful Val. lace inserting; tucked bodice and extremely large sleeves, deep lace trimmed cuffs and attached lace collar; the daintiest waist imaginable for $5.00

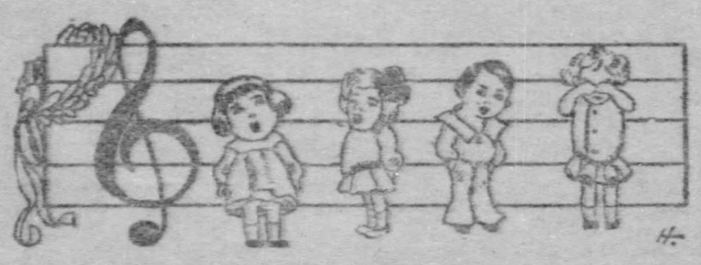
THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

MAY·29·1904

SUNDAY·HOME·JOURNAL·SECTION·

The Editor's Point of View

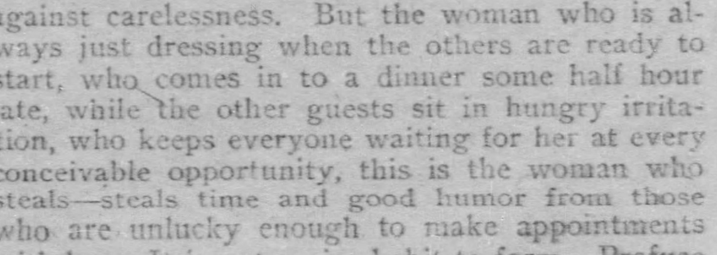
THE EDITORS of The Gazette Home Journal section take pleasure in presenting to their women readers with this issue a number of patterns for embroidery, together with illustrations of many of the principal stitches. This is one of the series of illustrative articles prepared by Sarah Graham Hay exclusively for this paper, and will be found on pages 8 and 9 of this number. A number of the readers of The Gazette Home Journal section have been good enough to tell us that they have found Mrs. Hay's articles and patterns of great use and entirely practical, and we think that the one presented in this issue will be found of more general use than any heretofore published. It gives so many designs which are applicable in so many different ways, that for scope of utility it is by far in advance of anything of the kind ever used in a magazine of this kind. It is the intention of The Gazette Home Journal section to have many other kinds of fancy work treated in the series of articles prepared by Mrs. Hay, and among these will be Teneriffe work, Hemstitching, Battenburg, Mountmellick cross stitch and some very new and artistic designs for sofa pillows, all with illustrations which will serve as pattern for the work. The greater number of articles, however, will be given over to various designs of embroidery, as that is the easiest and most universal kind of fancy needlework.



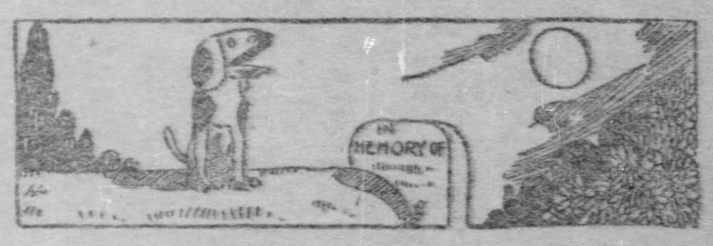
ONE OF the foremost women composers of America is Jessie L. Gaynor, who has written the most delightful songs for children that can be imagined. As music these songs for children should find an especial place in the nursery, and will early bring interest to the study of music to all children. Playing scales and finger exercises is dull work as every little maid who dangles her slippered toes from a piano stool for half an hour every day well knows. But to play songs—real songs, which one may sing just like the grown-ups in the parlor—this is a different thing. The words of Mrs. Gaynor's songs are capable of being comprehended by even quite young children, yet are so naive and graceful that even the elders will enjoy them. It is a noteworthy fact that a child who is taught to read music before 12 years of age always reads more easily and plays with more facility than one who does not study music until in the teens. The age of six or seven is none too young for a child to take up the study of music, with short practice periods each day. A child who is thus started will have an excellent grounding, and probably a deeper love for music than one who is permitted to take it up much later. One should be careful to see that a child does not sit long at the piano, practice periods of ten minutes three times a day being quite sufficient, for the little muscles are easily wearied. If the practice periods can be had with the teacher, so much the better.

SOME very good advice is given to the sweet girl graduate in the current issue of a leading monthly magazine about the inevitable photograph in her graduating gown. It sets forth the inartistic fashion of carrying the diploma, or huge bouquet, and advocates a few loose flowers, if flowers seem a necessity to the girl who is having her picture taken. A very good idea was then presented for a collective class picture. Instead of having the old fashioned "group" which is sure to show many unsatisfactory poses and likenesses, the pictures should be taken individually and then grouped by the photographer and rephotographed by him in the desired size. In case of a large class the photographer will group the heads in an oval or a circle, but in case of a small class, nothing is prettier than an irregular row. It is well for any girl who goes to a photographers to remember a few things. White or light, airy dresses make the most pleasing effect. A three-quarter length is almost invariably more graceful than a full picture. The hair should not be arranged in any unusual fashion, for it will make the picture unsatisfactory as a likeness in the years to come. Never have a picture taken when you are tired or cross or worried, and if you desire a picture which will not soon become old-fashioned looking; have a head and shoulders without a hat. The styles in hats change so rapidly that in a year the photograph will look odd to you.

THE woman who is not punctual is a thief, stealing that which she can never replace. There are occasions, when through car accidents, belated trains, or other unavoidable accident, it is impossible to keep appointments at the time agreed. Such instances are, of course, understood, and while they may cause inconvenience, do not create an impression of unreliability, and a real irritation against carelessness. But the woman who is always just dressing when the others are ready to start, who comes in to a dinner some half hour late, while the other guests sit in hungry irritation, who keeps everyone waiting for her at every conceivable opportunity, this is the woman who steals—steals time and good humor from those who are unlucky enough to make appointments with her. It is not a nice habit to form. Profuse apologies do not soften the heart against the offending unpunctual woman who makes a continuous performance of her unpunctuality. The fact that she herself is uncomfortable is not reassuring, either, and as it happens in many cases, she is not the least uncomfortable, but is rather inclined to make a joke of it. "Oh, you ought to know by this time that I am never punctual" she will say airily. She misses half of the first act at the theater, the overture at the opera, the first numbers of the concert, and the first two courses at any luncheon or dinner to which she may be invited, when the hostess is brave enough not to permit her other more punctual guests to wait. She never quite catches up with her appointments. Unpunctuality argues a lack of respect for the rights of the other person. Discourage it. If you know a systematically unpunctual person, see to it that she misses a few of the pleasures she loves, through her own fault, and she will soon see her way to correcting it.



HAS the good old fashion of teaching spelling quite departed from our midst, with its spelling books, spelling bees, and all the other associations which endeared it to the school boy of 30 years ago—after he had quit school? It would seem so. When it is almost impossible to get a stenographer who can spell through an ordinary business letter correctly, when the newest batch of school teachers turned loose on a community cannot differentiate between "to" and "too", when a recent college graduate spells "plum tree" with an additional letter as "plumb tree," and a young woman who occupies a good position in one of our great libraries spells "here" as "hear"—well—one longs for the regime of the old-fashioned spelling book to return. Nothing so quickly destroys all appearance of good breeding and intelligence in any written document as a misspelled word. The young man who wrote a note to a young lady, asking if he might "meet her at the warf" the next time she came to town, never was permitted to perform this act of courtesy, the young lady in question preferring to find her way from the wharf and the crowded docks alone, rather than attended by a man either so careless or so ignorant. A misspelled word argues for one of these. Good spelling seems to be instinctive with some people and almost impossible for others. A thorough grounding in this branch at an early age will do wonders toward clearing away the difficulty of distinguishing the proper place for "ei" and the "ie," and like pitfalls which are scattered through the English language. If a little less attention was given to German and Latin, and a little more to spelling, and if instructors throughout the country would emphasize the importance of correct spelling, and mark severely when a pupil seemed to make little progress in this branch, a higher standard of intelligence might be shown by the letters of the average man and woman. When it becomes quite clear to any unfortunate that he cannot spell, and never will be able to do so with any degree of accuracy, he should take unto himself a Webster's dictionary and refuse thereafter to be parted from it. In this way he may write without giving the impression of illiteracy. Such a course, however, should not be necessary. Spelling may be learned by every one, even those who are most hopeless on the subject, by a careful cultivation of the memory and a firm resolve to succeed. Half the poor spelling in the world comes from sheer carelessness—and carelessness is inexcusable. A well written, correctly spelled letter will make a favorable impression even where the writer is unknown.



AN EXTREMELY sad instance of a woman who died recently of smallpox caught from a pet cat has brought to the minds of many the dangers of permitting the pets the freedom of the house. Many people have pet dogs and cats which roam about the house at will, and then roam out on the street hobnobbing with other animals and people, whose cleanliness and health are remarkable chiefly by their absence. Cats are inveterate prowlers, and will, as like as not, get into the most horrible of infectious and contagious diseases, many of which they readily contract. It is not easy to diagnose a sick cat, and unless the animal is a very treasured one the services of a vet. are rarely called for. It is from this that the menace of permitting pets in the house comes. In the country, where there is no possibility of disease and dirt as in the thickly inhabited communities of the city, a pet cat is no possible danger, but even then it should not be allowed in the sleeping apartments and should be encouraged to stay out of doors most of the time, except in weather when such a course would entail actual suffering on the beast. It will be better for the cat's health as well as for that of the family to whom it belongs. As for dogs, so much larger and less cleanly than cats, it is hard to follow the reasoning of those who permit them in the living rooms. A beautiful dog, well kept, and faithful, is a friend which most of us would welcome, but that dogs should be permitted to stay in the house most of the day and night is an evidence of lack of judgment in matters of health and cleanliness. Few care to bathe a dog daily and when this is not done the animal becomes odorous and most unpleasant when in close proximity. It is quite possible to have comfortable sleeping quarters for pets arranged outside the house, and unless this is done one must expect to be menaced by disease. None of us like the imputation of living with animals, and the imputation is far better than the reality.

Sophie Kerr

Housewives Reciprocity Bureau

Prize Winners for the Week.

MRS. M. RENO.....$2.00
46 Industry St., 38th Ward, Pittsburgh.

MISS JEANNE G. SHELBY.....$1.00
208 E. Main St., Uniontown, Pa.

EDITOR'S NOTE—We feel it necessary to call the attention of the contributors to this department to the fact that in some cases, especially in the writing of tried recipes, some of the ingredients have been omitted by mistake, leaving the recipe wholly unreliable. Contributors will kindly look over their letters carefully for such errors. Otherwise we will be forced to throw the letters out of the contest, since it is not fair to our readers to publish matter which is worthless.

Some inquiries have been received as to letters sent in some time ago, and we wish to state generally to all contributors that many of these are still held in our possession awaiting space for publication.

We wish to thank readers for their interest in this as in other departments and assure everyone that the kindly commendation we have received is deeply appreciated. The contest continues as before with an offer of $2 for the letter containing the best suggestion and $1 for the letter containing the next best. The conditions remain as stated:

Letters must not recommend any particular brand of canned food, soap or other purchaseable household supplies.

Letters must not contain more than 300 words.

Letters must be written only on one side of the paper.

Letters will be received and considered at any time.

The Pittsburgh Gazette reserves for itself the right to publish any letter, whether or not it is a prize winner, with no payment to the contributor.

There is no limit placed to the number of times one person may compete.

All letters must be addressed to the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau, Home Journal Section, The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Failure to comply with any of the above conditions rules the letter out of the contest.

MOTHERS of little girls bent on economy appreciate helps in sewing. Buy yourself a 98-cent ladies' long, full, pretty white underskirt and divide it into four white, crisp petticoats warranted to fit any dear little girl under 10. The skirt has a deep flounce, which when cut off, makes two ample little skirts, one left with the plain hemstitched edge. The other will serve as a best skirt if eight-cent torchon lace be added. Under the flounce hangs the dust ruffle, which with its neat finish makes the petticoat number three. The whole top being slightly gored makes a pretty skirt to wear under the lawn dresses.

Don't forget the pretty blue and pink and ecru chambray school aprons with pockets in them, and plenty of handkerchiefs to put in the pockets, when doing your spring shopping for the children. If the mother wishes to add some touches to her own gowns it is well to know that velvet and laces are especially becoming to a person with a thin or sallow face, or one that is losing youthful bloom, as either will give a soft appearance to the skin.

In working button holes, especially in little tots' frocks, strengthen the material around the cut portion with running stitches of thread and carry a strand along the top when working, to prevent its stretching. Home dressmakers should learn a few of the tailor's makeshifts.

A round-shouldered person should have three darts in waist lining, from waist line to shoulder blades. If broad across hips, but not full, dart the skirt lining at the apex of the hips. If the abdomen is prominent dart the front gore. Always alter the pattern to the individual before cutting the material. The most important point is the width across the back between the shoulders. From that one can make fitting alterations. MISS J. G. S., Uniontown, Pa.

I ENJOY reading your Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau much. I have thought of several suggestions that I think are valuable.

For Cleaning Carpet—Purchase five cents' worth of lump borax and 10 cents' worth of sulphuric ether, one pound washing soda, one bar of good soap. Put in five gallons water in the wash boiler on the stove, add borax and soda, shave soap into it, let heat until all are melted, remove from fire and when nearly cold add the ether. When wanted to use, warm, take one pail with cleaner and one with clean water. Clean the carpet with the cleaner, rinse off and rub with dry cloth.

To Wash Silverware—Take one teaspoonful of powdered borax and enough warm water to cover the silverware; rinse in warm water and rub with a soft towel.

Veal Loaf—Two pounds of veal, ground, one pound fresh pork, ground, two eggs, beaten well, one and a fourth cups of cracker crumbs, one and one-fourth cups of sweet milk, salt and pepper to taste. Mix thoroughly, form into loaves, flour all over, put into pan with water and roast two hours in the oven.

Tomato Soup—One can of tomatoes, rub through the sieve to remove seeds; put into saucepan over the fire and season with salt and pepper to taste. When it boils, add two teaspoonfuls flour, rubbed smooth in a little water, and when just ready to take from the fire, add, first, a small half-teaspoonful soda then one and one-half cups sweet milk. Serve hot with crackers.

MISS S. E. P., Mineral Point, Pa.

AS I am a constant reader of The Gazette and take a great interest in the housewives' corner, I will jot down a few early spring recipes that will be, I hope, of great help to some of our many readers. Green tea leaves and strong tea bound on weak or sore eyes is a sure cure, it will strengthen the inflamed eyelids and give much relief. A nice spring salad that is cheap and very good is to take some nice fresh dandelions and clean carefully; then fill a salad bowl with the following: Boil 4 eggs about 15 minutes, take 1 cup of vinegar, weaken if too strong with water; take 1 tablespoonful of salt and pepper; 1 small lump of butter; 1 teaspoonful of sugar, if not butter use salad oil, lay one layer of dandelions, then egg until the bowl is filled. Put the vinegar over fire and let come to a boil, pour over the dandelions. This is excellent with roast pork.

Pare 12 medium-sized potatoes, boil in salt water until soft, open a can of string beans, put them in the stew pan with the potatoes, and salt and pepper to taste; use one lump of butter the size of an egg, put in a pint of milk, take about three tablespoonfuls of flour and moisten with milk, stir in the potatoes not to break them, and the broth will get thick like cream; serve with roast beef.

In cleaning house everyone likes to make everything look like new. Now our window curtains are most all white. Go to a drug store and buy 5 or 10 cents worth of oaker when you get ready to wash your curtains; and when you get ready to make the starch, put in 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls of oaker and your white lace curtains will be a lovely cream color; your bedroom windows will look lovely—your curtains will look just as good as new with very little expense or work.

I will close, wishing my recipes will help some of our friends. MRS. B. N. L., Sturgeon, Pa.

I AM very much interested in your Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau and would like to contribute a little which might be of help to someone. Corn left over can be used by mixing an egg and enough flour to make a batter, season to taste, drop in tablespoonful and fry in butter. While housecleaning make a preparation for your bed and chairs of carbon oil and vinegar, half of each; the vinegar will clean, the oil will polish and cover the scratches, rub on with a cotton rag and polish with flannel. Use carbon oil to take paint stains from your hands while painting. To prevent soreness and bleeding put turpentine on a fresh cut. Silk chiffon, ribbons and silk waists can be cleaned and look like new by washing in gasoline; have one pan for washing and one for rinsing. To keep your broom straight tie a string on the heaviest part and hang upside down.

Spice Cake—Two eggs, 1 cup of sugar, ½ cup butter, 1 cup milk, 1 teaspoonful ginger, 2 teaspoonfuls cloves, 2 teaspoonfuls cinnamon, 1 nutmeg, 2 tablespoonfuls molasses, 3 cups flour, ¾ tablespoonful soda; dissolve in boiling coffee, beat well and bake 45 minutes.

MRS. R. W. R., Canonsburg, Pa.

IN this busy time of the year we always like to learn something to make our work as light as possible, and I have seen a number of valuable recipes in your department, so I will tell you how helpful a sponge and a chamois skin are. To clean windows, mirrors and pictures, take luke warm water and use your sponge first, then wring out the chamois dry and use. It dries and polishes at the same time. It cleans gold frames better than anything; it takes all finger marks from piano, chairs or any fine polished surface and does not scratch. To clean furniture, add a little ammonia in the water to take off the old polish. It is much better than a duster to use every week, as it leaves no lint. To keep it clean wash in clear water with a little ammonia and dry in the shade, as the sun hardens them. To take fire out of the eye, sprinkle burnt alum on the white of an egg and apply right to the eye. It has never failed. For bee stings apply ammonia. It takes out the poison and prevents swelling. Never iron flannels while damp, as it shrinks them. I hope this will benefit someone.

MRS. J. E., Dravosburg, Pa.

LEMON PIE—Beat the yolks of four eggs, two cups of sugar, 2 lemons with grated rinds, four tablespoonfuls of flour mixed with cold water; pour all into 4 cups of boiling water, cook three minutes, pour into baked crust, beat whites to stiff froth, add a little sugar, spread on top; put in oven and brown. Will make four pies.

In making beef broth for invalids a little sugar browned on a pan stirred in it gives it a better flavor. A little salt burnt on the stove when cooking kraut prevents odor.

To use 2-3 vinegar and 1-3 water in washing the range will hinder grease from collecting, or cut that which may have formed and cause blacking to adhere readily. That crumpled newspapers solidly packed in top of ice surrounding the freezer when making ice cream will economize the ice. That in steaming dumplings or puddings a cloth should first be placed over the steamer before the lid is put on. It prevents moisture from settling and insures puffy dumplings. That peaches allowed to stand in boiling water for a few minutes can be more easily and savingly peeled than with a knife, a consideration when peaches are either small or scarce. MRS. W. A. E., Emsworth, Pa.

WHEN washing dishes add to the hot water ¾ cupful sweet milk. It softens the water, gives the dishes a bright look, and keeps the hands from roughening so easily, which I ,as well as most housewives, dislike. It cleans the greasiest dishes, without leaving the water covered with a scum.

To prevent damp cellars place a peck of fresh lime in an open box and set it on the floor. In this way your cellar may be kept dry even in the dampest weather.

Never sun feather beds or pillows. Air them thoroughly on a windy day in a cool place. The sun draws the oil and gives the feathers a rancid smell.

You will find glycerine an excellent remover of coffee or milk stains from white goods. Paint the stains with glycerin and then wash out glycerine with lukewarm water (rain water.). Onion juice and white soap will remove stains made by scorching. For cuts with glass or wounds from rusty nails or splinters, apply to the parts a poultice of finely scraped garden beets; renew as often as dry and the wound will cease to pain and will heal quickly. Rub new tinware with lard and thoroughly heat in the oven before using it. This will prevent it from rusting.

Try how much easier it is to poach an egg when you put a teaspoonful of vinegar in the boiling water. It helps to keep the shape of the egg, also makes the white firmer and whiter.

Instead of throwing away broken mantels break them into small bits, or make a powder of them and put them into a small box. I clean all the silverware and jewelry with the powder. Try it and you will be surprised at the result.

MRS. M. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

I AM a reader of The Pittsburgh Gazette and think no better paper is published. I have found many good things in the Reciprocity. Here are some few things which will be of some use to someone.

Borax in lukewarm water is splendid for an eye wash to strengthen them. A little borax in the rinse water will whiten the clothes. One tablespoonful of borax in half a glass of cold water will cure sore throat if swabbed every hour, or used as a gargle will also cure sore throat. Borax and sugar sprinkled around for roaches will exterminate them. Soak the hands in warm water for 10 minutes, dry and rub with lemon juice before going to bed. It is fine to whiten the hands. When washing the hair a little borax in the water will keep it light. Borax will soften hard water.

Here is a splendid recipe for devil's food: First part—1 cup brown sugar, 1 cup grated chocolate, ½ cup sweet milk; put on stove to melt. Second part—1 cup brown sugar, ¾ cup butter, yolks of three eggs, 3 cups of flour, 1 teaspoonful soda in a little warm water; mix altogether and bake. For icing—Whites of 3 eggs beaten stiff, 1½ cups granulated sugar, 1 tablespoonful vinegar. Boil sugar and vinegar until it drops in strings from spoon and mix with whites of eggs.

MRS. C. P. S., McKees Rocks, Pa.

JUNKET ICE CREAM—Take one quart fresh sweet milk, prepare as for junket; when thickened add two beaten eggs and flavoring, then freeze. The advantage of junket ice cream is the casein of the milk being already curdled by the action of the junket tablet, cannot coagulate again in the stomach.

Keep a small box filled with lime in your pantry and cellar—it will keep the air dry and pure. A piece of charcoal laid in the refrigerator will help to keep the atmosphere sweet.

In the season do not fail to can strawberry juice for ice cream; currant, raspberry and cherry for dessert. If tea is ground before hot water is poured upon it, it will yield nearly double the amount of its exhiliatory qualities.

After preparing onions wash the hands in cold water with a little salt, but no soap.

A pinch of soda placed in milk which is to be scalded will prevent it curdling.

Celery is invaluable as a food for those suffering from diseases of the nerves.

Onions are almost the best nervine known.

Honey is wholesome, strengthening, cleansing, healing and nourishing. Figs are aperient and wholesome. Fresh ripe fruits are excellent for purifying the blood and toning up the system. All foods should be kept separate from each other. Milk should be as far as possible separated from all other foods. Cranberries may be kept for months in crocks or jars and covered with water.

To preserve eggs—Take one pint of salt, one quart of lime and slack with hot water; when slacked add sufficient water to make four gallons. When well settled pour off the liquid gently into a stone jar ,then carefully place the eggs in it.

MRS. J R., Emsworth, Pa.

I HAVE a few suggestions for the Housewives' Reciprocity Bureau to clean paints.

Use but little water at once, keep it warm and clean by changing it often. A flannel cloth takes off specks better than cotton. Soap will remove the paint, so use but little of it. Cold tea is the best liquid for cleansing varnish paints, windows or mirrors. A saucer of sifted ashes should always be at hand, to clean unvarnished paints which have become badly smoked, for it is better than soap. Never put soap on glass unless it can be thoroughly rinsed off, which can never be done with window glass. Wash off specks with warm tea and rub panes dry, then make a paste of whiting and water and put a little in the center of each pane, take a dry cloth and rub it all over the glass, then rub it off with chamois skin or flannel and your glass will shine like crystal.

Recipe for blacking leather seats—Beat well yolks of four eggs and the white of one, mix a tablespoonful of gin and a teaspoon of sugar, thicken it with ivory black; add it to the eggs and use as common blacking, the seats and cushions being left a day or two to harden. This is good for dress boots and shoes.

MRS. A. E. W., Pittsburgh.

BOILING water for drinking purposes is not the task so many seem to think. Boil a kettle full early in the morning and after it has cooled pour in filter (if you possess one), then bottle. Boiled water, not filtered, is safe ,though not so clear. If one has had experience with typhoid they should prefer "prevention to the cure."

A preventive which we always keep in the bathroom is a bottle of gargle: 1 teaspoon bicarbonate of soda, 30 drops carbolic acid, 1 pint pure water. Children can be taught when very young to gargle after returning home from school, crowded cars, or any public place. Many women, during spring housecleaning, sometimes after weekly cleaning, have grippe, pneumonia or severe colds. It is doubtful if this can be laid to draughts, so much as to the germs stirred up in the vigorous cleaning. After sweeping, snuff a little of the gargle ,diluted, up the nostrils, also gargle and see what an amount of dust has collected in your throat and nostrils.

To prevent backache have a good sized tray to be used in the preparing and clearing away of meals. With tray one trip to the cellar usually suffices, carrying milk, butter, meat, water, etc. Likewise after the meal pack your dishes—plates together, cups, saucers, and so on. Two or three loads will do the work of six or eight trips where dishes are carried by hand.

By no means consider a kitchen properly furnished without a high stool to be used daily in preparing articles at table and sink. MRS. F. T., Pittsburgh.

FIVE excellent cookie recipes—Fruit cookies, which can be kept weeks (under lock and key)—1 cup butter, 1½ cups granulated sugar, 3 eggs, 1 teaspoonful soda, 1½ tablespoonfuls hot water, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, pinch salt, 1 cup chopped walnuts, ½ cup chopped currants, ½ cup chopped raisins, 2½ cups flour. Cream butter, add sugar gradually and eggs well beaten, add soda dissolved in water, half the flour mixed with the salt and cinnamon, then add nuts, fruit and remainng flour. Drop by spoonful one inch apart on buttered pan and bake in a moderate oven.

Spice cookies—1 pound brown sugar, 1 tablespoonful butter, 4 eggs, ½ cake grated sweet chocolate, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon allspice, ¼ lb. chopped almonds, 1 teaspoonful baking powder, flour enough to roll. Ice when cold. Cream, sugar, eggs and butter, add spices, then chocolate and almonds, last add flour sifted with baking powder.

Chocolate cookies—1 cake sweet chocolate grated, ¼ lb. chopped almonds, piece butter size of egg melted, 4 eggs, 1½ cups granulated sugar, 1 teaspoon each cinnamon and baking powder, 2½ cups flour. Stir eggs, sugar and butter until creamy, add cinnamon, chocolate and almonds, last add flour with baking powder. Drop with a spoon on buttered tins, one inch apart, and bake in a moderate oven.

Almond macaroons—1 lb .shelled almonds cut fine, 1 lb. powdered sugar, whites of six eggs, 1 teaspoon cinnamon. Beat whites of eggs with sugar for ¾ of an hour, add finely cut almonds and cinnamon, drop in buttered pans and bake slowly.

Cocoanut macaroons—1 lb. shredded cocoanut, 1 lb. powdered sugar, whites of 6 eggs, beat whites of eggs with sugar for ¾ hour, add cocoanut, drop with spoon on buttered tins and bake slowly. MRS. J. G., Titusville, Pa.

The Stratag'em of Tom Cod Tickle

by Broughton Brandenburg

NELL FENELON came to the doorway of the tiny two-roomed frame built and weather-beaten cottage, that perched high upon the bold face of the rocks enclosing Topsail Cove and stood looking out through the gap in the basalt piles to the stretch of open sea. From above that expanse seemed to be utterly passive, a deep green, covered with a thin oily gray, but below at the foot of the cliffs she could hear a low roar and see the white spume shoot up as the long, slow swell struck the unyielding wall, backed by the great ironclad mass of Newfoundland.

The cottage was the outermost of the score that clustered in the Cove, and being set so high as it was commanded the widest sweep. She could see bits of white ice floe going by outside in the Arctic current, bound southward to Cape Race to meet the warm gulf stream, and in the distance, near the sky line, were three bergs, one large and two small, half hidden by the fog of their own making. The great one bore some resemblance to a ship in full sail, and as the light fell on it its hollows showed a brilliant blue and green.

Just inside the path of the bergs were many black specks, some in groups, some widely separated from the others—the little fisher boats out for the late afternoon catch of cod from Topsail Cove and Tom Cod Tickle, the next settlement south on the serrated coast. Some of those boats held her brother, near her own age, of twenty, and two younger cousins, whose father had been lost on the Banks two seasons before. Her father had gone overland to St. Johns, where his little schooner was being refitted before the summer work should really begin.

It was not in her brother's boat that the interest lay alone which caused her to scrutinize the sky line so closely. It was in behalf of all that lay out there from the Cove. She was looking for the sign of fog which could be seen from the cliffs long before the boatmen would note its approach, and at the end of a path that ran along the rocks seaward a short distance on a rude base cut from the living stone was the hand power fog horn that would call the boats home betimes.

Even if she had been thinking of no more than one boat it would have been old Paddy Tobin's, for she knew John Tobin was out with his father this day. She had seen them working on the flakes after noon, and as they passed by below tall John, handsome and strong, had stood up and waved his hat to her aloft and she had thrown him down a kiss—for who had a better right, pray, than she?

As she left the doorway satisfied with her survey and made her way down to the flakes, the arborlike structures covered with small branches, laid close and trodden into a flat mat on which the salted and split fish lay drying, she was happy with the consciousness that she was not the only one who was proud of John Tobin. All the fishermen of the neighboring coast boasted of him, of his hardly got scholarly attainments, of his prowess as a man and a fisherman, and months before they had planned to send him to the assembly in St. Johns and thus add one more to the real representatives of the fisherfolk, who were all too few among the lawmakers of the colony.

All winter they had talked of it, and so strong had been the talk that Albert Ange, who had held two terms, hastened away in the dead of January to seek help to stem the tide. The fishermen said he was an "owners' and merchants' man," and that when he had found he could not make a living as a "shyster" barrister in conjunction with keeping a little general store in Tom Cod Tickle he had turned to politics, with what success has been related. Before elections he had even promised some of the credulous that they should have three-fourths "their hand" instead of one-third of what they caught on the Banks; that for those who caught, split and made their own cod a law fixing a high price should be passed; and it was even whispered that when it seemed as if he was going to be close run at the last election he had told a few doubtful ones he would legislate them into plenty of fish to be taken right within the inlets. To be sure, he had been kept busy explaining why he had voted against a bill to prohibit double charges to men on the Banks and the Labrador for clothes issued to them aboard, but to all questioners he had said:

"Ah, boys, just wait, I'll be after showin' ye what district I belung taw. It's frens ant hinfluence I'm gettin' in Sin Johns, ready to be strikin' the big blaw for ye. Sent me back, sent me back. It's proud of me work ye'll be."

But his following had rapidly fallen away during the idle season, until he returned from his hurried trip to St. Johns and showed positive written assurances that it was through his influence that he had secured the selection of Tom Cod Tickle as the site for a new whaling factory Ringstern Sons were going to erect there, instead of Cape Royal. Tom Cod Tickle had rallied around him to a man, while all Topsail Cove had turned to John Tobin.

The Tickle had the greater part of the vote of the entire district, there being but five men off the coast, so it was plain why the Honorable Mr. Ange had shown the Tickle his favor. The people of the Cove said it was "Ange cunning" and grew daily more bitter. But for all their feeling they knew that John Tobin would never go up to the assembly if Tom Cod Tickle stood firm for the present incumbent.

Nell descended to the first flake and crossed it to the outer end, from which she could look down on the next tier, where her small sister and tinier brother were gathering up arm loads of the triangular pieces of fish flesh and putting them in piles ready to be covered with the canvas dew bags before night came on.

"Anne-e-e, come up ant stawnd by the harn a bit!" she called down, and, glad to be released from her heavy task to go stand by the horn in the cool wind watching for the fog, the little girl dropped her work and came bounding up the path like a goat.

"Oh, Nayl, ut's we tarn by the harn," wailed tiny brother.

"Aw, ye lie, ut beant, nayther," responded Annie from the vantage of the top flake, and without waiting for a decision from her big sister she sped on up to the lookout.

It was some time later, perhaps an hour, and the lower flake was all sorted and little brother beginning to be apprehensive that it would not be time for him to take the lookout before beginning the heavier work on the larger fish on the upper flake, when his roving eye saw something Nell had not.

"Some 'an comin'," he observed succinctly, and the girl turned to see nobody less than Albert Ange ascending the path from the village. It was his fourth visit in the fortnight. The other three on the pretence of seeing her father when he might well know he would be either in St. Johns or out in his boat. It came to her in one quick thought that it was she whom he expected to find at home, also since he now felt so sure of election and continued prosperity perhaps he was willing to wed. Perchance he had not heard across the ridge of John Tobin's advantage so far as she was concerned or maybe, having vanquished John on one field, he was daring to give him another sort of battle, this time on his own ground.

Womanlike, her first feeling was resentment in John's behalf, and her second one of gratification for her own. As she heard his step near at hand she straightened up from her work, brushed the stray curling strands of black hair out of her eyes with the back of her hand and said exasperatingly:

"Oh, Bert Ange, me father's not 'ome. So be theers some foine frash votes op on the stuns beyant. Be ye wantin' 'em?"

Ange seemed taken aback, and the mouth under his short red beard twitched with annoyance, but his small gray eyes never left the blooming, laughing face before him as he replied in kind:

"Be they Cove votes? So be ye better keep 'em fresh fur four more years; they'll not be nayded this Octawber."

"Taw be shure, be shure! Some 'ans will wake op by four years from dreamin' whale foothry's all night. Taw be shure."

"Tut, tut, Nell. Ut's for the not naydin' 'em I walked awver this day. I go taw assembly agin, naw'an denoies. So be I come for the speakin' a ward with ye, Nell, me pretty garl. Lawng toime ut be we's knowed each awther"——

"Nay! Fog! Fog!" came the voice of Annie from above.

Nell dropped the fish she held in the hollow of her left arm, turned and sped up the path by the house and on to the foghorn. With a frown at the untimely interruption and a determination to complete the speech he had begun, Ange followed her slowly.

"Wa-a-a-a-a-a-agh! Wa-a-a-a-a-a-agh!"

With the lever of the machine worked by Nell's powerful arms the horn set its hoarse blasts rolling over the waters seaward. Far, far out a broad band of cottony-white had flattened the curve of the sky line and was sweeping toward the land. It was still some miles beyond the boats.

"Wa-a-a-a-a-a-agh! Wa-a-a-a-a-a-agh!"

The boats had heard. Up went the sails of those fishing with "raw jigger" or early caplin bait, but those which had out shot trawls were delayed. However, in 10 minutes not one but was under way, flying with a strong breeze on their port quarter. On that same breeze was borne the enfolding fog, and the last one or two boats were already within its borders.

"M-m-mm—mm—mm—mm—mm—mm!"

Some steamer off the Head was sounding her fog signal, but whether she was to the southeast or northeast no one on shore could tell, for the fog threw the sound echoing from one of its masses back against the other. If the white danger ever overtook the fleeing boats, just so would the sound of the horn in the Cove be distorted and the true sense of its direction lost. Even as Nell looked she saw that the wind was traveling faster than it could drive the fish laden boats through the water, and the fog had overtaken two more boats.

"Wa-a-a-a-a-a-agh! Wa-a-a-a-a-a-agh!"

She sent the pealing blasts forth from the metal throat with all the strength she could bring to the lever. The leading boats were forming in a line as nearly as possible, so as to be able to follow the path of the swiftest, which had, of course, the best chance to make the narrow, rock fringed mouth of the harbor. The leader was near enough now for Nell to make out the rust-colored sails of her brother's boat.

The women of the village, having heard the horn, were grouped below on stages from which they could see out of the harbor mouth. Some were climbing the rocks, and they relieved Nell of the lever of the horn when they arrived at the lookout. The fog had overtaken all but the first two boats, and while the watchers strained their eyes to descry the others the great, broad, soft bosomed bank rolled over the one and then in a moment more over the last. A girl who had lately been wed began to cry, but a brawny-armed mother of seven sons, some of whom were in the fleet, said heartily:

"Bawlin's no 'elp. Sount the harn."

Again and again the blasts went forth, but they struck the advancing fog bank and came echoing back, to be repeated and repeated by the rock walls. There was an interval of tense anxiety and suspense, in which the fog when it struck the shore began to pile up, but did not enter the mouth of the harbor; only fragments eddied there.

Suddenly a boat shot out of the white pall. It was the Fenelon boat, and one of Nell's cousins stood up and waved his cap. Her brother was at the tiller, his eyes hard bent before him. Then came another and another, a longer wait, and then two more. Soon the others were following in regularly.

"Ut's safe be the lawt o' thim, Nell. So be ye con listen taw me in the impartint matter along of wich I would spake," said Albert Ange's voice lowly in Nell's ear. She had forgotten him, and so she started, and her red cheeks grew a deeper crimson. With a quick glance about to see who, if any, of the women had observed Ange's manner, she moved slowly away as if to draw him apart. Their direction was along the path toward the house, and when they came in front of it she turned, the words at her lips in which she meant to tell Ange the things which would keep him in Tom Cod Tickle thereafter.

It was most unfortunate that at that moment the Tobin boat entered the harbor. In her anxiety to avoid sowing seeds for gossip she had forgotten the welcome she meant to wave to John, and so it befell that as he stood and swung his cap, his eye ranging the group of women, when he did see her it was at the door of the house instead of by her post of duty at the horn, and she was engrossed with Albert Ange.

Nell remembered and looked barely in time to catch the black look on his face as he turned to the work of getting the sails down, and as she salted the day's catch that evening while her brother split, she knew full well why John Tobin did not come to help her with her task, and when she went to her bed she cried herself to sleep. The next morning she helped the boys get ready, and then stood watching the fleet straggle out in the gray dawn. When the Tobin boat came by John never raised his eyes, and she knew how serious the trouble was.

A fortnight went by. The men who were going to the west shore and the Banks were already gone, but there were a few who had planned to go to the Labrador, though several St. Johns and Conception bay schooners were seeking men along the coast. The fishing off the Cove was very good and the Cove men stayed at home, but it was no better than the fishing off the Tickle, and so what faint hope there had been that enough men would go away from the Tickle to give John Tobin a chance in the fall elections, which would occur before the men could get back from the Labrador, faded away.

One morning her father's schooner brought in its first lot of green fish for the making. Quintal after quintal was landed and there were busy times in and about the Fenelon cottage, for the curing of the fish is even more important than the catching, but with all the bustle she did not miss the significance in her father's few words about the amount of ice outside. There was a southeast wind blowing, and in it might lie calamity, for should that wind bring in a berg or a big floe and at high tide strand it at the entrance to the Cove, then was the village ruined for that season. There would be no summer, there would be almost unending fog, the crops in the small fields would not mature, and as for fishing out of the Cove, it would be poor indeed. It is not unusual for big ice to come thus on the Newfoundland coast and rob some little village of its summer, then all the men go away to the Banks or the Labrador, for a living must be made; if not at home, then afar.

When the Cove boats came in after the sun was out and the cod ceased biting they reported that a berg, not a great one, but large enough to block the Cove, was coming down across the current and, unless the wind laid or shifted, would be carried to where the eddy that the Head made would certainly strand it before the Cove. Then women prayed, and as long as the light held out that evening groups of men, alternately silent, then cursing, stood about the Fenelon cottage and beyond by the lookout, watching what they could neither stay nor divert, the slow approach of the mass of ice, gray and huge in the twilight.

It was after they had gone and her father and brother were asleep that Nell chanced to go to the door. She was surprised to see the sky clearing. The wind had gone around into the north and the moon was out. By its light she could see that the berg was not yet under the Head; the wind was fighting the current of the water. A great idea leaped into form and sent the blood boiling through her veins. Only a little help to the wind would swing the balance in its favor.

She turned into the house, caught up a coat and hood and a lantern and, treading lightly lest she wake the sleeping men, closed the door and sped down the path to where her father's widowed sister had her cottage. Lightly she tapped at the window near which the two boy cousins slept. Soon the scared face of one appeared, and she came close to the pane and said:

"Jerry; be qui't; wake Jimmy ant come owt."

In a trice the boys were with her, wide eyed for adventure, but she would tell them nothing until she had led them aboard her father's schooner and the lines had been cast off. Then she told them that she was going to try to tow the berg out of the current of the eddy and save the Cove.

It was a task that any man would have trembled before, but this girl and two children dared it. They got under way and passed slowly out of the harbor mouth and across the bay. There the fair skipper saw fit to make more sail and in a quarter of an hour swept under the lee of the mass of ice. If the schooner had had five men aboard and Nate Fenelon himself at the wheel she could not have been hove to more neatly.

The intensely cold atmosphere of the berg chilled the devoted crew to the marrow almost instantly. The boys had dragged aft the schooner's heaviest and newest line, and bent to it a heaving line at Nell's command; then, lashing the wheel, all hands took to the boat and went in to the bold face of the ice. Nowhere was there anything to which a line could be made fast. A choking sob of disappointment was rising in Nell's throat, but she forced it down, put the Rodney about and rounded the shoreward corner. There was a great protrusion with a water worn gap in it—a veritable giant ring of ice.

While the lads steadied the boat she stood up and with the skill of an A. B. sent a heaving line whirling through the hole. The end of the one bent to the hawser on board was trailing from the stern of the Rodney and in an instant the two were one. Rowing around the protruding point, the thrown line's loose end was picked up, and, while the lads labored at the oars, the big line was drawn overboard fathom by fathom from the schooner through the natural ring, and when enough of it was off to double back it was carried on board and the line hard turned on to the quarter bitts. The little schooner had got her

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 10.)

LITTLE POEMS OF GREATER PITTSBURGH

Number Twenty-Three.

The Tragic Story of Arrogant Arthur & Bucolic Bessie

Arthur is a Pittsburgher, Arthur's very fussy;
Arthur cannot bear to be seen upon the street
With a lady whose attire is in any detail mussy,
He himself is such perfection he expects them to be neat.
Arthur doesn't hesitate to call the ladies down,
He has no dread of repartee, he doesn't fear a frown;
He grooms himself right daintily, and very well he knows
That many maidens envy the perfection of his clothes.

He grew so autocratic that he frequently would say,
"Where did you get that awful frock, do go and change it, please;"
Or, "If you wear such a hat as that, we can't go out today,
You look so very countrified in garments such as these."
And yet his taste was perfect, and the ladies tried and tried
To get a gown impeccable, that he could not deride,
And Arthur's pet ambition was to saunter up and down
With maidens dressed as smartly as any in the town.

One day a country cousin came, from out in old 'Hio,
She was an utter stranger and Arthur didn't dare
Reprove her as the others, for her Dad had lots of dough,
And Art had expectations that to some he might fall heir;
But oh, the cousin's garments were wonderful to see;
She'd cloaks and things trimmed up with jet, and awful hats had she;
She wore a Flossie pompadour, she simply was a SIGHT,
And Arthur had to trot her out and smile and talk polite!

And all the girls that Arthur knew would haunt them when they'd go
To restaurant and concert, to musicale or dance;
He'd hear them softly murmur "Isn't she an awful show?"
And clammy sweat stood on his brow, his feelings made him prance.
But sweet Bucolic Bessie never knew of Arthur's woes;
She little thought her treasured raiment gave him awful throes.
He never criticises now, for fear of hearing "Yes, that
Is bad—I'll have it all re-trimmed like Cousin Bessie's hat."

THE TATLER.

In the Home Garden

IT HAS often been claimed by the unsuccessful home gardener that the failure in his attempt to grow flower, or shrub or tree in the more or less limited home domain was due to the variable climate or unproductive soil. It is time to explode all such fallacious theories and set the novice to work at his garden plot with renewed hope and fresh vigor.

You can grow flowers anywhere, if you only know the proper kind for each location. There is no portion of the earth's surface that cannot be covered by some kind of plant growth. I have never seen a situation so desperate that I would not undertake to redeem it with life and cheer and color that flowers give.

"You can't grow anything by the seashore," people say, and yet a strip of rocky shore land comes to my mind that was made to blossom and glow with color by planting the simple portulaeca abundantly in the arid spaces between the rocks and lists can be furnished of flowers that will grow amid apparently hopeless surroundings.

There is nothing too hard to try—no clay too tough, no sand too hot and dry, no rocks too devoid of soil, and no winter too severe. If you own a swamp and are afraid of it, you can transform it into a water-lily pond or a bog garden. If you have a bit of woods you can fill it with wild flowers. In the heart of the biggest city you can make a 10-inch hole in the pavement, as they do in Boston, and cover the wall of your house with vines. Even the slums have their window boxes, and houseleeks grow upon the shingles of a roof. You certainly will succeed if you choose the appropriate thing. It is all a question of fitness.

"Our climate is too severe; the plants are killed by the winter." It is easy enough to discover what will survive the hardest winters. Consult your neighbors; write to a nearby nurseryman; if necessary, appeal to your state experiment station. More hardy perennial flowers are killed by alternate freezing and thawing than by 20 degrees below zero. The chances are that you can save all those flowers by one simple expedient—a winter covering of evergreen boughs, litter or loose manure. This winter mulch does for the New Yorker what the unbroken cover of snow does for the Canadian—it keeps the frost in not out of the ground and thereby prevents the alternate freezing and thawing which heaves up the plants and breaks their roots. To be effective, however, you must put it on soon after the ground freezes in the fall and leave it undisturbed until the plants become active in spring. Let it stay late enough. Never mind how it looks.

If your soil is "too dry to grow anything," you are in luck, for then you may have a "desert garden." Look at the fascinating array of cacti in the greenhouses about you and be assured there are many varieties of this beautiful though unusual plant that can be persuaded to glorify your garden. See what strong and rugged effects you can produce! To be sure, the century plants are not hardy, but there are a dozen kinds of the prickly pear tribe (opuntia) that can remain outdoors all winter in the northern states. Few people know that there are any hardy cacti at all; yet there are six kinds that grow as far north as Minnesota and Rhode Island, and some of these have flowers three inches across. If you live in the south, you can have the tree yuccas, century plants of the lily family and big showy-flowered cacti like the one shown in northern greenhouses. Drought kills more plants than a low temperature in winter; drought and cold make a hard combination; but there are eighteen kinds of cacti from the Rocky mountains in Colorado that have withstood 20 degrees below zero.

Some of these herbs make a novel boquet or give an added sweetness to a buch of roses or sweet peas. Excellent for such a purpose are the pale pink blossoms of the thyme, and of the French marpolaine, the fragrant stalks of ambrosia and lemon balm, the bright yellow umbels of the sweet fennel, the finely-cut steel-blue leaves of the rue and the long, glossy oval of the bergamot.

Again, to those who are interested in the brewing of refreshing pick-me-ups—and who, in the "good old summer time," is not?—herbs like the spearmint of old-fashioned gardens, that readily parts with its essential oil, the blue-flowered, hairy-leaved borage, which is cool as any cucumber, and the bitter wormwood, al lappeal in a subtle manner. After little experimenting, the "herb habit" is formed, and a very healthy one it is.

No tender-hearted lover of cats can fail to plant in some odd corner the catnip, that very common weed which fills pussy with such delirious joy. No owner of a well-filled linen chest but will wish to perfume her shining treasures with the sweet lavender, cherished by all worthy dames, be they colonial or of more recent growth!

If to these herbs of varied uses we add lovage, whose strongly aromatic root, when candied, makes a delicious sweetmeat, coriander, caraway, whose sugared seeds form the heart of the pink and white "comfits" dear to all children, and tarragon, greatly prized by the French as a flavoring in vinegar and salads, our list of some twenty herbs—out of a possible 200 and more—will include perhaps the most desirable herbs for domestic use.

As so many herbs are perennial, coming up year after year and often spreading rapidly from the root or from self-sown seed, as do the lemon balm, bergamot, lovage, thyme, sage, fennel, the various mints, the true terragon, lavender and many others, it is well to prepare as large a space as possible in planning the original herb-bed. For the same reason it is a good plan to prepare the ground thoroughly, plowing and dressing moderately any good, light soil, preferably in rather an open, sunny exposure, though the mints do well in cool, moist shade.

A single package of seed is ample for planting each variety, in beds say about five feet by three. I would suggest a central path some 40 feet in length and three feet wide, with beds to right and left, separated in turn by narrow paths, as a simple plan, if one has the space necessary and desires to plant some 20 kinds; but of course odd corners of all shapes may be readily utilized for the five or six essential varieties.

The drills for planting may be from 12 to 18 inches apart, and the seeds should be covered by about one-half inch of soil, well pressed down by hand or foot or rolier. All seed may be sown in the open in late April or early May, though the lavender does better when started indoors, and transplanted in May. The rows of young plants must be thinned out if they come up too thickly.

As a rule, the crop of sage, summer savory and sweet marjoram should be cut just before the plants give signs of forming blossoms, and the tender branches may be dried in any airy sunny room, spread out on a flat surface.

There is no great achivement that is not the result of patient working and waiting.—Timothy Titcomb.

"He, She and They"

The Experiences of a Young English Bride in Ireland.

"LONG LARRY WHO LEVIED A THRESPENNY TAX."

HE" was Irish; "She" was English. He was poor; She was rich. He belonged to a family which knew no beginning. She endeavored to forget the origin of hers. They had fallen in love with each other, and, of course, married. A suitable union. He bestowed upon her a house whose antiquity and discomfort were unparalleled; a coat of arms whose ugliness defied competition; an estate (which in reality belonged to his tenants), mortgages, an orthodox banshee, and the name of O'H—.

She presented him with her own pretty self, and a considerable fortune. "They" had not been mentioned in the settlement. She complained He had not told her what to expect. He seemed surprised that the information was necessary.

They were the family retainers. He, of course, had not thought of mentioning such a trifle as 30 or more odd dependents. People ought to know that every Irish family, however poor, boasts a certain number of retainers (perhaps it is unwise to use the word "certain"—nothing is certain where They are concerned). He was sorry She did not look upon things in a proper light, and had so far forgotten good manners as to call them "beggars!" They had been so agreeable, too! Agreeableness was their great feature. They had not thrust themselves upon her suddenly, far from it. They had only come "droppin' in," gently, continuously, and unintermittently. There was Biddy, and Peter, late of the Fusiliers; but they never actually came, at least within the limit of memory. There was "fat Mary," from over the hills; lazy and fat was Mary, and high were the hills. For her exertion in climbing them she rewarded herself with some of the O'H—'s dinner, for, as she put it, there was always "a fine roughness"* at the Master's. Her visits occurred at frequent intervals. There was "thin Mary," from Clougher, and "big Mary," from Killinchy; "Scouger," frm the bottom of the hill, whose right it was to clean the O'H—'s boots, but who seldom exercised that right; "Mad Teresa," an elderly lady, who had seen the "Gentry" in her youth, and lost her wits in consequence; "Katie of the Clough," whose noisy ailment had been placed on a permanent basis, as it thus entitled her weekly to an O'H—'s sixpence; "Long Larry," who levied a threepenny tax; "Mickey," who called for "grace" (grease) to "graze" (grease) the boat; "little Pattigo," who came for "an egg, an orange or an apple for the baby cos it's sick" (it was wonderful how long the baby lasted); "Bridget," who had the gift of "tellin', fortunes by the cyards;" the Master's "Own Boy," a gentleman about twice the Master's own age, but who had begun life as the Master's father's "Own Boy." Then, too, there was "Old Ooona," a departed cook's aunt by marriage; "Rose Malley," a step-grandaunt of the housemaid, who came to keep "an eye on the crater;" "Martin Dooley," who had taught the master to shoot snipe; "Phelin Cooley," who was "quar and rheumatickey in his jints;" "Mat O'Rourke," who owned his own fireside, to be sure, but liked a chat now and then; the "fowl woman," who called bi-weekly; the "egg man" and "butter girl," who did the same, not that "the quality" were in need of such articles, only it was well to call; "Shawn," "Brian," "Jimmy" and "Peggy Collough," and children galore. No one ever left the O'H—'s service under any pretext, except to perpetrate matrimony. Matrimony, however, did not necessitate separation. The O'H— kitchen, with its big turf fire and enormous ever-ready teapot, was a pleasant enough place on wet days; therefore it was wise to settle near by and thus enjoy the generous hearth. Frequently the cooking of the Master's dinner was interfered with, but He was good-natured and not over-punctual with his meals.

"THE HOUSEMAID, OR THE CRATUR."

For one unhappy month She absolutely refused to "tolerate such wholesale robbery." She said — — — —; He said — — — —. There was a passing cloud. Her English principles of thrift and independence were outraged. He listened sympathetically to her complaints, endeavored to console, but declined to interfere. She was at perfect liberty to revolutionize the O'H— household, provided it could be accomplished without offense, for He said it would never do to put up their backs. "They" were such old friends, He nervously explained. She sniffed contemptuously and, full of energy, began by looking everything up and losing the keys, which were always found by cook.

She suspected and dismissed the cook, who retired to her relatives in the village and struck up a visiting acquaintance with her successor. She parted with the housemaid, with the parlor maid, with everyone, and got others who followed the example of the departed in evil deeds of extravagance, familiarity and over-hospitality. She forbade social gatherings, and once screwed up enough courage to warn "Kitty of the Cough" of approaching disestablishment. They took all this in good part, refused to be offended, and, nothing daunted, came as usual. "For ye know," said They, "we'll jist give her toime to git into our ways." Very wise were They.

Four months passed, eight months, then the climate found something to say in affairs. It crept into the bones of She. Soft, pleasant, slightly moist and wholly seductive is the Irish climate—with its temptations to let well alone, and to take life easily; with its gentle encouragement toward late breakfasts, unpunctuality, love of amusement, casualness, amiability and a discriminating laziness in everything but sport. She fell an easy prey to its beguilements, ceased to sigh for curtailed expenses, ceased to dismiss servants, forgot to forbid tea fights. He smiled—a much relieved and interested spectaor. She got a chill. They came to inquire; brought her wild flowers and black berries; stayed to tea. Little Pattigo caught for her a blackbird. Phelin of the "rheumatic jints" offered her a bit of his own home-made frieze. "Fat Mary" climbed the hills to bring her a sprigged handkerchief. They were really excessively amiable. She decided not to fuss. (He had warned her against hurting their feelings.) There were doubtless beggars who ought to be discouraged, but such pleasant beggars.

It was not in accord with her idea of the fitness of things to foster conversational tendencies on the part of the servant class. But, then, They were not exactly servants, and one is apt to feel dull when confined to the house with a damp pocket handkerchief and a cold in the head.

The climate had arranged matters for her neighbors. It had also moistened their pocket handkerchiefs and closed their doors. Visiting was out of the question. He was attending the sittings of the Land Commission in the Assize town, trying ineffectually to mitigate the reduction which that Court was prepared to make in his rents. Under such circumstances Biddy, who was quite ready to overlook past snubs, proved amusing and became loquaciously communicative about those bygone days when "she traveled Injah with her tongue hangin' out from the thirst." Beggar or not, Biddy had formed one of that forlorn band of women who upheld the honor of England during the terrible Mutiny of 1857.

"MAT O'ROURKE, WHO OWNED HIS OWN FIRESIDE, TO BE SURE, BUT LIKED A CHAT NOW AND THEN."

Biddy was not addicted to over-modesty and warmed to her subject when speaking of the time when, unaided, she "tamed the blacks at Cattagamund." Pat, her husband, a hard-fighting sergeant in an Irish regiment, had, during his lifetime, insisted upon receiving his fair share in the honors of war. Since Pat's departure, however, Biddy had ignored his claim. She, and she alone, had "conquered the Roossians" (Pat had, before marriage, distinguished himself in the Crimea), and "hunted the Nagurs." Even Pat's bachelor achievements were thus appropriated by his wife. Damp pocket handkerchiefs and conventionalities were put aside when Biddy, with voice lowered to a sepuchral whisper, told of those fearsome times, when "the big birds rampaged over the mountains, wid legs and arms in their bills," and when, to use her own words, "I waded to me knees in blood for three good miles."

Fighting was a natural talent with Biddy. After these wars she had fought Pat; and, since his retirement, she fought Peter, who was a foe scarcely worthy of her steel, being "a trifle lazy wid his tongue." Peter led the opposition party against Biddy and her supporters. He was useful, inasmuch as he held the balance of power in culinary regions, and put a spoke now and again in the Biddite wheel.

Besides his "lazy tongue," however, there was another disadvantage under which Peter suffered in competition with Biddy. He had no military achievements—none, at least, of which he cared to boast. He had seen some foreign service. He said he had been "longer in Ceylon than he liked." This was the figure of speech by which he glanced at the incident of a sunstroke, to which some of his oddities of manner and mind were attributable. He had also been in South Africa, but that was immediately after Majuba hill. The Irish regiment to which he belonged earned, in the war which wiped Majuba "off the slate," the gratitude of Queen Victoria and her people. But when it came with Peter to Table bay it consisted chiefly of weedy lads, raw, untrained and sickly to a degree for which the sea was not entirely responsible. Peter, under cross-examination, stated that after "some Gineral" had inspected them they were not allowed to land; at any rate, they were sent back, and Peter's military career closed shortly afterward.

Peter also looked for attention. She found it impossible when smiling upon Biddy (to be sure, it was only in a moment of weakness She had been guilty of this folly) to keep Peter at a distance. Peter was amusing in his own way. His line was sport. She knew He had a partiality for Peter. Their tastes coincided. Both attended race meetings. He bore all expenses, and every race morning Peter started with an O'H— half-crown in his pocket, the O'H—'s old coat on his back and the O'H—'s discarded hat upon his head. She had at first felt nonplussed when accosted in the paddock by a soiled edition of He. Later on it was She who accosted the shabby edition, in search of tips, for even He did not understand horses and the wiles of trainers and jockeys as did "Peter of the Lazy Tongue."

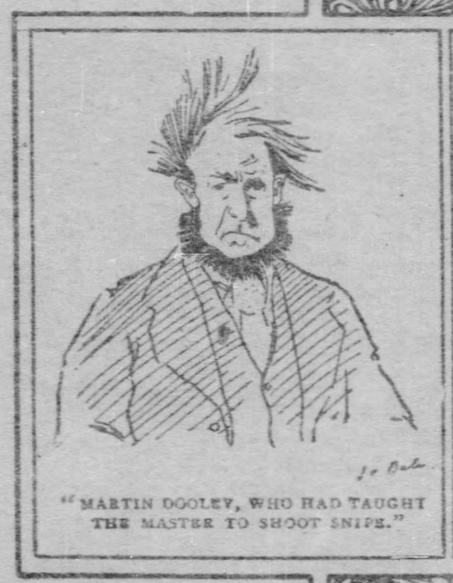
By-and-by She discovered that a single smile could extract more work out of Peter than a hundred scoldings and numberless shillings. But this knowledge was the outcome of a lengthy study of the Hibernian character.

It was a curious fact that They, like all Irish people, preferred to exchange burdens, and to do anyone else's work instead of their own. Peggy, the cook, dusted rooms, while Bride, the house maid, roasted a joint. The gardener polished silver, while his friend, the butler, dug potatoes. They could also have found much to occupy themselves with in their respective dwellings, but felt bound to "lend a hand" at the O'H—'s, and would do anything, and everything, when in the proper mood and when not obliged to do it.

"Katie of the Cough" was "a grand one at the pancakes," and would make them "wid a heart and a half." To obtain these delicacies it was, however, best to approach her deferentially, never asking her directly to set to work upon their manufacture. It would be "Kitty, you make good cakes" —pause, "Kitty, there are those who like your cooking"—and so on, simply hinting at what was desired; it was then judicious to depart and await events. The pancakes never failed to arrive—smoking, delectable, perfect specimens of their kind. Kitty had been taken the right way, and the result was satisfactory.

By degrees She began to understand them and "their ways." She gradually gave up trying to form Ireland into England. The climate was impossible, and She hated fuss. Her English relations came on periodical visits; privately bemoaned her unhappy fate, openly railed her on becoming more Irish than the Irish themselves; disapproved of her intimacy with the servants, her want of method and laxness in household affairs; inquired who They were, and also in their turn mistook them for beggars.

She looked surprised—her memory was defective. He chuckled. "Beggars!" She would exclaim, "why, They are the very dearest people in the world, and my most amusing friends." Undoubtedly They wheedled her out of many sixpences, were easy-going to a fault, filled the kitchen to overflowing, commandeered the "scraps" (and sometimes a little more), gossiped, fought, chattered, inveigled her into long and interesting conversations. Yet the obligation was not entirely on Their side. In return They gave her of their best, though that best was only love.



"MARTIN DOOLEY, WHO HAD TAUGHT THE MASTER TO SHOOT SNIPE."

"TWO MORE OF 'THEY.'"

"THE BUTTER GIRL."

"LITTLE PATTIGO, WHO CAME FOR 'AN EGG, AN ORANGE, OR AN APPLE FOR THE BABY COS IT'S SICK.'"

"THE SICK BABY FOR WHOM LITTLE PATTIGO SECURED THESE DELICACIES."

*Irish expression for "enough and to spare."

I Go A-Gossipping

I MIGHT as well tell you at the very beginning that it was not the Old-Fashioned Lady who told me this piping tale of the gaysome days of a generation just passed. Nor do I deserve credit for my candor since you would be passing stupid to mix her up with it at all. You see, in the eyes of the Old-Fashioned Lady, the degeneracy of the race set in about fifteen or twenty years back—simultaneously with the advent of progressive euchre fights and bridge whist bouts and Ladies' Improvement clubs, and, lo, this stirring episode had its inspiration in an effort of a certain and particular grandsire of a noble clan of Really Old Pittsburghers to while away the merry hours of his early life. In sooth, tradition hath it, the hours went full fleetly, and in the fullness of time the said grandsire departed this life (the departure was taken some twenty years agone) in the odor of sanctity and enveloped in a halo of venerable virtue not by any means justified by any act of piety wherewithal the days of early manhood were made manifest.

Just among ourselves, friends, whatever the Old-Fashioned Lady may have to say I am bound to believe, on the word of credible witnesses, that the old days were not totally devoid of incident. They may have not been marked by an intimate knowledge of the insidious jinrickey or the Devilish "Manhat"—a brandy and mint, indeed, may have been an undiscovered luxury, and if the truth must be told, at that day no festive farewell bachelor with its French singing lady accompaniment had as yet marked the spicy history of the conservative old Pittsburgh club; yet I've a notion there were "doin's" just the same.

Indeed, I may as well state that I have good authority for enunciating the shocking fact that many a Gay Bird found a roost within the confines of this infant burg and some of the tales told in the gun-room—well, take my word for it, they were not all tales of grouse.

And friends here is one of 'em all piping hot from the merry lips of the Woman who is Worldly Wise.

Truth to speak the story is good in its self, but good enough also is the manner of its relating.

Understand, please, that the Woman who is Worldly Wise is not addicted to the fancy work habit nor the card club habit nor the take-life-dead-seriously-habit. In fact, she quite reverses the ordinary run of things and she has an eye for any fun within a square mile. One time, not many moons ago, she was invited to a needleworkers' confab—tea and little cakes and lemon and the very latest needlework gossip—so she concluded to be agreeable and present herself, but she drew the line at plying the needle. Far rather would she ply her tongue, which I may as well announce never rusts in disuse.

And right here is where the story comes in. The Woman Who is Worldly Wise plied her tongue to her utter confounding. But that is the end of the story—the beginning goes after this wise: The Worldly Wise Woman speaketh in the assemblage:

"No indeed, I think the early days of Pittsburgh were not without dramatic domesticities. Apple of Sodom and ropes—well now, girls, just don't mention such Trivialities!"

"Did anybody ever hear the yarn concerning a pillar in the community whose footsteps were wayward? Oh, it is too funny—quite a racy page from the book of nature.

"This Wayward Pillar had a family, and as the days went on the family grew wise. One of the most infallible symptoms of a deviation from the strict code of ethics was the engaging of a pew 'way up front in a prominent church.

"As the rumors would die down church attendance would become less frequent, and in such a way the favor of the church was withdrawn and another relapse of virtue would result in the adoption of a brand new church home.

"In due course of time almost all the churches had been 'patronized,' but finally a most killing blow fell upon the family circle. Once again Father was acting in a mysterious fashion. Everybody feared the Worst, and the worst fear was about realized when the Father broke it to the family that he had pre-empted a Very Very prominent pew in the 'Old First.'

"What could it mean? thought the mother and the girls—but it was a case of doing no thinking, so after the old fashion the family coach drew up before the door of a gladsome Sabbath day and in piled the members of the family from the tiniest tot to the girl in her first long dresses.

"Moreover, in the gallery above sat the servants of the menage—no hot Sabbath dinners until Father's sins were expiated, for he was a true believer in the doctrine of the Father's sins a-settling down upon the devoted heads of his devoted offspring.

"Now, the eldest daughter, who had a touch of the dramatic in her make-up, took it upon herself to investigate the cause of the renewed activity in the line of church attendance, and she thought she hit upon a clue.

"Off rushed the Dramatic Daughter to her bosom friend and confidante. Imagine a rattle of horses' hoofs and the rounding up of the ponderous family coach before the door of the confidante's stately residence. Out popped the Dramatic Daughter, full of a grewsome intelligence.

"'J-e-u-lia, J-e-u-lia, my love, we are now going to the First Church—you know—we have a pew away down front and the servants sit in the gallery. J-e-u-l-i-a, my love, I know we have your sympathy. I have been looking the matter up—J-e-u-lia, I fear it is Susanna Scrubs—horrible woman.'

"Now, possibly you have heard that this same Susanna was one of the old-time charmers of whom dutiful wives were not particularly fond, so the fair Julia expressed proper horror and sympathy and comforted the spirit of the church-going daughter, and the heat of the afternoon found Julia's visitor much cheered and invigorated. In due time she took her departure.

"Julia, with a mind 'conscious in itself of right,' saw her friend depart with a quiet heart. She had performed the goodly office of comforter and at one and the same time she had garnered a choice tid-bit—could Christian woman wish for more?

"What a lovely time she really would have going about with a wagging head—simply delicious—and Susanna Scrubbs, too—awful creature—Jezebel, indeed, was snow-white 'longside of Susanna, whose only reputation worth banking upon was her really fine reputation for putting up loves and dreams of bonnets and hats.

"Nothing could have been more satisfactory than to have Susanna implicated. Everybody who was anybody was bound to know Susanna—anybody who wore a really hat must know Susanna, and those who didn't know her didn't wear the proper hats and bonnets, so they simply didn't count at all.

"And the week days passed, and by that same token the Sabbath Days dawned, and every blessed Sabbath day dawn found the Wayward Pillar's family in the very expensive family pew. Every member thereof paid into the collection box a goodly dole, and the church prospered and waxed influential, and the Pillar was like to become a foundation stone in fact and deed, and the hearts of the elders were encouraged and the days went forward with what threatened to be a painfully uninteresting regularity.

"The reform seemed to be lasting and poor old Early Pittsburgh had about made up its sanctified mind to give up keeping tab on the Wayward Pillar. But it was the calm which preceded the revelation.

"Just as soon as everybody had about made up his mind as to the true state of affairs another member of the Pillar's family connection—a hitherto exemplary citizen—was revealed in his true colors. Justice, if not entirely blind, had at least been short-sighted, and the real truth leaking out, the Dramatic Daughter bethought herself of the fact that it was up to her to clear her innocent father's name, so the family coach was ordered 'round once more.

"The Dramatic Daughter dressed with particular care and precision, and with due solemnity she made her way to the home of Julia—confidante, bosom friend and comforter in ordinary. Thus burst the Dramatic Daughter into the boudoir of her friend:

"'J-e-u-lia, I'm humbled to say it—J-E-U-lia, we have W-r-r-r-onged Me Dear Father—it was me Uncle Americus, and what we are going to church again for God only knows.'"

And so far as Early Pittsburgh goes, that ended the matter, but a Waterloo awaited the Woman Who is Worldly Wise. All through her recital she thought she noticed a peculiar expression on the face of the woman who, with visible constraint, drew a gleaming needle and a decorous thread through a seemly square of fleckless linen. Now she was to find out the why.

Scarcely had her merry ha-ha died away till the Worldly Lady turned to her companion-at-arms and gaily inquired if she were familiar with early Pittsburgh.

"I am," was the sententious rejoinder.

"And—and—did you happen to know Americus?"

"He was my father," returned the demure lady, biting her thread with the eye tooth on the 'off side.'

"My dear."

Mistress Pepys.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF IZAAK

A Piscatorial Romance Illustrating the Saying That "If the Mountain Will Not Come to Mahomet, Mahomet Must Go to the Mountain."

By GRANT OWEN.

RUTH and I began our angling without ostentation. I found a promising-looking pool, where a fallen beech made a fairly comfortable natural seat, and proceeded to joint her pole and select the proper fly.

Meanwhile I explained to Ruth that it was the theory of most fishermen that one must go to the trout. As this entailed much tramping and tiresome wading, I pointed out to her the obvious advantage of sitting patiently on the beech and letting the trout come to her.

"But," Ruth objected, "is it at all probable the trout will come to me?"

I made no pretense of disguising my admiration as I looked at her. Seated on the fallen beech, her elbows on her knees and a bewitching chin resting on her palms, she watched with absorbed interest the process of fastening the fly to the line.

All about was the amber sunshine of a perfect spring day; at our feet the brook flashed and sparkled; and beneath the trees were patches of dappled shadows. The girl and the day (like certain blends of wine) made a heady combination.

"If I were a trout," I began with no uncertain meaning.

"But you are not," said she. "You are far too lazy for a trout."

I handed her the rod.

"You would have no trouble catching me," I finished my sentence.

Ruth ignored this pointed observation. She took the rod and held it gingerly.

"What do I do now?" she asked.

"There is not sufficient room to cast," said I. "So drop the fly easily into the water."

She did as bidden and sat for several engrossed seconds watching the dot of brilliant color as it floated on the water.

"Why don't they bite?" she demanded impatiently.

"Patience," I counseled, "is the primary lesson in angling."

"Oh!" she said, and turned to her line.

I seated myself beside her on the beech.

"Aren't you going to fish?" she asked.

"Not yet," said I. "I want to give you first chance at the trout."

"Isn't there another pool?" she inquired.

"Doesn't this one suit? We'll try another," I said ingenuously.

She frowned.

"You know what I mean. Isn't there another pool you can fish while I fish this one?"

"There is not," I said. "I can't fish another pool while you are fishing this one."

"Why not?"

"Because you are fishing this one," I said pointedly.

"You chatter too much," said she. "Conversation scares the fish. I'm after trout this morning."

"I'll be mum as an oyster," I said meekly.

For a time there was silence. The leaves rustling in the breeze and the babble of the brook were the only sounds to break the stillness. After several moments of this, Ruth turned to me.

"Why don't they bite?" she asked again.

"Patience still," I said.

"And when does patience cease to be a virtue?"

"In fishing, never." I moved a bit nearer her on the log. "In other matters, however, it is quite different."

I noticed she shrugged her shoulders.

"Matters of devotion, for instance," I persisted. I paused for a reply, but none was vouchsafed me.

"Ruth," I said, "don't you think I've been patient long enough?"

"Are you sure that is the right sort of fly for them?" she inquired.

"Drat the fish!" I burst out.

Ruth started at me.

"Kindly remember we are fishing," she said coldly.

"Fishing and evading the issue," I observed.

"The issue, being forced upon us, is decidedly unwelcome," she said.

"See here," I began angrily, but at that moment there was a flash on the surface of the water, the fly disappeared and the reel whirred merrily as the line paid out.

"Oh!" Ruth gasped. "Oh!"

She had risen from the beech and was flushed and tremulously eager.

"Give him line," I cried, "all he wants of it."

Presently the reel ceased its whirring and the line slackened.

"Reel in the line very gently," I advised.

That was an exciting five minutes. The trout was game. He showed a decided aversion to being brought to close quarters. But at last we had him near enough for the net, and panting, but triumphant, we landed him.

Ruth was happy and dishevelled. I knew the trout grew to amazing proportions to her biased vision.

"How much does he weigh, Teddy?" she asked breathlessly.

"A hundred and seventy odd," said I.

"Stop your nonsense," said she sharply.

"It's not nonsence," I maintained. "A hundred and seventy-four, to be exact. Light hair—blue eyes—"

"What on earth are you talking about?"

"The catch," I said.

"The trout," she began.

"It's not the trout—it's me," I said, too flurried to be grammatical. "Ruth, you cast an alluring fly into the pool where I have basked for 28 peaceful years. When I rose to that fly, you played me and finally landed me. You're not going to throw me back into the pool, are you?"

"You said those were peaceful years in the pool," said Ruth pensively.

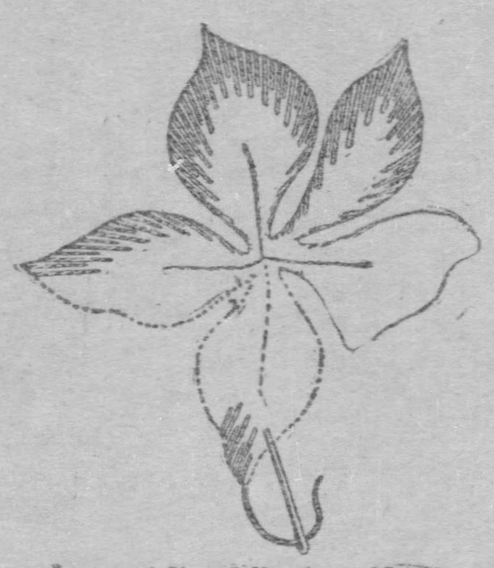
"They never could be again," I declared. She regarded me silently for a moment, and her eyes fell.

Our further conversation need not be recorded. There are ways of making one's self understood without using the vocal cords. Perhaps the best insight into the situation may be gained from the fact that when we went home we left the forgotten trout in the landing-net by the beach.

Give me the liberty to know, to utter and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.—John Milton.

Courtesy lives by a multitude of little sacrifices, not by sacrifices of sufficient importance to impose any burdensome sense of obligation.—Hamerton.

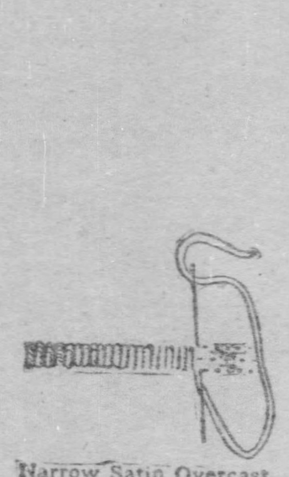
SARAH GRAHAM HAY'S TALKS ON



Long and Short" Kensington Stitch.

Thick Upright Outline Stitch.

Split Outline Stitch.



Narrow Satin Overcast Stitch.

Outline Stitch.

Wedgewood Stitch.

Beading Stitch Knotted Outli

9.

9.

3.

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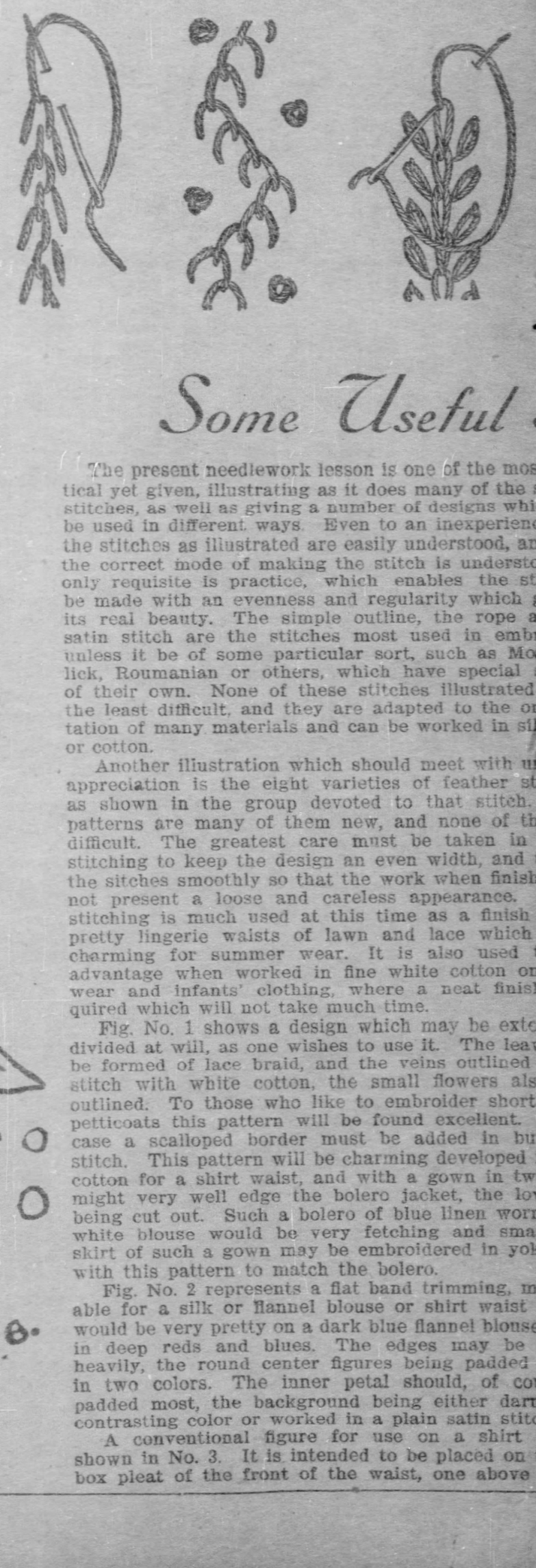

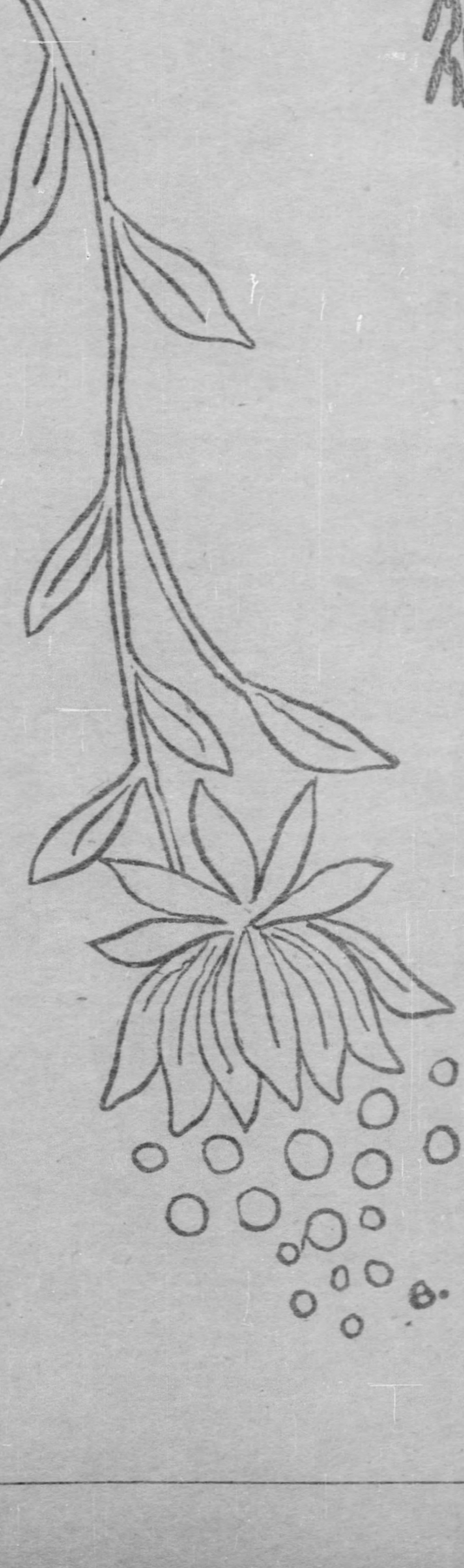

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8.

Some Useful

The present needlework lesson is one of the most
tical yet given, illustrating as it does many of the si
stitches, as well as giving a number of designs whic
be used in different ways. Even to an inexperience
the stitches as illustrated are easily understood, and
the correct mode of making the stitch is understoo
only requisite is practice, which enables the stit
be made with an evenness and regularity which gi
its real beauty. The simple outline, the rope an
satin stitch are the stitches most used in embro
unless it be of some particular sort, such as Mo
lick, Roumanian or others, which have special s
of their own. None of these stitches illustrated
the least difficult, and they are adapted to the or
tation of many materials and can be worked in sil
or cotton.

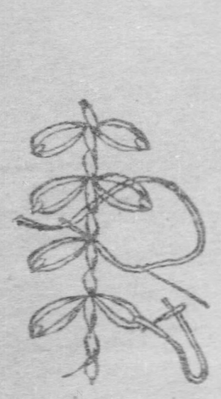
Another illustration which should meet with un
appreciation is the eight varieties of feather sti
as shown in the group devoted to that stitch.
patterns are many of them new, and none of th
difficult. The greatest care must be taken in
stitching to keep the design an even width, and to
the sitches smoothly so that the work when finishe
not present a loose and careless appearance. F
stitching is much used at this time as a finish f
pretty lingerie waists of lawn and lace which
charming for summer wear. It is also used to
advantage when worked in fine white cotton on
wear and infants' clothing, where a neat finish
quired which will not take much time.

Fig. No. 1 shows a design which may be exten
divided at will, as one wishes to use it. The leave
be formed of lace braid, and the veins outlined i
stitch with white cotton, the small flowers also
outlined. To those who like to embroider short
petticoats this pattern will be found excellent.
case a scalloped border must be added in butt
stitch. This pattern will be charming developed in
cotton for a shirt waist, and with a gown in two
might very well edge the bolero jacket, the low
being cut out. Such a bolero of blue linen worn
white blouse would be very fetching and smart
skirt of such a gown may be embroidered in yoke
with this pattern to match the bolero.

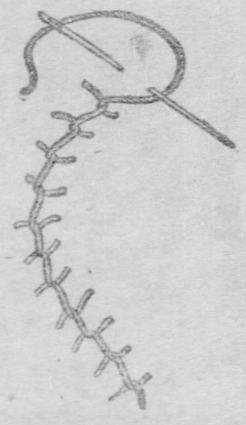
Fig. No. 2 represents a flat band trimming, mo
able for a silk or flannel blouse or shirt waist s
would be very pretty on a dark blue flannel blouse
in deep reds and blues. The edges may be o
heavily, the round center figures being padded a
in two colors. The inner petal should, of cour
padded most, the background being either darne
contrasting color or worked in a plain satin stitch

A conventional figure for use on a shirt w
shown in No. 3. It is intended to be placed on th
box pleat of the front of the waist, one above a

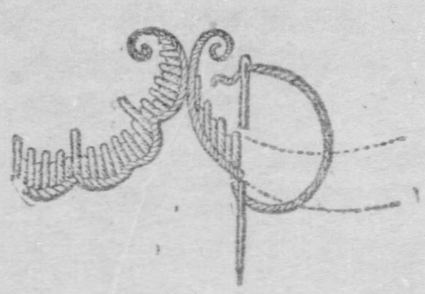
ARTISTIC HOME NEEDLEWORK



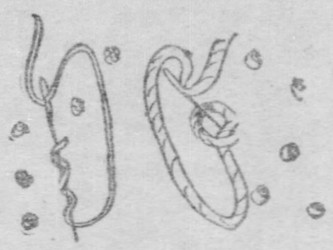
Daisy Petals in Bird's eye, with Outline Centre.



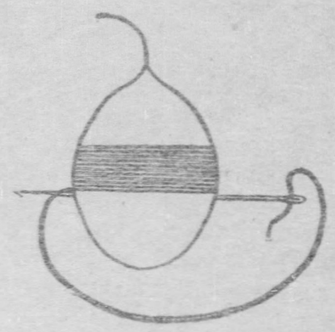
French Stitch.



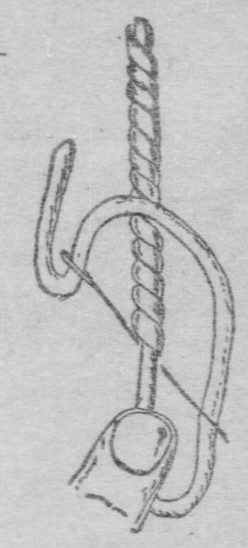
Long and Short button-hole Stitch.



French Knot Stitch.

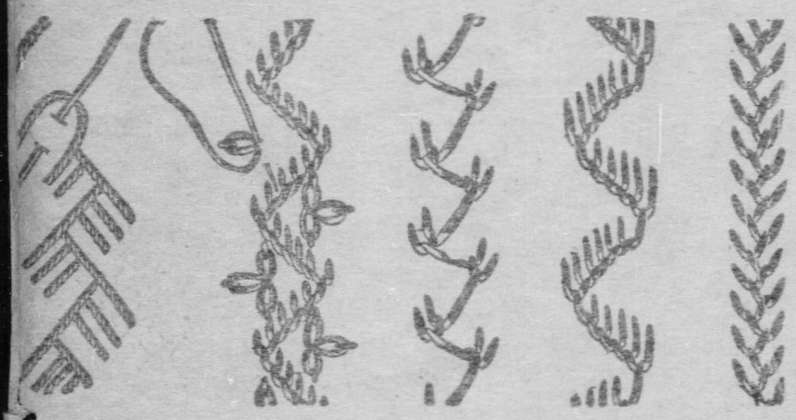


Satin Stitch.

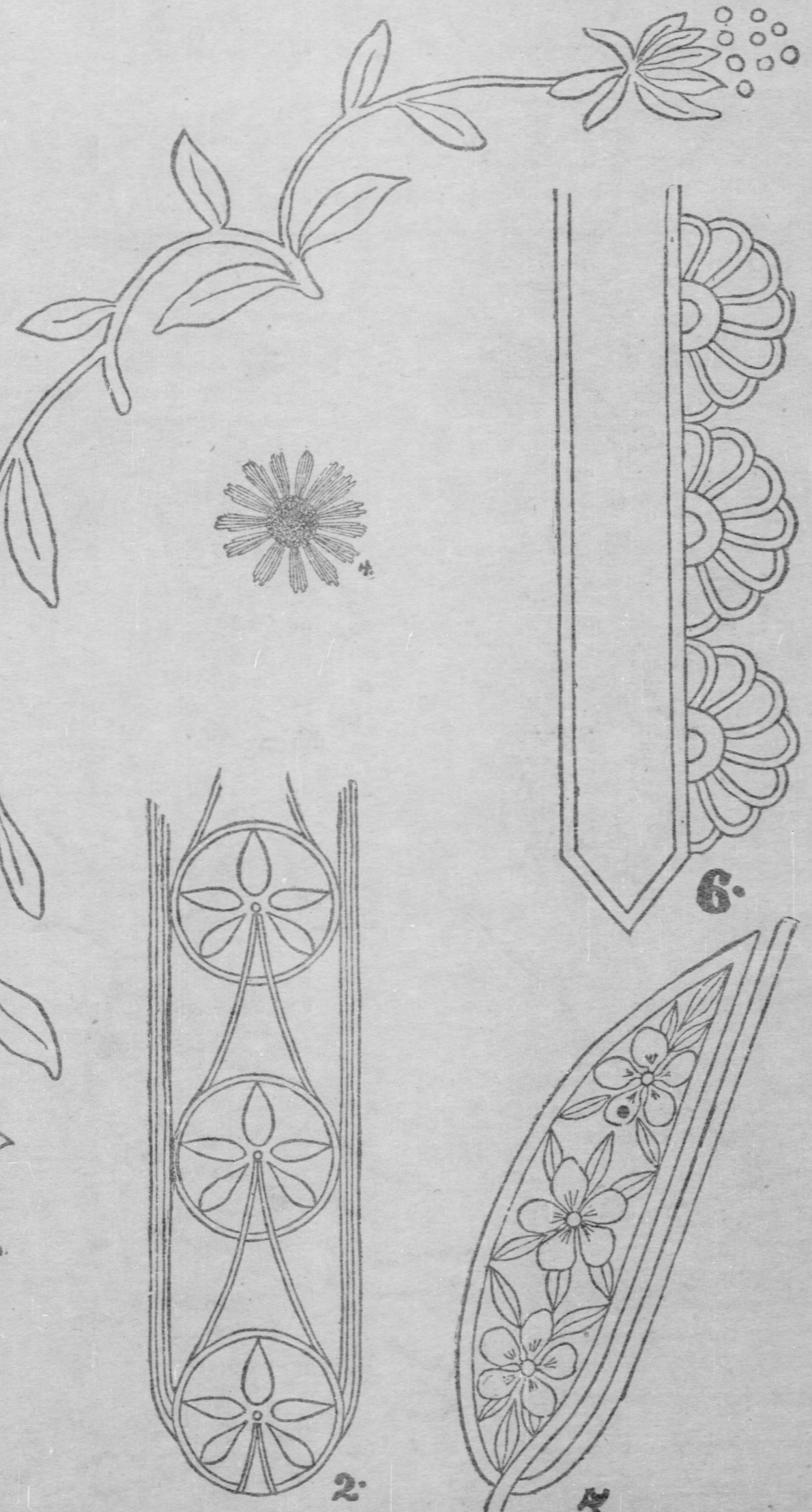


Raised Rope Outline.

7.



Feather Stitches.



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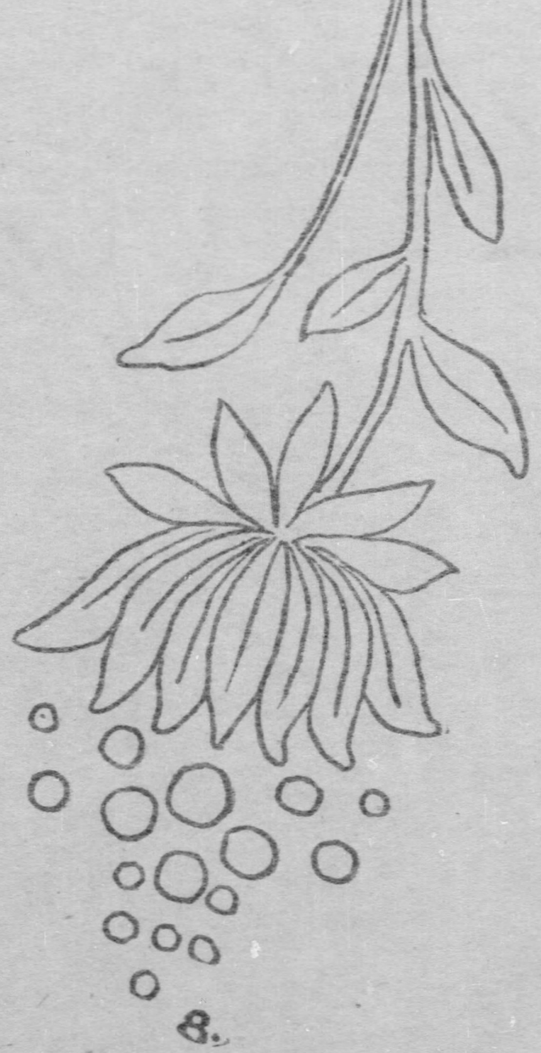

8.

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5.

Stitches and Designs

extending the entire length of the pleat. The front of this shirt waist should be tucked in three-quarter-inch tucks, and embroidered in graded dots, such as are shown crossing the stem of the flower. A shirt waist of dull blue linen or of dull green embroidered in this design in self-colored or white thread would be very effective. The value of this pattern lies in its possibility of being used either in band or as single figure.

A marguerite in small size is shown in Fig. No. 4, and may be in cotton, linen or silk, either separately or in a row, and also finds an appropriate place in the embroidery of underwear. Girls named Margaret usually adopt the marguerite as a symbolic flower and embroider it lavishly on their clothing. Three such daisies on the front of a linen stock give it a charming touch, and may be repeated in the cuffs. This is also a good figure to adorn the bureau scarfs and linen table covers. The center should be filled with small French knots made by taking only two twists of the thread about the needle. They should be set very close. Many combinations of color may be used, such as white with yellow center, white with green center, pink with yellow center, yellow with brown center, and all white or all solid color of any shade desired.

No. 5 shows an embroidered motif of new and graceful appearance to be used on shirt waists, primarily. Placed in yoke effect, four on each side of center, of a tucked waist this motif is one of the handsomest seen. On the tucked sleeves two more motifs are seen. On lingerie whists this motif would find a place, and in such case must be embroidered in finest white thread, very carefully.

The band and scallop of Fig. No. 6 is applicable to the frocks of children, and would be pretty on pique and heavy linen coats buttonholed in heavy thread. It may be extended indefinitely and will be found available for edging yokes. This design, as it stands, would also be found very appropriate for embroidering flannel petticoats.

In Figs. 9-9 and 7-7 we have the two sides of two sprays which appeal by their fineness and delicacy. They are to be used on corset covers and other underwear and must be worked in fine white cotton. These sprays are much used by the French convent embroiderers, who make the most beautiful and most expensive work of this kind in the world. These small sprays may be used in embroidering baby caps, and also in turn-over collar and cuff sets, which they adorn most perfectly.

Figs. 8-8 show both sides of a heavy and unusual shirt waist design, which is also applicable to a stock collar with tabs. This pattern must be very heavily raised, the padding giving to it a richness and charm which are unusual. The design is bold and must be worked with great care, for unless it is done handsomely it will degenerate into commonness.

Our Social Responsibilities

By SIR OLIVER LODGE.

ANYONE who lives in a large town must be impressed and sometimes oppressed with the magnitude of the work that remains to be done towards the social regeneration, or, as I should prefer to call it, the civilization of the people.

In a right condition of society the ethical state of adults should be higher and more advanced than that of children, on the average; that is to say training and experience of life should have improved them. With us at present I believe it is the reverse, and that children, on the average, are born into the world better than in a few years they become; the majority seem to have suffered deterioration, not elevation, from their social surroundings; their training has on the whole been bad. I hope that this may be false, but if it be true it is a grievous indictment against the conditions under which we live.

Begin With the Children.

Our own children we scrupulously protect from hostile influences of all sorts, and take pains to place them where they will receive good impressions and right suggestions. In the country it is possible that free communion with nature may partially accomplish this; but in the towns, and for the great mass of mankind at present, nothing of the kind is physically possible; the people are too poor and too busy to be able to give the necessary time and attention to their young children. Born in a back street or in a sunless court, they must perforce be brought up amid those surroundings, and must suffer the contamination of overcrowded dwellings, oppressive atmospheres, ugly conversation, and sometimes of drunken neighbors and thoughtless if not vicious companions.

A great responsibility rests, therefore, on those commercial requirements, and those laws of landownership which have brought large towns into being, and crowded the population into dense tenements.

A German botanist who visited this country last year was heard to exclaim indignantly: "You people are barbarians. You recognize neither the rights of the individual owner nor of the plants and shrubs." He was referring to the vandalism which he saw in one of the large factory towns, where a fruit-tree which overhung a highway was so broken by the passers-by in their effort to obtain the half-ripe cherries that it had to be cut down. Any dweller in the suburbs of the large cities, or in the country districts reached by the network of trolley systems, might be inclined to echo his remark. Each knows what it is to have his favorite rose-bush uprooted by the clutch of greedy hands, a wistaria vine torn from its trellis, or a dogwood-tree broken in the time of its snowy blooming. In almost every case such destruction is the work of childish hands incited more by the desire of possession than by real love of flowers.

In Germany the roads are shaded by fruit-trees and not a hand is raised for their spoilation. There the almond-trees bloom unmolested. Who has not heard of the flowering English hedgerows and the road banks gay with the pink petals of the daisy? The same flowers have bloomed in the same spots for hundreds of years. In this country it is different. Indeed, the fear is growing that many of America's representative wild flowers will disappear if the children are not trained to love flowers and to treat them tenderly. According to flower-lovers, children must be taught to love flowers so that the uprooting of a plant to obtain a single wild flower will appear in their eyes a crime. This can be done, they hold, by adding the practical application of the rule of floriculture to the study of botany in the schools. Though the idea is new in this country, it is having a rapid growth. The example which Germany and other foreign lands long ago set is being followed. France demands horticultural knowledge of her teachers and Russia has arbors in her school-yards for botanical study.

The result of the ugly, squalid, hard-pressed life which the majority of people have to lead is that a minority of them not only fail to advance but go back in the scale of civilization, to a dangerous and intolerable extent; so that an elaborate machinery of coercion has to be employed in order to deal with the vice and crime which misery has to a large extent created.

The present state of things, therefore, is far from economical; it is in fact very expensive; and, besides heavily adding to the burden of the rates, it weighs constantly upon the soul of all those who might otherwise be capable of enjoying life in a free and unselfish and vigorous manner.

At present it is as though each forest tree were so embedded in dark and unwholesome vegetation at its root, that it cannot hold up its head to the sunshine and flourish in its own heaven-intended manner.

Waste of Raw Material.

The wastefulness of human life is analagous to the wastefulness of carelessly burning crude coal in the midst of a town, so as to distill a great part of it into the atmosphere; thereby excluding the more effective and vitalizing rays of the sunshine by a cloud of pestilent smoke, which not only has cost much to produce, but also has the effect of diminishing the healthfulness of every human being who lives under it.

The present-day owners of manufacturing plants are slowly but surely realizing that plenty of light, air and cleanliness in pleasant surroundings is an indirect profit sharing for wage-workers, which is one of the most potent factors in raising the standard of life, which is the objective point of all social betterment work.

The great majority of the remedies at present adopted by society for dealing with its poverty-stricken and criminal population are analagous to the efforts which a community might make laboriously to collect and control and dissipate the smoke, which it never ought to have produced, thus taxing itself doubly, first by the expense of producing the evil, next by the expense of coping with it; whereas the more economical and altogether pleasanter and happier plan would be to so organize matters from the outset that the evil should never have existed, except occasionally here and there by an accident or by causes beyond our control. If the evils of large towns were really beyond our control we might well be content to sit still with folded hands and do nothing; but it is in the belief that these evils are largely man-created, and can most properly be dealt with by man, that remedial organizations exist. At present they seem to me to deal too much with palliatives; a more revolutionary reform is needed, and although no one individual can do very much, and although I myself am already so busy that it is hopeless for me to attempt to do anything, yet one who clearly perceives that there is something to be done, is bound to give utterance to the views he holds, in the hope that it may stimulate others, possessed of leisure and wisdom, to take the matter up more vigorously and more lucidly than they do at present.

New Towns and Old.

Already something is being done by trying to start fresh towns in a clear area of country, undisturbed by the results of previous demoralization; and with the property so owned as to contribute the benefit of all improvements to the general good of the community, instead of to the aggrandizement of individuals and their descendants. This is indeed a right and hopeful way of going to work, and I trust that in the future it may lead to extensive and responsible improvements.

But there is much that may be done in existing towns also.

At present a town is governed by a council of its citizens, and the principle of local self-government has already been recognized to such an extent that it is not difficult for one town to advance beyond another in the details of administration and in the way it manages its affairs. A municipality can attempt many experiments towards the improvement of human life in its own domain. A municipality at one time restricted its powers almost entirely to repression and to licensing; that is to say to stopping certain things from being done, and to permitting other things to be done.

This may be regarded as carrying out the ancient idea of government; but if that were all it did, it would initiate and itself execute nothing; it would simply permit its citizens to carry out certain undertakings for themselves, not helping them in any way or improving their enterprises, but only checking them when they stepped beyond a certain border; so that, for instance, any form of entertainment may be licensed, however low in character, provided it does not fall beneath a certain limit, at which it becomes repugnant to the general feeling of the community. But fortunately, of late years municipalities have learnt that they can do more than that; that they can initiate and carry out positive enterprises, and hence we have had great water schemes, and gas manufactures, and electricity supply, and sanitation enterprises, carried out by the governing body of a city; and likewise free libraries, picture galleries and museums; still more, recently, technical and other schools: all changes to be heartily rejoiced over. And in these enterprises it must be admitted that on the whole corporations have been successful, and I hope that with growing experience still more remunerative undertakings can be socially managed so as to contribute not only to the common weal but to the common purse. I want to see municipalities go still further in the positive direction, and instead of merely licensing and repressing such things as entertainments and drink traffics, to take them over, or to take part of them over, and manage them also in the best interests of the people.

Avoid Fanaticism.

But if they do this they must be careful not to get into the hands of what the Scotch call the "unco guid," or what in England we call the Puritans. There are people who are wiser than Providence, and more virtuous than they are wise. These, in order to regulate the drink traffic, would stop it altogether; these, in order to regulate entertainments, would for the most part suppress them, lest they might have a contaminating influence. It is true that today these are the extremists only, but there are plenty of others not to be regarded as extremists who think it necessary to argue that laughter and enjoyment and recreation are permissible to humanity. To imagine for a moment that it is necessary under any circumstances to uphold the legitimacy of games and jollity, and to feel a sort of unction in recognizing them as permissible in municipal, or public houses of any kind, argues something strangely wrong in the past even if not in the present.

The fact is that good people have often been too good; just as bad people have been always too bad. The great majority of people are neither specially good nor specially bad—not at all specially bad by birth in my opinion, and good enough for ordinary purposes if they are not made worse by their surroundings.

Puritanism consists in the coercion of other people. So far as a person finds it necessary to coerce himself, he is entitled to do so; but if he tries to coerce average people into his own ideal of goodness he will fail, and he ought to fail; he will not only fail but he will be doing harm by the attempt. People should be drawn, not pushed. I say there are good folk wiser than Providence. I feel sure that if some folk had made the world they would not have filled it with people of both sexes, and left them to themselves to arrange their own affairs, and the system under which they chose to live; they would have preferred to put the men on one side of the planet, and the women on the other and would have carefully restricted the conditions under which they should meet. So we find it in some churches, perhaps for good reasons, I am no judge; so we find it in some social institutions and in schools. So we shall be likely to find it in any suggested municipal institution. It is a difficult question, and not one on which I wish to dogmatize, but it may be permissible to throw out suggestions in a serious discussion like this. That men should prefer one sort of conversation or entertainment or game, and women another, is to some extent natural, and may be provided for by separate club rooms and recreation grounds; but why should there not be one large room where both sexes could freely meet in public after the day's work is done? Why should not young people, with their families, have reasonable opportunities for forming friendships other than those provided by loitering about in streets and lanes? Courtship is not prevented by making it difficult and uncomfortable; and why on earth should it be prevented? The more open and above board it is, the better. Nor do I see that anything is gained by the closing on Sunday of most places of public resort except houses specially licensed for the sale of drink. It is true that in many towns galleries and libraries are partially open, but in some they are not; and more might be done than is done at present in that direction everywhere.

I would have social institutes with large public rooms, games, entertainments—anything that the people could provide for themselves, or that might be provided for them—and leave them to the good sense and natural feelings of each other. Subject to actual experience under good conditions in the opposite directions, I should say: Let drink of every kind be provided for sane adults, but let there be food also, and let there be no profit on the drink, especially not on alcoholic drink, to those who retail it. Let it be obtainable, but not too easily and obtrusively obtainable, nor in any way forced upon people. There is no sense in the present system, whereby overdrinking is encouraged as the only way to secure good fellowship and comfortable housing during the hours of play. There are the theaters, it is true—where people are crowded, uncomfortable, relegated to back seats, and with the liability to have to stand in queues for a long time before the doors are open. This is a horrible waste of time. If theaters are not crowded at the present day they do not "pay." This necessity for "pay' is detrimental to any form of art. There ought to be at least one municipal theater where there shall be room and comfort for all at low prices, without necessarily having to go in at the beginning, or long before the beginning, and where reasonable plays can be exhibited and songs sung, even if they do not attract constantly crowded houses. The entertainment and recreation of the people after their day's toil is too important a matter to be left wholly to private enterprise; it is not a thing that should be exploited by individuals for private gain; that is not the way to secure entertainments of a high class. The supply of intoxicating liquor also is not a matter that should be conducted for private profit; it is too serious a thing for the welfare of a nation. A man who has labored hard all day with his body is naturally thirsty; he requires liquid, and in this climate he imagines that he requires some stimulant. I sympathize with him, but whether he is right or wrong it is extremely little use coercing or restraining his body without controlling or guiding his intelligence and will; unless indeed he is already in a diseased condition. Too many are in that condition, but the young surely are not, and there lies our hope; a new generation may be brought up under wholesomer and more natural conditions, and the deadly diseased craving for over-doses of any form of drug, instead of having to be curbed and eradicated, need never originate.

The Stratagem of Tom Cod Tickle.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10.)

tow. Could she take it along? Would the ice ring hold? What if the line cut through on the ice.

Already the pace of the berg was quickened as it got more into the power of the current setting shoreward. It was taking the schooner with it. The stanch little craft creaked and groaned and the taut gear aloft had its complaints to make. But soon the berg's pace was lessening, the schooner was turning it slowly till a broader face was presented to the wind and in the time necessary to overcome the vast momentum the tide was turned and the schooner stood off to south, taking the big ice with her.

Slowly, slowly she crept along. An hour went by. The lads huddled in the lee of some barrels in the waist, but Nell, at the wheel, felt her hands growing more and more numb, and knew that a little more of the cold from that pile of ice behind her would be too much. She found herself wondering what John would say if they became unable to cast off from the berg and were carried to sea with it. She found herself growing strangely comfortable, but it came to her what that meant and she fought off the stupor.

After what seemed an interminable time the shoreward current was left behind and the straining of the schooner ceased. They were rounding the head, and far away she could see one or two late lights in Tom Cod Tickle. They brought her a second inspiration. Why not cling a little longer, and tow the berg in to strand on the Tickle?

She called the older lad to the wheel and thrashed about the deck to stir the congealing blood. When she took the wheel again the lad was crying with the agony of holding it. Now was the time to put in, if ever. The two boys could scarcely trim, but five minutes later, being from under the lee of the berg, the air of the north wind, warmer than that off the ice, though it was cold enough, began to relieve them. Soon the jobble of the crossing of the wind and tide appeared and Nell knew the trick was done. One end of the tow was cast off, and as the schooner turned aside the line came ripping away and the dauntless, though half frozen little crew had the pleasure of seeing the berg slip by them, headed straight for the Tickle, before they began to beat their way back to the Cove.

In the morning no one was the wiser. Nate Fenelon thanked God that the wind had taken the berg to sea in the night and wondered what his two nephews were snickering about whenever they could get their heads together. Before the boats got out some one came over from Tom Cod Tickle bringing the dire news. A great berg was aground on the Tickle, fast and hard, and the village was in a panic. Then Nate Fenelon wondered why his daughter broke down and cried.

At the Tickle one man was at his wits' ends. His followers were already planning to go to St. Johns and join the schooners for the Labrador, and blamed him for the calamity. He tried to cheer up the village by promising to dynamite the berg, but the dynamite had very little effect, so Albert Ange incontinently fled to St. Johns after announcing his withdrawal from the contest for the assembly. The men of the Cove held a great meeting to congratulate John Tobin, but he made a speech in which he asked them to help him liberate the Tickle. A fund was raised and quantities of gunpowder were bought, for John had read of the different action of powder on the ice, and so it came about that in less than a fortnight the berg floated out to sea in fragments.

Who it was that told John Tobin of that midnight voyage of Nate Fenelon's schooner may never be known, but he found it out and took Mrs. John Tobin to St. Johns with him when he went to the assembly.

WEDDING AND TROUSSEAU GOWNS

Suggestions for the Summer Bridal—Correct Fabrics and Designs. How to Fashion the Going-Away Gown--Models for Very Simple or Elaborate Gowns.

By CATHERINE HOWARD.

Specially Designed and Drawn for The Gazette Home Journal and Exclusive With This Publication.

THERE is no more fascinating subject in the realm of fashion than wedding and trousseau gowns and it would take more than one short article to do justice to the subject. The smaller belongings, such as parasols, shoes, hosiery, neckneckware, et cetera, would make a lengthy article in themselves, and the lingerie also merits minute description, but in the discussion of the gowns designed for June brides mere words seem inadequate, so varied, original and beautiful are the modes.

The wedding gowns of the season all profit by the craze for soft, clinging materials, and never before have they been more graceful and becoming. Satin is still one of the prime favorites as to material, but the lightest qualities are chosen, some of the most popular varieties being almost as light as gauze, though maintaining the lustrous opaque finish of satin. Liberty satin, satin messaline, and some of the new silks, having the glossy, sheen of satin are much liked, and for girlish brides the soft filmy materials, such as chiffon, mousseline and gauze are charming. The ever-popular crepe is also much seen and in the handsomer qualities makes exquisite gowns.

As to the styles of making, many of those seen are extremely elaborate, the handwork lavished upon them being most intricate and the material itself being much flounced and befurbelowed, but after all some of the most effective gowns are of the greatest simplicity in design; the perfect cut and fit, and the beauty of the fabric and trimming giving the gown a distinction impossible to a fussily made frock.

In designing a wedding gown care should be taken to give an effect of slenderness and grace. Of course, all brides cannot be slender, but much can be done by a clever dressmaker to give the effect of long, graceful lines. The modes of the season, it must be admitted, are rather prone to bunchiness, with the enormously wide, shirred and ruffled skirts, and the full bloused bodices and big sleeves, and though these new models are delightful

ILLUSTRATION NO 1.

for many occasions, in planning frocks for the bride and bridesmaids, it is a wiser plan to be a little conservative.

Of course, the fashionable outline must be adhered to, and really most of the bodice designs are delightful and may be copied without reserve, but as to the skirt the model which fits with comparative snugness about the hips, though with the required fullness skillfully inset about the lower skirt is the best choice.

As a rule the wedding gown of the modern bride is made with a view to its utility after the great occasion is past, and as most of the materials used in the making of such frocks are worn indiscriminately, even by the debutante set, a white satin frock, worn as a dinner or evening gown, is entirely appropriate, and does not in the least stamp the wearer as looking "bridy." But in planning a gown for such use, care should be exercised to select a skirt model that may have the extra train length cut off, without spoiling the cut of the skirt. This must be carefully done, for a narrow, long trained skirt cannot be successfully shaped into a full round skirt, therefore, the dressmaker should cut the train with a view to its future shortening to the fashionable all round length.

The under petticoat model, an idea of which is given in the first illustration is one of the prevailing styles in skirts, and is a particularly good selection when it is advisable to give the effect of extra height to the wearer. The panel skirt is also much in vogue, and flounces of all sorts; circular, ruffled, shirred, tucked and corded are much worn. The festoon flounce, which is in many cases of deep lace caught up at intervals with small knots of flowers, either tiny white roses or clusters of orange blossoms, is also extremely pretty, and gives a note of picturesqueness to a gown. A discussion of wedding frocks would be incomplete without a few words as to the veil, and one of the newest ideas is to have the veil of the extremely wide tulle which comes for such use, the entire length being sun-plaited.

To go back, however, to the wedding gown and particularly as to details of bodice decoration, the high cor-

ILLUSTRATION NO. 2.

selet or girdle effect is seen on all the smart models and the princesse style, in which the upper part of the skirt and the fitted girdle either is, or has the effect of being all in one piece, is also an excellent model. The draped

ILLUSTRATION NO. 3.

bodice, with the fullness adjusted around the figure crosswise, instead of up and down in the regular way, is very chic, and the surplice is also a very good style.

As to trousseau gowns the subject is a large one, comprising as it does frocks for all occasions, from a dinner or ball gown to a tennis costume. One of the most necessary and useful frocks on the list is the going away gown, and some of the new spring models in these litile serviceable frocks could not be improved upon. The most popular fabrics are perhaps the soft silks, in taffeta or Louisine, made up in coat and skirt fashion, though crepe and the silk veilings and etamines are in considerable favor. All these gowns clear the ground, and the skirts are usually shirred or pleated. As to the bodice, the plaited jacket, cut off just below the bust line, and with a high draped girdle defining the waist are very pretty on a youthful figure, though the Eton model and the three-quarter coat is still very good style. For traveling the light weight cloths are much favored, blue, leaf brown, gray and black and white check, being perhaps the colors most in vogue

As to a description of the illustrations, the first drawing shows a wedding gown of cream white messaline, trimmed with fine white lace flouncing and applique to match. Of course, whenever it is possible real lace should be used on a wedding gown though some exquisite designs in imitation of the handmade laces are to be obtained among the machine-made varities of the more expensive sort. In the frock sketched the lace is arranged about the shoulders in the manner of a fichu, falling down the front from under a knot of orange blossoms and leaves which is placed at the bust line. The yoke is of chiffon tucked by hand and inset with lace, and is worn unlined.

The lower part of the bodice is tucked crosswise in a group the sleeves being ornamented in the same way. The sleeves are finished with a frill of the lace and extend to the elbow. The skirt has an under-panel of shirred chiffon, with a frill of lace below each series of puffs, and the overskirt is tucked around in groups, and finished by a fall of the lace down each side of the front, and around the bottom.

The second design shows a gown of white organdie having a yoke formed of squares of tucked organdie and lace medallions fagoted together. Below this yoke the

ILLUSTRATION NO. 4.

material is shirred, and the lower part of the bodice and the sleeves, which are of elbow length, are trimmed with squares of organdie printed in the center with a small rose cluster. These squares are cut from figured organdie and are set into the material in diamond shape, by means of a narrow Val. insertion.

The skirt is shirred about the hips, and the lower part is trimmed by two rows of graduated tucks, with a row of the lace bordered diamonds above each group of tucks.

The third sketch shows a frock of figured net, having a transparent yoke of lace insertion and net, the lace being put on in the manner shown in the drawing. Over the shoulders is a pointed collarette of the net edged with lace and insertion, and the upper part of the skirt is made with a yoke of the lace put on in points, below which the material is shirred in groups.

The lower part of the skirt is finished by two deep ruffles, trimmed with insertion.

The fourth sketch shows an evening gown of chiffon cloth in a rich emerald green, the sketch being taken from an imported model, which was one of the most attractive frocks among a dozen or more sent over by one house noted for exquisite evening gowns. The gown itself is simple in the style of making, its charm lying in the coloring and the trimming, which consisted of a shaped bertha of green lace of the same shade as the gown, heavily embroidered with gold thread and green spangles. A row of embroidery also extended about the lower part of the corsage. The skirt had two ruches of the material around the lower part and the sleeves were simple puffs of the chiffon, with a trailing chiffon bow at the outer arm.

Practical Household Topics

Menus for the Week

MONDAY, May 30.
BREAKFAST.
Bananas. Cereal.
Beef Hash. Eggs in Cups.
Brown Bread. Coffee.
DINNER.
Chicken Soup. Saltines.
Broiled Beefsteak. Baked Potatoes.
Asparagus on Toast.
Fruit Salad. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Creamed Toast with Cheese.
Dried Beef. Pound Cake.
Preserved Peaches. Tea.

TUESDAY, May 31.
BREAKFAST.
Bananas.
Fried Bacon and Eggs.
Escalloped Potatoes.
Popovers. Coffee.
DINNER.
Roast Lamb, Mint Sauce. Mashed Potatoes.
Peas. Lettuce and Radish Salad. Bread.
Currant Jelly. Custard Pie. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Cold Lamb. Rolls. Hermits.
Cocoanut Cake. Rhubarb Sauce. Tea.

WEDNESDAY, June 1.
BREAKFAST.
Oranges.
Hamburg Steak. Potato Puff.
Toast. Coffee.
DINNER.
Tomato Soup. Lamb Pie. Bread.
Croutons. Asparagus. Chow Chow.
Strawberries. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Creamed Shrimps.
Rolls. Cocoanut Cake. Saltines.
Rhubard Sauce. Tea.

THURSDAY, June 2.
BREAKFAST.
Broiled Mackerel. Creamed Potato.
Cucumbers. Graham Gems. Coffee.
DINNER.
Broiled Beef with Stuffing.
Brown Sauce. Mashed Potatoes.
String Beans. Grape Jelly. Bread.
Strawberry Shortcake. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Scrambled Eggs. Toast.
Radishes. Cocoanut Cake.
Preserved Yellow Tomatoes.
Tea.

FRIDAY, June 3.
BREAKFAST.
Bananas. Cereal.
Beef Saute. Potato Cakes.
Graham Gems. Coffee.
DINNER.
Lamb Broth with Barley.
Broiled Shad. Potato Roses.
Asparagus on Toast. Lettuce Salad.
Saltines. Blancmange with Cream. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Cold Beef. Bread.
Saratoga Chips. Sponge Cake.
Rhubarb Sauce. Iced Tea.

SATURDAY, June 4.
BREAKFAST.
Bananas. Oatmeal.
Poached Eggs on Toast.
Baked Potatoes. Coffee.
DINNER.
Veal Cutlets Breaded. Tomato Sauce.
Broiled Rice. Beets. Whole Wheat Bread.
Strawberries. Wafers. Coffee.
SUPPER.
Potato Salad. Currant Buns.
Sponge Cake. Spiced Cookies.
Preserved Grapes. Iced Tea.

SUNDAY, June 5.
BREAKFAST.
Bananas. Boiled Rice.
Escalloped Veal.
Corn Bread. Coffee.
DINNER.
Saltines. Mock Bisque Soup.
Broiled Chicken. Mashed Potatoes.
Peas. Cucumber Salad. Bread.
Strawberry Ice Cream. Sponge Cake.
Coffee.
SUPPER.
Creamed Chicken in Chaffing Dish.
Rolls. Olives. Pineapple Whips.
Saltines. Iced Tea.

Some Delicious Kinds of Sponge Cake.

THE many varieties of cake are divided into two general classes—those made with butter and those made without. The latter are known as sponge cakes and are largely composed of eggs, their lightness depending wholly upon the air incorporated into the eggs and of the expansion of the air in baking. Therefore, in making sponge cake great care must be used to secure the incorporation of air into the mixture. Never stir a sponge cake mixture, or a large amount of the enclosed air will be lost by breaking the air bubbles. In baking, let the heat be such that the enclosed air can be gradually heated and the cell walls fixed when the air becomes fully expanded.

Sponge Cake.—Beat the yolks of six eggs and a cupful of sugar with a wire egg-beater until very light and thick, then add flavoring of lemon or vanilla, if desired. Beat the whites of six eggs until stiff and dry and fold into the eggs and sugar lightly. Add last a cupful of flour, sprinkling and folding it in gently. Bake in a moderate oven.

Another way of combining the ingredients is to beat the eggs and sugar together until thick and light-colored, using a wire egg-beater; add flavoring and last the flour, folding it in carefully.

For a pleasing change bake the cake in a sheet; sprinkle generously before baking with a mixture of equal parts of chopped almonds and granulated sugar with a suspicion of ground cinnamon. This produces a delicious crust.

Hot Water Sponge Cake.—Beat the whites of three eggs until stiff and dry, then carefully fold in a cupful of sugar. Beat the yolks of three eggs until very light and thick, add a teaspoonful of lemon juice and gradually one-fourth of a cupful of hot water and continue beating. Pour gradually into the beaten whites and sugar, then gently fold in a cupful of flour. Bake in an oblong loaf in a moderate oven. Stick blanched almonds into the top, porcupine fashion, before baking.

Boiled Sponge Cake.—Cook a cupful of sugar and one-third of a cupful of water together until it spins a thread, then pour it gradually on the stiffly beaten whites of four eggs and beat well; add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs and any preferred flavoring. Lastly fold in a cupful of flour. Bake in a moderate oven. This also is easily made.

Berwick Sponge Cake.—This famous recipe is distinguished by the process of beating, which is continued two minutes by the clock after each ingredient is added. Use a wire egg-beater for beating, and combine in the following order: Yolks of three eggs, one and a half cupful of sugar, half a cupful of water, juice and grated rind of half a lemon, two cupfuls of flour mixed with a rounding teaspoonful of baking powder and whites of three eggs beaten stiff.

Ideal Sponge Cake—Six eggs, a cupful of sugar, a level teaspoonful of cream of tartar, a teaspoonful of orange or lemon juice with a little of the grated rind and a scant cupful of flour. Sift the flour and sugar several times before measuring. Beat the whites of eggs until frothy, add the cream of tartar and continue beating until stiff and dry, then carefully fold in the sugar. Add the grated rind and juice to the yolks and beat until thick and light, then add to the whites. Now gently sprinkle in the flour, folding it in lightly. Bake in an ungreased form as a loaf or in a sheet. If carefully followed it is almost impossible to make a failure of this rule.

Hollow Sponge Cake.—Bake a plain sponge cake mixture in a loaf. When cool hollow out the center leaving an inch rim on the bottom and sides. Cover with a boiled frosting inside and cut and dust liberally with freshly grated cocoanut. At the time when the cake is served fill it with whipped cream that has been sweetened and flavored, heaping it high in the center.

Ways to Serve Mushrooms.

THE edible mushroom is neglected by many through a fear of being poisoned by the gathering of some of the varieties of this fungus which are extremely dangerously to health. Edible mushrooms are a delicious vegetable and should be more widely grown and eaten.

Mushrooms Stewed.—Wash, peel, drain and slice rather thin. To every quart add half a teacupful of cold water, a teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper. Simmer for five minutes and add a tablespoonful of butter rubbed into a tablespoonful of flour. Remove as soon as it bubbles. Add a teaspoonful of lemon juice if desired.

Mushrooms Creamed.—Cook precisely as directed for stewed mushrooms, omitting the lemon juice and adding three tablespoonfuls of rich, sweet cream.

Mushrooms Broiled.—Choose fine, large and neatly dressed mushrooms and broil over clear hot coals for three minutes, turning once. Serve with the cups upward, dressed with melted butter, salt, pepper and a little lemon juice.

Mushrooms Fried.—Place the gill side downward in hot butter, in granite pan. Fry covered for five minutes, turning once. Serve gills upward, adding salt, pepper and a little lemon juice if liked.

Tomatoes with Mushrooms.—Simmer together for five minutes, after the bubbling point is reached, a teacupful of minced mushrooms, a teaspoonful of minced onion, two tablespoonfuls of finely chopped cold, boiled, lean ham, a tablespoonful of butter, a scant half-teaspoonful of salt and a pinch of pepper. Let cool, then add the beaten yolks of two eggs and four tablespoonfuls of cracker crumbs. Cut a slice from the stem end of fine, large tomatoes of uniform size, remove the seeds, fill the cavities with the mushroom mixture, cover each with cracker crumbs lightly salted, lay a bit of butter upon each and bake in a quick oven for 20 or 25 minutes. This makes a delicious accompaniment to chicken, veal or fresh cod cutlets.

Mushrooms in Shells.—Cut fresh, dressed mushrooms in small pieces, dry in a napkin and toss them in hot butter in a saucepan until brown but not done. Shake in a teaspoonful of flour, stir, add a teacupful of rich veal or chicken stock and let simmer for five minutes. Beat two eggs with the juice of half a lemon and add slowly, stirring until as thick as cream. Fill table shells with the mixture, sprinkle with cracker crumbs and brown in a very hot oven.

Mushroom Patties—Prepare a mixture as above, have ready hot shells of puff paste that have been baked in patty pans, and drop a spoonful in each. Serve hot.

Escalloped Mushrooms.—Place alternate layers of mushrooms and cracker crumbs in a thickly buttered baking dish and season each layer highly with butter, salt and pepper and a little lemon juice. Have the last layer of crumbs. Sprinkle with a little salt and pepper and dot with bits of butter. Pour a teacupful of cream or delicate stock over, bake 20 minutes and serve very hot.

Stuffed Mushrooms.—To one teacupful of chopped mushrooms add one teaspoonful of grated onion and put on the fire to heat in a trifle of cream and butter. Fill large mushrooms with the mixture, which has been highly seasoned, lay them on a thickly buttered dish, sprinkle each with fine salted bread crumbs, bake for 10 minutes in a hot oven and serve.—Laura Willis Lathrop.

Strawberry Charlotte.—Make a boiled custard with a quart of milk, yolks of six eggs and three-fourths of a cupful of sugar. Line a glass dish with slices of sponge cake dipped in sweet cream, place on them strawberries which have been sugared, then a layer of cake and berries as before. When the custard is quite cool, pour over the whole. Then beat the whites of the eggs to a froth, add a little sugar and heap on the top.

Pillows, Mattresses and Feather Beds.

TO CLEAN pillows, whether of down or feathers, empty the stuffing into a bag of cheese-cloth or mosquito netting, tie the mouth of it tight, and wash in a big tub of strong white soapsuds, touched up with ammonia. Rub the bag between the hands, and souse up and down for 10 minutes. Rinse in clear hot water twice; do not squeeze, but hang to drain and dry—in the sun, or near the heat. When half dry pull the bag apart several times. When full dry, drop it inside a thicker bag, and whip vigorously with a rattan whip for 10 minutes. The feathers will be like new. There is a slight loss, of course. Half a dozen pillows will come through the wash about five. Because of the loss, do not wash either feathers or hair in set tubs—the fluff going into the pipes makes no end of trouble.

Feather beds or hair mattresses can be washed the same way. Either is an undertaking, but one worth while. Pick up the hair from the mattress before it is wet. Let it dry thoroughly before making up anew. To do that cut a mattress tick, sew the bottom and both sides well together, bind the seams, and sew on a cover across the top. Spread a sheet on the floor, stretch the new tick upon it, and set a chair at each corner, to which the sides may be attached. Thus they stay upright, while the hair goes in. Pack it evenly all over, then draw down the cover, and pin it smoothly to the sides and across the bottom. Begin at one side and tack, using a mattress needle and soft but strong twine—rough twine cuts and pulls. Go up and down twice, and finish by tying. Buttons are ornamental, but a round of thick flannel will answer.

Feathers in a clean tick freshen wonderfully for getting wet with summer rain, and then sunning a week. It is much better than the steam scouring, though the scouring is better than no cleaning. Down comforts may be wet with clean water, and hung in the hot sun with manifest betterment. Cotton out of comforts may be washed like feathers, only it needs no bag. When dry, pick or card it afresh, or sun well, and whip hard.

If a mirror is badly blurred, resilvering is the only genuine cure. Partial blurring may be mitigated in several ways, and scratches made almost invisible. Take out the wooden back, wipe off the silvered side quickly and carefully with a cloth wrung out of warm water. Wring it dry, and follow it with a patting from a soft hot towel.

If there are scratches, paint them over with the very best silver paint, cover, and leave dry. Or the scratch may be backed with a square of silver, or tin foil, with a drop of white glue at each corner to hold it in place. With blurs, mark them out so as to give a clean outline, wet the blurred silver with alcohol, and after a little scrape it off. Then either paint the clear spot or back it with foil. The foil must be something bigger—big enough to be glued to sound silvering, or the glue will show through the glass. Lacking both paint and foil, a mirror may be bettered by laying gray dark cloth behind the defects. If it hangs away from the light, black cloth is better than gray.

The articles a girl, preparing to become a housewife, may stow away in the linen chest include anything which is required for a well-furnished home. There should be at least one dozen sheets and pillow cases, two sets of linen if they can be afforded, two dozen towels, bureau covers and half a dozen tablecloths, two of them long enough to cover a table set with all its slides, the rest small enough for every-day use. Two dozen napkins, one set large dinner size, another smaller, ought to be sufficient for the beginning of a modest household. One dozen fringed napkins will be a good addition to the linen heest, also a few tray cloths, runners and plain hemstitched doylies. A bride generally lays in a stock of kitchen linen, four roller towels, ten glass towels, ten crash dish towels and three or four neatly hemmed strong dish cloths. When the linen is laid away freshly laundered in the chest, lay between the folds sheets of manila tissue paper.

For Health and Beauty

ACCEPTED METHODS FOR REDUCING FLESH

By ELIZABETH BEVEREDGE.

OF ALL ills that flesh is heir to, one of the most afflicting if not one of the gravest is excessive corpulence. In many families it seems to be hereditary, coming in each generation as age advances, and oftentimes increasing to a degree which makes locomotion a trial. In other instances, an excess of flesh is put on soon after one has suffered a long and debilitating sickness, and in the sluggishness of convalescence has not been able to keep down the superfluous weight. Many young girls are very stout through a careless diet and a very lazy mode of life.

Excessive flesh is far from being healthy. Your stout person is one of the quickest to succumb to even slight diseases, when a thin person will pull through with little hurt. A comfortable accumulation of adipose tissue is generally regarded as one of the unerring signs of a good temper and an amiable disposition, but when this accumulation passes beyond a certain limit, when embonpoint becomes obesity and good temper and amiability degenerate into sluggishness and apathy, it becomes important to take measures to alter a condition whose continuance may involve the loss of health as it will certainly involve the loss of beauty.

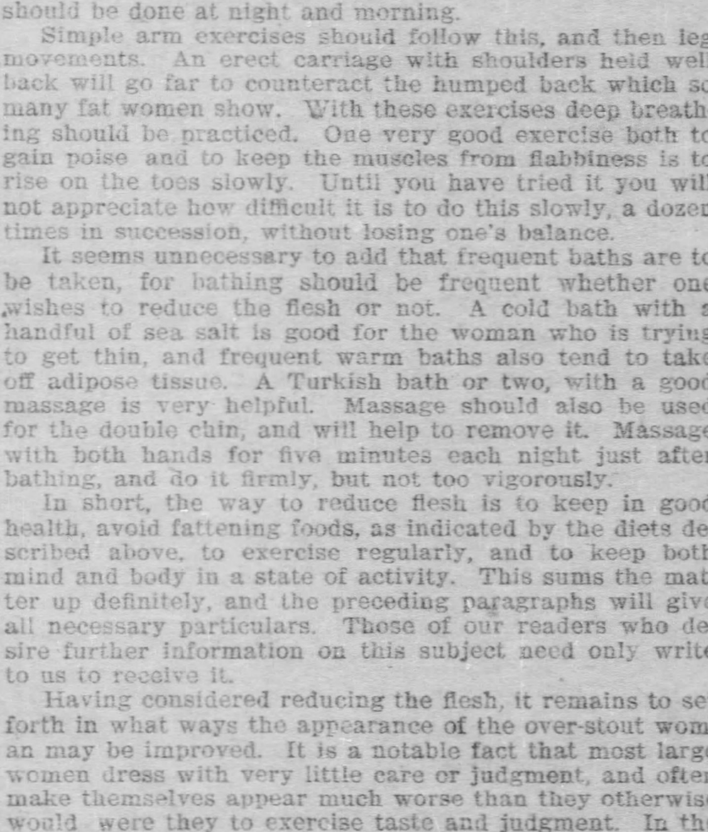
Most women dread the day when they begin to become stout. It means a loss of personal beauty, and makes smart dressing an impossibility. Moreover, it is not very gratifying to have to avoid fragile chairs, nor to hear the carriage springs groan, as one takes a seat. When the attentive saleswoman looks you over and says: "We always charge extra for the sizes above regular measure," you feel like throwing all thoughts of new shirt waists to the wind and going home to indulge in a good cry. You find that you can no longer wear a trim high collar, and that an unmistakable double chin renders the outline of your face, which had been so much admired, quite spoiled. All these things one realizes for one's self. Besides, there are always numbers of attentive friends and relatives who will tell you with admirable candor: "Why, how large you are getting. I did not know you." Or at table you will hear remarks like this: "I shouldn't think you would drink milk, it is so fattening."

Having experienced the physical and mental discomfort of over-stoutness, most women are more than willing to adopt measures to become slender again. There are numerous "cures" for over-development of flesh and thousands of women have reduced their bulk by following one of these. But in making haste to be slender, many a woman has sacrificed unintentionally the prettiness of her face and also seriously affected her health. Loss of either of these is a good price to pay for a slightness of figure which may, after all, be entirely disproportionate to one's age and circumstances. A word of warning may not be amiss. Avoid drugs of all sorts as you would poison. These medicines which are warranted to reduce the flesh are most disastrous to one's health, and no sensible person will use them. Systems of physical culture and diets are by far the best to pursue, and if valiantly persisted in will bring success in the end.

There is one system of this sort known as the Banting system, which may serve as a general guide rather than an inflexible rule, for its adoption in many cases would not only be injurious but impracticable. This was a plan of diet followed by Mr. Banting, an Englishman, under the advice of William Harvey, surgeon of the Royal Dispensary of Diseases of the Ear. "For breakfast," he says, "I take four or five ounces of beef, mutton kidneys, broiled fish, bacon or cold meat of any sort except pork. Also a large cup of tea, without milk or sugar, a little biscuit, or one ounce of dry toast. For dinner, five or six ounces of fish, any vegetables except potatoes, beets, parsnips, carrots or turnips—green vegetables being especially good; an ounce of dry toast, the fruit out of a pudding, any kind of poultry or game, and a glass of good claret, sherry or Madeira; champagne, port or beer forbidden. For tea, two or three ounces of fruit, a rusk or two, and a cup of tea without milk or sugar. For supper three or four ounces of meat or fish, similar to dinner, with a glass or two of claret. I breakfast between 8 or 9 o'clock, dine between 1 or 2, take my slight tea meal between 5 and 6, and sup at 9." During the first month of this regimen, Mr. Banting took every morning a volatile alkali draught, the only medicine taken by him during the whole course of treatment.

It is to be noted in this plan of diet that Mr. Banting takes four meals, while in this country three are generally considered sufficient, although a fourth is sometimes added in slight repasts about 11 or 12 o'clock at night, such as after-theater suppers and the like. It gives, however, a fairly good idea of the things to be avoided, sweets, pastry, and the fattening vegetables, and very little bread, except dry toast. At no time should the person who wishes to become thin eat to excess, but should rather plan to leave the table just before being satisfied.

One of the dangers to be guarded against in following this, or any other treatment for the reduction of flesh, is that of changing the manner of life too suddenly. Such changes, whether in diet or in the matter of exercise, must be made gradually, or permanent evil following apparent benefit may result. The use of fat in some form, either in butter or oil, should not be entirely abandoned, as a little of it is indispensable to the complete digestion of nitrogenous foods. Salads with a very little oil will be found extremely useful. Asparagus, artichokes, spinach, and string beans are among the vegetables allowed. Condiments may be used freely in the preparation of meat dishes. Dried fruits, acidulated drinks such as lemonade, and orangeade, seltzer water, white wine, and tea and coffee preferably unsweetened and without milk may be used. Malt liquors and starchy substances, especially fine white bread and potatoes, are to be eschewed. The use of vinegar in excessive quantities for the purpose of preventing the accumulation of fat is a pernicious practice, the consequences of which are sometimes very injurious. The use of mineral acids is still more injurious. A light saline purgative, taken weekly for a month or six weeks, is an important part of treatment for obesity.



An Erect Carriage With Shoulders Held Well Back.

Swing the Torso With a Rotary Motion.

In order successfully to reduce the flesh there must be some healthful exercises taken. If possible these should be taken in the open air and attended with some pleasure or excitement, which will stimulate the circulation of the blood and keep the mental faculties wide awake. The woman who wishes to become slender must not make the mistake of beginning any form of violent exercise too suddenly. It should be moderate at first and gradually increased. The summer affords many opportunities for beneficial exercises, the links and the tennis court are available for almost every one. Rowing, swimming, dancing, walking—fast walking, not a leisurely saunter—horse back riding, all these are effective aids to the diet reform. Sluggishness, whether mental or physical, tends to make people stout.

Over-indulgence in sleep is a great aid to corpulence, and she who wishes to get back her former slimness would be wise to make late to bed and early to rise her rule. In fact, laziness of any sort will help increasing avoirdupois. A woman who is growing stout or an overstout girl is usually one who eats a great deal, especially sweets, and takes little or no exercise save a trip downtown to the matinee or around the corner to the post-box. Many a woman would find her increasing size promptly diminished if she would take a brisk walk every day, and indulge in some work, good active housework, sweeping, dusting, arranging the rooms. Work until really fatigued, and do not rest over long. Few very industrious persons are burdened with flesh.

When outdoor exercise is impossible, there should be a system of home gymnastics inaugurated which will help a great deal. For too stout hips, try standing erect, in loosened clothing, and bending over from the waist, forward, then backward, 12 times. Then slowly swing the torso with a rotary motion. This exercise will effectually reduce flesh about the waist and hips and should begin to show its effect after a month of constant practice. This should be done at night and morning.

Bending Over From the Waist.

Simple arm exercises should follow this, and then leg movements. An erect carriage with shoulders held well back will go far to counteract the humped back which so many fat women show. With these exercises deep breathing should be practiced. One very good exercise both to gain poise and to keep the muscles from flabbiness is to rise on the toes slowly. Until you have tried it you will not appreciate how difficult it is to do this slowly, a dozen times in succession, without losing one's balance.

It seems unnecessary to add that frequent baths are to be taken, for bathing should be frequent whether one wishes to reduce the flesh or not. A cold bath with a handful of sea salt is good for the woman who is trying to get thin, and frequent warm baths also tend to take off adipose tissue. A Turkish bath or two, with a good massage is very helpful. Massage should also be used for the double chin, and will help to remove it. Massage with both hands for five minutes each night just after bathing, and do it firmly, but not too vigorously.

In short, the way to reduce flesh is to keep in good health, avoid fattening foods, as indicated by the diets described above, to exercise regularly, and to keep both mind and body in a state of activity. This sums the matter up definitely, and the preceding paragraphs will give all necessary particulars. Those of our readers who desire further information on this subject need only write to us to receive it.

Having considered reducing the flesh, it remains to set forth in what ways the appearance of the over-stout woman may be improved. It is a notable fact that most large women dress with very little care or judgment, and often make themselves appear much worse than they otherwise would were they to exercise taste and judgment. In the first place all underwear should be perfect fitting. No under skirt should be gathered into a belt at the waist line, but should be hung from prefect fitting yokes. Great care should be taken in the selection of a corset, and this should not be worn very tight, as this squeezes the flesh into ugly rolls about the hips and bust.

Too many woman believe that if they only have a small waist they will appear slender, but this is a very bad mistake, and not only gives the figure a disproportionate look, but also is extremely uncomfortable. Whenever it is possible the too-stout woman should have her corset made to order, but when this is impossible she should select a well-fitting corset, high enough to look well (these short girdle affairs were never intended for stout women), and then lace it carefully to her figure. With the under garments well-fitting and not tight, the stout woman may reasonably consider half her troubles over.

The outer garments must be superlatively neat; no picturesque disorder. One thing stout women should be careful to attend to, and that is the coiffure. Straggling locks may look very well on a slender slip of a girl, but when a woman tips the scales at 180 they are an unspeakable ugliness.

Loud colors and plaids must be avoided. One-color effects should be chosen whenever possible, or very small up-and-down stripes. Light shirt waists and dark skirts give a cut-into-in-the-middle appearance which is very bad for a stout woman. Wide girdles should never be worn, and care should be taken that all clothing is well fitting and not tight. Many women get the idea that tight clothing reduces their apparent size, but it only calls attention to it. Plain materials, made up plainly with no bunchiness of frills or ruffles over the shoulders, do very well, and transparent dresses and waists are impossible for a very stout woman. Dark colors are preferable, and if there is one thing more than another which the stout woman should avoid it is any untidiness in the back, where waist and skirt meet. She should arrange her hair becomingly, but in no exaggerated style, and should choose a hat which will not be noticeable for size or color

MODELS FOR EARLY SUMMER

Wide Diversity Shown in the Season's Millinery—Silk Evening Gown Developed in Violet Louisine With Trimming of Ecru Lace and Violet Fringe—Crepes, Veilings and Soft Silks Still Popular for Afternoon Gowns.

THE hat shapes are so diversified this summer that no woman should wear an unbecoming hat and have for an excuse that it is the fashion, for all styles of faces, modes of hair dressing, etc., can be suited becomingly and the wearer still be up-to-date in head gear.

Our sketch, Figure 1, illustrates four effective summer hats of different styles. The left model is of fine ecru chip trimmed with red velvet ribbon, cherries and their leaves, and is a pretty model for a young woman to wear with a rather simple gown. The upper model is a boat-shaped turban of coarse brown straw trimmed with white crepe de chine and black birds. This model is appropriate for a shirtwaist suit or tailor gown. The lower model is of rose leaves, the brim trimmed with stems. Under the brim is a full wreath of small June roses and leaves. This is a suitable hat for the afternoon with any light summer gown.

Right figure: Elaborate hat with brim of white leghorn, crown of shirred pale green chiffon, trimming of black roses, with leaves and stems hanging over brim at left side. The veil is of lace applique in white. This hat should only be worn with an afternoon or summer evening gown made rather elaborately. An effective lingerie hat, a style that will be very much worn this summer, can easily be made at home at small cost. Buy a wire frame of a becoming shape, cover this with shirred silk mull or make the brim only of mull and the crown of straw in a light color. Then get enough lace to go around the brim twice; buy it wide enough to hang down at the back to nape of neck. In front have it only about an inch wider than the brim. Shirr the lace, fasten it to the crown, tacking it here and there to the brim to hold it in place. Trim with bows of Louisine ribbon the color of the crown, if straw has been used, or trim with a wreath of pale pink June roses and rosettes of ribbon.

Fig. 1—Four Effective Summer Hats.

Silk evening and reception gowns have again gained favor in the eyes of the mondaine. The effective model illustrated in Figure 2 is of light violet Louisine trimmed with applications of ecru lace and violet fringe. The skirt shows the popular three-flounces which are gathered at the top and scalloped at the bottom above the fringe. The two upper flounces are trimmed with four rows of narrow violet velvet ribbon sewed on flat, and all these are appliqued with lace. The skirt may also be made with two flounces in which case the lower one should also be trimmed with the velvet ribbon. The bodice is fulled and trimmed with velvet. The fichu fits flat, is trimmed with velvet and edged at the top with ruche of ecru and violet chiffon. Below the fichu are three scalloped flounces edged with fringe and appliqued with lace. The double pagoda sleeves are trimmed to match. High corselet belt of the silk edged with wider violet fringe. Glace taffeta in pale shades also makes very pretty simple evening gowns, trimmed only with ruches or cordings and with a bertha of handsome lace to finish the decolletage and six jeweled buttons on the fitted belt. By the way, handsome lace and buttons are not an extravagance as they may be used over and over and always look well.

It is a pretty idea for one of your evening gowns to have a short coat of the same silk; this makes an attractive suit and the coat can also be worn with other gowns.

Fig. 2—Silk Evening Gown.

The thin materials which hang in soft folds without stiffening seem to hold their popularity and the crepes soft silks, veilings, etc., lend themselves especially well to the shirred and fulled models so much worn. The example given in Figure 3, of an afternoon gown in champagne silk veiling of a fine mesh is especially pretty, and is made over a lining of light blue taffeta, champagne and light blue being one of the new combinations. The underskirt is in five gores finished with a shaped flounce corded. The skirt of gown is shirred and set on a plain yoke. It is prettier to shirr the flounce on cords, about as large as a pencil. The bodice and sleeves are also shirred and trimmed with yoke, collar, bands and ruffles of repousse lace. Cuffs and belt of panne velvet the same shade as veiling. Bands outlining lace also of panne velvet. Ornaments of light blue crochet silk and chiffon. Hat of champagne straw trimmed with blue chiffon and black birds. For a slight figure the gown would look well made without a yoke and shirred from the waist line. Three-piece suits being the newest style it is advisable when possible to have short wraps for your afternoon gowns, especially for those intended for spring and autumn wear. A coat of champagne veiling could be worn with other light afternoon gowns.

Linen gowns in all weights and colors are being extensively used this season, from the simple morning tailor gown up to the most elaborate ones for afternoon, beautifully embroidered, lace trimmed, etc.

From sketch No. 4 you will see that one of the new linen three-piece suits is shown. The under skirt is perfectly plain and owes its style to the cut and fit, which should be faultless. The linen used should not be heavy and a gored skirt is the best model. If preferred a band of embroidery may trim the foot edge. The bodice has a plain back and a surplice front embroidered on the edge. The sleeves are elbow length with turned back cuffs of embroidered linen. Below these are mousquetaire sleeves of white mull, of which the collar and vestee are also made. The long coat is unique in shape and extremely stylish. The attached skirts of coat are circular in cut, fitting closely at the hips and flaring out from there to the bottom, where they are quite full. Embroidered collar. Fitted belt of linen fastened with a carved ivory button holds coat to the figure. The embroidery may be of Mountmellick or of the Broderie Anglais, but should be all white. The hat is of white straw trimmed with white ostrich plumes. Another good style three-piece suit of linen quite the other extreme as to design is made with a gored upper skirt finished with a plaited flounce. The bodice is a perfectly plain tailor shirt embroidered on both fronts, and with embroidered cuffs below moderate bishop sleeves. The coat is exactly the shape and cut of a boy's Norfolk jacket with slightly wider sleeves, and is trimmed with stitching only. This gown is also very pretty of crash, the shirt trimmed with a little Parisian embroidery.

Although the models for this summer look so very elaborate and expensive they are in many cases inexpensive except for the hand work which can be easily done at home by a good seamstress. Mothers with young daughters are now giving their attention to graduation gowns and we give you herewith a simple model which can be made at home very easily of various materials, such as dotted Swiss, plain Swiss, organdie, lawn, point d'esprit, crepe de chine and China silk. The underskirt may be of white taffeta, or for an inexpensive gown of lawn trimmed at the bottom with three full flounces edged with two-inch German Valenciennes lace, which is a little more expensive than the other kind, but wears and looks much better.

The skirt is shirred at hips, forming two flat puffs. This may be shirred flat or tucked. The bodice fastens invisibly at the back, under a fly, with flat lingerie buttons.

Fig. 3—Afternoon Gown in Silk Veiling.

Fig. 4—Three-Piece Linen Suit.

The yoke and collar are of all-over Valenciennes. Below the yoke is a tucked band of the material edged with quilled lace or with a ruche of the material. Below this the bodice is fulled into a shaped belt of white Louisine. The sleeves have tucked tops with two puffs, a ruffle and double flounces of German Valenciennes. Back and front are alike. A moderate priced gown, except for the making, is the fifteen gored skirt, each gore put together with Valenciennes insertion by hand finished at the bottom with three flounces lace-edged and headed by a puffing. The bodice is made of alternate bands of tucked Swiss and insertion.

Beatrix Lee's Counsel

Questions of general interest to women will be promptly answered in this column.

Do not send stamps. No letters will be answered by mail.

No attention will be paid to anonymous communications.

Address all letters to BEATRIX LEE, care The Sunday Gazette.

Q. Will you please answer the following question in next Sunday's Gazette: I would be much obliged for an answer.—MARGARET H.

A. The best means of developing any part of the body or all parts in proportion is gymnasium practice. If you will join a gymnasium class, the instructor will in all probability give you such exercises as will round out your figure to correct proportions. In addition to this, your general health has much to do with the roundness of your figure. If you are thin and anaemic, have your doctor give you something to tone up your system, and once in good health be careful as to exercise, bathing and diet and maintain that state of health.

Q. Can you give me the present address of Miss Le Brant, who was with the Grand stock company the past winter?—INQUIRER.

A. Probably if you will address the New York Dramatic Mirror they will be able to have your letter forwarded to Miss Le Brant. These papers endeavor to keep track of all professionals, and in case they do not have the address asked, publish regularly an advertisement of letters that have been sent in their care, and may say the owners are located. If you will send your letter to Miss Gertrude Le Brant, in care of the New York Dramatic Mirror, or the Clipper, or the Dramatic News, with return address on the envelope, it is likely the letter will be delivered properly. The papers first named would possibly be the best.

[Editor's Note.—A week or so ago a request was published for the words of the song "Impudent Barney O'Hague." We have had replies from two of our readers "J. C." and "W. J. McE." stating that it was their impression the song wanted was "Impudent Barney O'Hea." The first-named correspondent has sent the words of this song, which are given below.]

Now let me alone, though I know you won't,
Let me alone tho' I know you won't,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!
It makes me outrageous when you're so contagious,
And you'd better look out for stout Corney Creagh,
So you'd better behave yourself, Barney O'Hea!
Impudent Barney, none of your blarney,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!

I hope you're not going to Brandon fair,
For indeed I'm not wanting to meet you there,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!
For Corney's at Cork, and my brother's at work,
And my mother sits spinning at home all the day;
So no one will be there of poor me to take care,
So I hope you'll not follow me, Barney O'Hea!
Impudent Barney, none of your blarney,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!

But as I was walking up Brandon street,
Just who do you think that myself should meet;
But impudent Barney O'Hea!
He said I looked killin'—I called him a villain,
And bid him that minit get out of me way;
He said I was joking, and grinned so provoking,
I couldn't help laughing with Barney O'Hea!
Impudent Barney O'Hea!

He knew it was all right when he saw me smile,
For he is a rogue up to every wile,
Impudent Barney O'Hea!
He coaxed me to choose him, for if I'd refuse him
He swore he'd kill Corney the very next day;
So for fear it would go further and just to save murther
I think I must marry the madcap O'Hea!
Impudent Barney, 'tis he has the blarney,
To make a girl Mistress O'Hea!

Q.—I am very much interested in your column and take the liberty of writing for advice. I am a young lady 17 years old and would like to become a trained nurse. Would you kindly tell me how or what to do or where to go to become a nurse. Please let me have an answer in next Sunday's Gazette.—MONESSEN.

A.—Possbly if you will consult your family physician on this matter you may learn something of interest. The duties and training of a nurse are very long and difficult and many girls suppose the career much different from what it really is. However, if you have a love for the work and good strong health, there is open to you a field of wide usefulness. Most of the city hospitals conduct nurses' training schools in connection with their work, but I am not aware of the terms offered. From the first, however, I think a girl can be self-supporting and in the second year, there is some salary paid students for the duties performed in connection with the training. If you will address the superintendent of the Homeopathic hospital, Pittsburgh, or of Mercy hospital, Pittsburgh, or the Allegheny General hospital, Allegheny, you will be able to obtain interesting information on this subject.

Q.—I am a constant reader of your column and I am very much pleased with your advice. Would you kindly answer in Sunday's paper if possible the following questions: Is olive oil good for rough skin and will it make superfluous hair?—O. McK.

A.—Olive oil as you would cold cream. It is also beneficial taken internally as a food in cases of malnutrition. It would improve a rough skin, if by that you mean a chaffed skin. It is doubtful if it would. better try fruit and fruit acids, also discretions of diet, hot and cold baths. You will find outdoor exercise and horseback riding particularly of inestimable value in these if persisted in regularly. A hot bath twice each week with a cold sponge bath every other morning will do much toward improving not only your skin but your general health.

Q.—There are a few matters that have been annoying me for someitme and it would be doing me a great favor if you would give me some advice on them. I am a girl almost 18 years old, but I am not allowed to keep company. When a young man comes home with me I cannot bring him in and I do not care to stand out very long. What is the proper way to dismiss him? When a young man asks if he can see you home, what is it proper to answer both in case of refusing and accepting?—N. M.

A.—If your parents do not allow you to entertain gentlemen company there is probably nothing for you to do but dismiss your friend at the door. There could be no objection to your talking with him at the door-step if you so wished and when you are not at liberty to take him indoors, that would probably be the courteous thing to do since he has offered you a civility in escorting you home. When you have talked as long as you see fit with your friend and find you must dismiss him, offer your hand, remarking that he has been very kind to come with you and then say good night. This can be done gracefully if you have any social tact at all and without giving offense. In the same way when a man offers to take you home say that he is kind to think of it and you will accept with pleasure or you are sorry you have made other arrangements. The warmth you put in your tone or manner will have more effect than the words you may happen to use. If you think the man has offered you a kindly attention and are pleased, by all means look pleased and do not hesitate to say you are pleased or let your friend see that the attention is not unwelcome.

Q.—I am a daily reader of The Gazette and I would like to have you advise me what to serve at a party which I am about to give. Is it proper to have the party last over 12 o'clock? Please answer in next Sunday's paper.—F. O. H.

A.—It is very rarely that an evening party breaks up before 12, especially if the guests have enjoyed themselves. The guests would possibly not remain so long after a dinner, but an evening company would cover the hours from 8:30 to 1 or 2. The supper is rarely served before 12, and if the first part of the evening has been spent at cards, the last would be given up to dancing or music. Do not pay any attention to the hour, but see that your guests are having a good time and look as if you were also, even if you are not. Do not be anxious about your supper or how things look. Do the best you can at preparation beforehand and make your mind easy. It takes a clever guest to have a pleasant evening when the hostess looks worried or hurried or too anxious over little details. Not that a hostess should be careless of her guests comfort, but if anything does go wrong, pass it over lightly and be assured your friends will notice it much less than you do. Arrange something for your guests to do. Do not trust to conversation—that is sometimes hard to get started. If you arrange some music, or game beforehand with one or two of your intended guests, things will go off much better and your party be more of a success.

[Editor's Note.—Two weeks ago one of our readers aasked for the poem or recitation "Kelley's Dream." This has been sent in but has proven too long for publication in this column. However, if anyone cares to have the verses, and will send full address on stamped envelop the writer will take pleasure in forwarding the lines. The editor wishes to thank "M. E." for her kindness in sending this poem.

Q.—As I have found many suggestions that are valuable to a young lady in your column. I would thank you very much to answer the following for me. Tell me what is good for my neck which is something of a tan color, while my complexion generally is fair. I would like to wear low-necked gowns this summer? Is lemon juice and water good, if so how and when should I use it? Can you also tell me where to find a good fortune-teller in the city—one who would not be extravagant in her charges. Would it be necessary to make arrangements beforehand for an interview or would any time do?—T. M. W.

A.—If you will rub pure lemon juice on your neck every night after having first washed it carefully in hot water and castile soap, you will find a marked improvement. You might also derive some benefit from steaming the skin on your neck. This may be done as follows: First, wash the face and neck thoroughly in warm water with some pure soap. Then take a bath towel and wring it out of very hot, almost boiling water and apply to the neck as hot as can be borne. Cover the wet towel which has been folded before dipping, with a dry towel and redip when cool. If you will use this treatment in conjunction with the lemon juice and water, I am sure you will soon notice a great change for the better. The following is a good plan to follow in dipping the towel: Fold the towel lengthwise, place the middle portion in the basin of hot water, holding the ends in the hands, when thoroughly wetted, twist the ends contrawise to wring the middle portion. Then untwist and wrap about the neck. Steam the neck until the blood comes to the surface of the skin, then apply some emolient, such as glycerin and rose water and apply lemon juice the following night. The Beauty and Hygiene papers in the Journal of a week or so ago gave some valuable suggestions or exercises for the development of the neck. You may not understand that a "fortune teller" is not by law permitted in the city. Consequently were there such in the city, they would be most loth to so advertise themselves. Strictly speaking, no one knows anything of your future. They can only surmise, or reason from what has gone before. Thus you see there is vast room for chicanery and the law does not permit the unscrupulously clever to impose upon the unsophisticated or credulous. There are several palmists in the city. Others profess to read your handwriting or give you a psychologic reading, or read a prophecy by the stars. This is all well enough as fun and many suppose it has a deeper significance, but that matter must be determined according to the individual.

Q.—Being a constant reader of The Sunday Gazette and consequently an admirer of your good sense and judgment in answering questions, have decided to obtain your advice on a few matters which have been bothering me for sometime. I have often noticed in your department when answering a query as to the cause of eruptions on the face that you advise a discontinuance of rich and heavy food. I am troubled with a rough skin and would be glad if you would tell me what you consider rich and heavy. You know there are lots of foods that are rich that are not heavy, and many foods that are heavy that are by no means rich. I will soon have to entertain my club and would like some suggestions along this line. We are all tired of "Flinch" "Pit" and the like and want something new. Of course, we all dance, but we have a good many wall flowers and, therefore, I would like you to suggest something for them. Have you or could you obtain for me the words of the song, "Love, I Adore Thee."—S. R.

A.—Eruptions on the skin arise from various causes, the most common cause being indiscretions of diet. As a general rule no stomach will stand very much pudding such as fruit or plum pudding with wine or brandy sauce. This would be termed rich food. So also would chocolate sweets, or chocolate cake or in fact any cake such as pound cake that would contain much egg and sugar. Heavy food is a term usually employed in connection with rich gravies or meat puddings such as Yorkshire pudding, or meat pastries or greasy soups, such as bean. Of course some stomachs will find no trouble in the digestion of any or all of those articles, but as a general rule if your skin has broken out in annoying blotches, or is rough and cloudy or filled with blackheads, the chances are that you have over-eaten of some forbidden dish. You can soon tell what has disagreed with you by avoiding one after another article to locate the cause of your trouble. What may be perfectly wholesome to you, to another will be the reverse. It requires intelligent self-restraint in matters of diet to acquire a smooth clear skin. Why not try some sort of a guessing contest for your club. Many of these have been suggested in this column previously. How would you like a favorite song party or a hunt of some kind or even a cobweb party. An "ad" party might be good, or acontest as to who can name the greatest number of illustrious personages whose pictures may be placed on the table. The song you refer to is not familiar to me, but the query is printed in the hope that some reader may send in the words.

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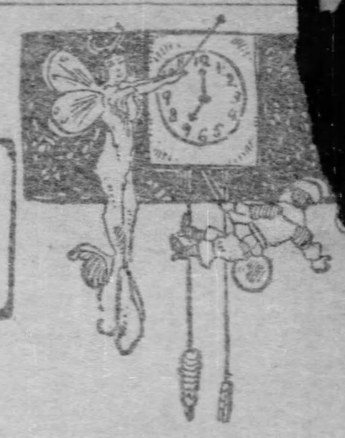
At Story-telling Time



The Land of Boredom.

TIME came when all the delights of Easter were over; when Tiny Tom had brought his family home from grandmamma's; when Ted had gone back to school; when the Kitten was grown up and the blazer like Ted's was worn out; when the weather was really and perfectly disgusting. When that time came it found Tiny Tom standing by a window, looking out dismally at the ugly gray sky and the miserable drip of the rain.

Presently his Daddy came into the room, and it didn't take him long to discover how things were going on in Tiny Tom's thinking place.

"Awfully flat, isn't it?" he said . Never you mind, old boy, I'll be free in an hour's time, and then we'll have a frolic on our own account."

"What'll it be?" asked Tiny Tom.

"You can tell me that when I come back," said his Daddy. "You'll have an hour to consider.

Then he went back to his writing, and Tiny Tom curled himself up on the window seat to await the passing of the hour.

It promised to be a very long hour, and Tiny Tom was sure he could plan half a dozen frolics before the end of it; but thinking hard sometimes had the effect of making him drowsy, and before he had half arranged with himself what the frolic was to be, he was sound asleep. Immediately he was in a country that looked like pictures he had seen of Holland . The country was flat. Terribly flat. Just as flat as a pancake. And its name was not Holland. Its name was Boredom. There was not a hill to be seen anywhere, and not one of the houses grew beyond the ground floor. The trees were all cut down, and the churches had no steeples. Everyone who lived there had a flat nose; and that was not to be wondered at, for Tiny Tom noticed that when the children fell down while playing, they always fell quite flat on their faces, and remained so until their nurses had time to pick them up.

As soon as the children caught sight of Tiny Tom, they gathered round him in great excitement, exclaiming: "His nose sticks out! His nose sticks out! He isn't a bit flat. Did you ever see such a funny-looking boy?" until Tiny Tom got rather tired of it, and asked them if they didn't know it was rude to make personal remarks.

They answered, evidently meaning to be quite polite, that such a thing had never been mentioned there before; and, that being the case, Tiny Tom didn't see why he shouldn't take his own turn at it; so he said presently to the little boy standing nearest to him, "Doesn't it feel funny?"

"Doesn't what feel funny?" asked the little boy; and, as he spoke, he and Tiny Tom moved off together, away from the others, and were soon alone together, which is good for secrets.

"Being flat," said Tiny Tom; and he felt his nose thoughtfully.

"You'll know all about it when you've been here long enough," said the little boy, "because you're bound to get flat in Boredom. That's the name of our country. You see, everything, and everyone, falls flat. It's one of our rules. And another rule is that we must wait for someone to pick us up. When one is perfectly flat, one has to do that; so, of course, our noses suffer. They must be flat. There's no getting out of it. Then we have to be more or less flat ourselves, because we're fed on flat things." The little boy sighed. He seemed to find something very sad in being fed on flat things.

"What do you live on?" asked Tiny Tom, beginning to feel very much interested.

"Pancakes," said the little boy, and sighed again.

"Well, I don't think that's anything to be sorry about," said Tiny Tom. "Pancakes are very nice."

"I daresay," answered the little boy, looking sadder than ever; "but we don't get them because they're nice. We get them because they're flat, and that makes all the difference."

"I don't see why it should," said Tiny Tom; "but if you don't like things here, why don't you go and live somewhere else?"

"We can't," said the melancholy little boy. "Once we come here, we can't get away."

"Then why did you come?" asked Tiny Tom, feeling rather uneasy.

"For the same reason you came," said the little boy, wagging his flat head. "We grumbled about the flatness of Boredom, instead of taking things as they came and being thankful they were no worse; so now we have to live in Boredom always, and be flat forever."

The poor little boy's under lip hung down, and two big tears rolled out of his eyes; and Tiny Tom thought that he himself must have looked just like that when he was standing at the window watching the rain.

"And must I stay here always, too?" he asked.

"I suppose so," said the little boy, and he looked as if he thought it didn't very much matter.

When one has been too long accustomed to flatness, one doesn't care about anything in the wide world.

"Well, I just won't—I won't!" he cried, and he threw himself down on the ground in a fit of despair, because, in the bottom of his thinking-place he knew that calling out "I won't! I won't" couldn't make a scrap of difference to anything.

But, in his despair, he had forgotten all about the rules, and it was too late to remember them when he found himself lying quite flat on his face and unable to get up because the melancholy little boy wasn't strong enough to lift him.

"Oh, what shall I do? What shall I do?" he wailed. "If I could only get back home, I'd never grumble any more."

No sooner had he said the words than someone came behind him and picked him up, and all the flatness melted away; and when he opened his eyes he was looking right up into his Daddy's face, for the hour was over, and the Daddy man was ready for the frolic, and Tiny Tom hadn't even made up his mind what it was to be.

Frank, Son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hunter.

The Lonely Little Girl.

"IT IS A SHAME that the little girl next door is not allowed to play with us," said Muriel. "She must be so lonely, shut up there with that old uncle."

"Yes," said Jack; "the house is so dark, it reminds me of the palace of the Sleeping Beauty before the Princess waked up."

"Eva is awake enough," answered Muriel, who was some years older than Jack .

"It is old Mr. Dyson who wants rousing."

This was true enough. Eva, who was seven years old, about Jack's age, was a merry little girl, although it was very dull living with her uncle, Mr. Dyson, for there was no one but nurse to talk to. One day Eva had spoken to Muriel and Jack over the garden wall, but that evening Mr. Dyson had said that she was not to play with them, and that if she hadn't got enough toys he would order her some more from the shops, for Mr. Dyson was very good to his little niece in that way; he gave her lots of lovely things to play with, but he did not seem to understand that she wanted to know other children so as to have real fun sometimes.

"I wish mother would go in to see Mr. Dyson," Muriel went on presently, "only she says she can't interfere if he really wants to keep Eva shut up like that."

"Couldn't we go to see him," asked Jack.

Muriel laughed. "Of course not," she said.

Jack was an independent little person, however, and the more he thought about it, the more determined he became that somehow or other he must see Eva's uncle and persuade him to let Eva be their friend.

Two days later, just before tea time, he slipped out of the front garden gate, and in at the next one. He ran very quickly up the steps, and, standing on tip toe, managed to pull the bell. Such a clang it made, and it had hardly stopped ringing when Mr. Dyson's butler opened the door.

"What do you want, little boy?" he said.

"I want to see Mr. Dyson, please," said Jack, and after hesitating a few minutes, the butler showed him into the library.

Mr. Dyson was reading in an armchair, and he looked very surprised when he saw who his visitor was.

Jack felt very frightened now, so he began to speak very quickly.

"Please, I came to ask you to let Eva play with us sometimes. I'm sure it isn't good for her to be shut up so much, and we'll be very careful with her."

"Are you the little boy from next door?" asked Mr. Dyson, looking more and more astonished.

"Yes," said Jack. "Mother says if you really understood children you'd know it isn't good for them to be too much alone." That was a rather bold way to speak to anyone so grown up as Mr. Dyson, but Jack did say that, so of course I have to write it down for you.

"Is that what your mother thinks?" said Eva's uncle, now very much amused. "Perhaps it would do Eva good to have some friends. I must think it over."

"We're quite 'spectable,'" said Jack, eagerly. "My papa is a lawyer, and we haven't got measles or whooping-cough, or anything." Jack remembered that they were never allowed to play with children belonging to families where anyone had those ailments.

"I'm very glad to hear it," said Mr. Dyson. "Do you think your mother would be in if I called tomorrow afternoon?"

"I'm sure she would be," Jack said, delightedly.

"Very well, then, I'll come," said Mr. Dyson. "And now I'll call Eva to show you out."

Mr. Dyson did call the next day, and he told Jack's mamma that he would be very pleased if her children would play with Eva sometimes, and there and then said that she might have tea with them next day.

After that there were many tea parties, and soon Mr. Dyson himself gave one for Eva, and invited Muriel and Jack.

The Dancing Flowers.

"MY POOR flowers are quite dead!" said little Ida. "They were so pretty yesterday, and now all the leaves hang withered. Why do they do that?" she asked the student, who sat on the sofa; for she liked him very much. He knew the prettiest stories, and could cut out the most amusing pictures—hearts, with little ladies in them who danced, flowers, and great castles, in which one could open the doors; he was a merry student. "Why do the flowers look so faded today?" she asked again, and showed him a nosegay, which was quite withered.

"Do you know what's the matter with them?" said the student. "The flowers have been at a ball last night, and that's why they hang their heads."

"But flowers cannot dance!" cried little Ida.

"Oh, yes," said the student, "when it grows dark, and we are asleep, they jump about merrily. Almost every night they have a ball."

"Can children go to this ball?"

"Yes," said the student, "quite like daisies, and lilies of the valley."

"Where do the beautiful flowers dance?" asked Ida.

"Have you not often been outside the town [illegible] the great castle, where the king lives in summ[illegible] where the beautiful garden is with all the flowers.

"I was out there in the garden yesterday, [illegible] mother," said Ida; "but all the leaves were off t[illegible] and there was not one flower left. Where are [illegible] the summer I saw so many."

"They are within, in the castle," replied th[illegible] "You must know, as soon as the king and all th[illegible] go to town, the flowers run out of the garden in[illegible] castle and are merry. You should see that. The[illegible] most beautiful roses seat themselves on the throne, a[illegible] then they are king and queen; all the red coxcombs range themselves on either side, and stand and bow; they are the chamberlains. Then all the pretty flowers come, and there is a great ball. The blue violets represent little naval cadets; they dance with the hyacinths and crocuses, which they call young ladies; the tulips and great tiger-lilies are old ladies, who keep watch that the dancing is well done, and that everything goes on with propriety."

"But," asked little Ida, "is nobody there who hurts the flowers, for dancing in the king's castle?"

"There is nobody who really knows about it," answered the student. "Sometimes, certainly, the old steward of the castle comes at night, and he has to watch there. He has a great bunch of keys with him; but as soon as the flowers hear the keys rattle they are quite quiet, hide behind the long curtains, and only peke their heads out. Then the old steward says, 'I smell that there are flowers here,' but he cannot see them."

"That is famous!" cried little Ida, clapping her hands. "But should I not be able to see the flowers?"

"Yes," said the student; "only remember, when you go out again, to peep through the window; then you will see them. That is what I did today. There was a long yellow lily lying on the sofa and stretching herself."

"Can the flowers out of Schenley park get there? Can they go the long distance?"

"Yes, certainly," replied the student; "if they like they can fly. Have you not seen the beautiful butterflies, red, yellow and white? They almost look like flowers, and that is what they have been. They have flown off their stalks high into the air, and have beaten it with their leaves, as if these leaves were little wings, and thus they flew. And because they behaved themselves well, they got leave to fly about in the daytime too, and were not obliged to sit still upon their stalks at home; and thus at last the leaves became real wings. That you have seen yourself. It may be, however, that the flowers from Schenley park have never been in the king's castle, or that they don't know of the merry proceedings there at night. Therefore I will tell you something: he will be very much surprised, the botanical professor, who lives close by here. You know him, do you not? When you come into his garden, you must tell one of the flowers that there is a great ball yonder at the castle. Then that flower will tell it to all the rest, and then they will fly away; when the professor comes out into the garden there will not be a single flower left, and he won't be able to make out where they are gone."

"But how can one flower tell it to another? For you know flowers cannot speak."

"That they cannot, certainly," replied the student; "but then they make signs. Have you not noticed that when the wind blows a little the flowers nod at one another and move all their green leaves? They can understand that just as well as we when we speak together."

"Can the professor understand these signs?" [illegible] to-

"Yes, certainly. He came one morning into [illegible] den and saw a great stinging-nettle standing [illegible] his garden making signs to a beautiful red carnation with [illegible] there, and. It was saying, 'You are so pretty, and I love [illegible] its leaves. all my heart.' But the professor does not like [illegible] you with of thing, and he directly slapped the stinging [illegible] that kind its leaves, for those are its fingers; but he [illegible] stinging-nettle upon and since that time he has not dared to touch [illegible] tung himself, nettle."

"That is funny," cried little Ida; and she [illegible] laughed.

PASSIONATE JANE.

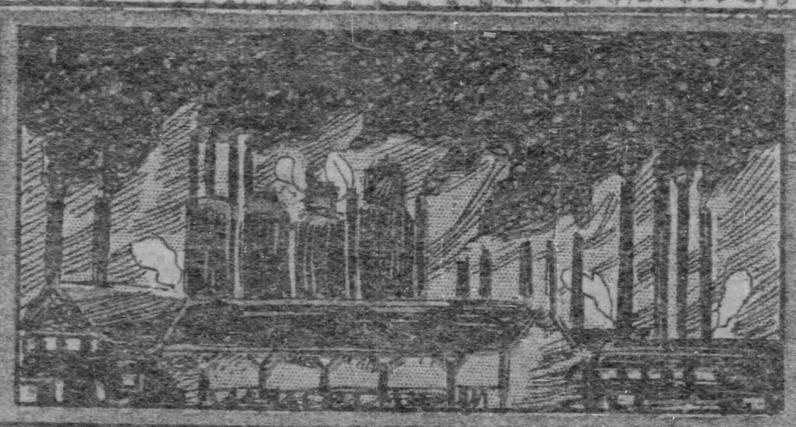
How sad to think, when every ch[illegible]
For church was ready, calm and [illegible]ild
Jane suddenly became quite [illegible]nd mild
She hopped around, though [illegible] wild.
In muslin sash and Sabbath [illegible]n neatly dressed
Down went her bonnet [illegible]ath best.
She would not list to [illegible] and her shawl.
Then out she galloped [illegible]rse at all.
And made some quite [illegible]round the grounds
She could not be too[illegible]inpleasant sounds.
Poor James and Ann[illegible] harshly blamed,
[illegible]n were quite ashamed.

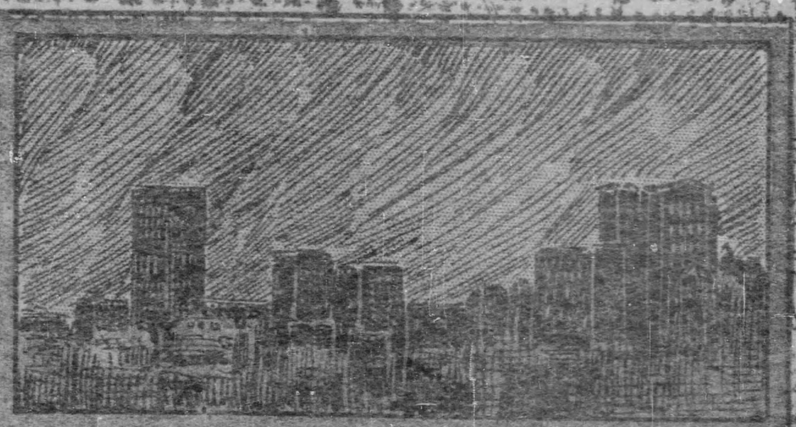
The Pittsburgh Gazette

EDITORIAL SECTION

MATTHEW STANLEY QUAY.

Portrait by Fred Morgan, from the Booklovers Magazine.





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Sunday, May 29, 1904.

Topics of the Week.

The tabulated results of the latest census of British India, taken in 1901, have recently been published. The area of the country is a little less than half the United States, but it contains a population of nearly 300,000,000.

LORD CURZON.
Viceroy of India.

Even then it is asserted that the country is not overpopulated since two-thirds of the people live on one-fourth the area. The most densely populated district was 1,920 per square mile; the least has 11 per square mile. There are 147 different languages spoken in the country. In religious beliefs 70 per cent are Brahmanic Hindus, 21 per cent Mahometans, 3 per cent Buddhists, 3 per cent Animists and only 1 per cent Christians. The greatest relative increase is shown by the Mahometans, but Brahmanic influence is reported to be extending so that it is affecting the social customs of all classes. The area of caste prejudices is reported to be enlarging so that even Christians are becoming subject to them. The census figures do not give much ground for hope that India may ultimately be Christianized, as the Christian natives do not seem possessed of the traits which would give their religious beliefs expansive influence. The census report remarks that in Western India the returns were swelled by the inclusion of famine waifs among the number of Christians, and in Madras and Bengal "the more degraded classes tend to become converts, partly from social reasons." Nearly two-thirds of all the Christians are in the Madras presidency, where they amount to 25 per cent of the entire population.

The race question is coming up in South Africa, and a direct connection is said to exist between it and that in this country. In Cape Colony the negro population numbers 1,200,000 and the white population 377,000. Although property qualifications are attached to the suffrage, they are so low that there are many negro voters, whose number is rapidly increasing. There are a third more colored children than white in the public schools of the colony. There is growing uneasiness among the whites over manifestations of a disposition to draw the color line in politics. In 1892 the Rev. M. M. Mokone, a Wesleyan native minister, started a strictly racial religious body, known as the Church of Ethiopia, and in 1898 it was affiliated with the African Methodist Church of the United States. It is charged that this connection is having important political consequences and that while the colored race is being organized separately in ecclesiastical affairs it is at the same time organized separately in politics. Much comment has been excited by an article in "The Voice of the Missions," a church periodical published in this country, which predicted that the time would come when Africans would "whip the British back to the Thames, as the Afro-Haitiens whipped the French," and when the African republic would be established. The article has been disavowed by the church authorities, but none the less it is regarded as a true expression of race ambition. The problem which confronts the whites is that it is simply a question of time when political power will pass to the blacks, for they are increasing faster than the whites. Referring to this matter in a recent speech in the British house of commons, Premier Balfour said "that the situation in our southern states was trivial compared with the difficulty which will present itself to South African statesmen when they have to face this enormous black population." Speaking with a frankness which an American statesman would hardly dare to imitate, he went on to say: "Unfortunately the theories of the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries that all men were born equal have been refuted in this, as in many other instances, by advanced science. Men are not born equal. They cannot be made equal by education extending over generation after generation within the ordinary historical limit. The differences between one family and another of mankind lie deep in the remote and unfathomable past, and it is folly to suppose that your petty educational regulations, be they what they may, can obliterate distinctions deeply seated under the laws of nature. With that being so, you will not get the white man and the black man to work together as equals."

As a result of the Anglo-French agreement friendly negotiations are going on between France and Spain to reach a similar adjustment of interests. Spain has certain interests which are affected by England's cession to France of any political rights she may have claimed in Morocco, but no difficulty is anticipated in reaching a settlement. Spain has a strip of coast at Ceuta which she will wish to retain, and she also desires free commercial access to Moorish markets. These points conceded she could not have any objection to the extension of French power over Morocco, which stands in dire need of some authority which can maintain order. The recent abduction of Mr. Pericardis, near Tangier, is an instance of the lawless condition of affairs now existing in Morocco.

THEOPHILE DELCASSE.
French Minister of Foreign Affairs.

It is an impressive proof of the strain of feeling throughout Europe caused by the Russian-Japanese war that the three Scandinavian powers, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, have entered into agreement as to their course and are already adopting defensive measures. Submarine mines have been laid down along the coasts of the three countries and all their ports are closed to the warships of the belligerents. These measures are an interference with commerce which would not be endured if the necessity were not regarded as urgent. Shipmasters have to engage government pilots in order to enter the ports with safety and have hanging over them the fear that through error or accident, contact with a mine may take place, which state of affairs will certainly not encourage the frequenting of Scandinavian ports. These precautions are undoubtedly taken through fear of Russia, for there is no likelihood that Japanese fleets will ever enter the Baltic. The Scandinavian powers have a lively recollection of how they fared during the Napoleonic wars, when the strong powers helped themselves at the expense of the weak. In anticipation of the seizure of the resources of Denmark by Bonaparte, the English fleet attacked the Danish navy and defeated it in the battle of Copenhagen, although Denmark and England were not at war. Similar exigencies might again lead to acts as violent at the expense of neutrals.

The young king of Spain, whatever other shortcomings he may have, does not lack courage. He is facing the tremendous difficulties which surround his throne and threaten its overflow with a cool and active courage which commands admiration. Although constantly menaced with assassination he goes freely about visiting the various parts of his kingdom, inspecting mines, factories and public works and thereby showing intelligent appreciation of industrial interests. He recently made his entry into Seville on horseback, which affords a much more open mark for a bullet than a carriage. In his visits of inspection he necessarily exposes himself to the close approach of many persons and his ministers have frequently been uneasy on his account, but the boy king seems to be of a remarkably intrepid character. It must be admitted that whatever may be the faults of dynasts cowardice is not among them. Taking kings as a class courage seems to be a typical trait and this counts for a great deal.

KING ALFONSO.

The Austrian reichsrath was recently adjourned sine die under circumstances which indicate that some radical measures will have to be employed or else parliamentary institutions are likely to collapse. The reichsrath has ceased to be a legislative body and has become a mere cockpit of political factions. During the session just closed the Czechs prevented any legislation, as they have done before. The object of the Czechs and other national parties is to make their presence so intolerable that the Austrian government will be glad to see them clear out and keep to themselves. There are a number of different home rule movements in the Austrian empire whose aim is to make federal government impossible, and they are succeeding. The significant feature of the existing situation is popular indifference. The people do not seem to care whether the reichsrath gets along or not. If this state of sentiment is permanent parliamentary government is doomed, for no representative institution can endure unless rooted in popular sentiment. What will take its place is most probably direct administrative rule by appointed officials, for that is pretty much the situation now from sheer compulsion of circumstances. If legislative bodies avoid action, executive authority tends to extend to the neglected field. Something of the same tendency is apparent in this country from the way in which congress avoids difficult questions. Our present financial system is due much more to executive regulation than to legislative enactment.

Stories of court intrigues and combats of the kind known as the Zenda style of romance, which Anthony Hope popularized, are hopelessly surpassed in fantastic character by the actual course of events in Servia. That kingdom appears to be the stamping ground of the queerest lot of adventurers in the world today, and their proceedings are marked by a rare cynic humor. There have been rumors that King Peter was tired of his job and was thinking of abdicating, but he denies this, although he says that he heartily wishes that King Alexander were still alive. The king recently attended a high mass for the repose of the souls of King Alexander and Queen Draga, the ceremony being obligingly performed by the Metropolitan of Servia, who hung his house with flags when they were murdered. King Peter, however, took care that this ceremony should not be construed as any reflection upon the assassins, who he says are fine Servian gentlemen and military officers of unsullied reputation. They have been removed from court out of deference to the personal desire of the czar and as a means of lifting the diplomatic boycott to which Servia had been subjected, but they continue to be held in esteem. How feeble are the inventions of a novelist in comparison to such a situation as this.

The Blanco faction in Uruguay, although there have been times when it seemed to have been completely crushed in the numerous civil wars, appear to have again become formidable and their army was recently reported to be within a short distance of the capital. No country in South America seems to be subject to such frequent revolutions as Uruguay. The only time when the country has peace is when some strong military chief gets possession of the reins of power; then wealth and population rapidly increase, so great are the natural advantages of the soil and climate. The country prospered greatly under the administration of Gen. Flores, but after his assassination in 1868, the country was not free from disturbance until 1876, when Gen. Latorre, a chief of the Colorado faction, became dictator. He rigidly repressed disorder and relentlessly pursued and punished bands of marauders. For the first time in many years travelers could move about without carrying arms to beat off attacks of bandits, but Latorre finally tired of his task and quit the country. Faction fighting then broke out again, and in 1897 President Borda was assassinated. Since then no ruler has appeared strong enough to repress the turbulence of the people. Herds of cattle are so abundant that revolutionary bands have no difficulties as to subsistence, and the summons of any popular chief soon brings an army into the field. The present revolutionary army is said to number over 10,000 men, but its strength probably fluctuates. Its commander, Gen. Saravia, may be the next military chief to get control of the government, as it is reported that the troops of the present government have become inactive and there does not appear much spirit in measures for the defense of the capital. While the fighting in these civil wars is too desultory and transient to cause heavy losses on the battlefield, there have been some frightful butcheries; the worst of these have been suffered by the Blancos, who now appear to be the winning side. Personal rivalries and jealousies appear to be the cause of these frequent revolutions and not any question of principle.

When so astute a politician as Senator Penrose declares unequivocally that Senator Fairbanks will be the Republican vice presidential nominee, it is evident that there is much discussion below the surface that does not reach the light of newspaper publication. This is the way Senator Penrose puts it: "There is only one person in sight for the nomination for vice president, and that is Senator Fairbanks. Pennsylvania will be for him if he will accept a nomination, and I have no doubt he will. In my judgment there will be no contest for the nomination, and I am of the opinion there will be but one candidate, Senator Fairbanks." The Pennsylvania senator is in close touch with the national Republican leaders and should know whereof he speaks. And should the honor fall to Senator Fairbanks there could be no better choice. His long years of service in the senate make him peculiarly fitted to become its presiding officer, and he will handle its affairs with dignity and in a spirit

redound to the benefit of the whole country. The name of Representative Hitt is still frequently mentioned, but he is not as strongly urged by the Illinois leaders as was expected when his name was put forward by the Republican convention of the state. He also would prove a strong candidate, and the Chicago convention would make no mistake should either Mr. Hitt or Mr. Fairbanks be chosen for the second place on the ticket with President Roosevelt.

In the battle for the Democratic presidential nomination Judge Parker began the week with 128 instructed delegates and ended it with 174, having gained 22 from Alabama and 24 from Tennessee. Mr. Hearst made no gains whatever, and still has 114 votes pledged to him. Ohio's 46 votes and Maryland's 16 are added to the uninstructed column, making a total of 224. The Democrats will continue to hold conventions until June 23, when North Carolina will choose her delegates to St. Louis. The developments of the week have furnished little from which one can figure the result of the convention. In Ohio the conservative element was in control, and, as a straw to show in which direction the Democratic wind is likely to blow, it might be mentioned that the name of Grover Cleveland aroused great enthusiasm. In Maryland Senator Gorman controlled the situation completely and at his behest the delegates were given no instructions. It is apparent that the more conservative leaders of the party believe that there is still time to pick and choose. Certainly they are keeping their own council in the meantime. Mr. Bryan has been in conference with leaders of his wing of the party at St. Louis, and he still declares his belief that the silverites will be in control. That he still has considerable following, in his own state at least, is shown by the fact that he carried the primaries of Douglas county, Nebraska, and the result practically assures his success as a delegate-at-large from that state.

The past week's church conferences have shown the evidence of a distinct growth of religious life in several directions. Chief among them is the naming of delegates by the various bodies to the proposed inter-church conference to discuss the laws on marriage and divorce. Another is the step taken toward church unity. The churches propose to do their best to minimize the divorce evil by refusing to sanction the marriage of persons divorced upon any ground but the scriptural one. This matter will be thoroughly discussed by the inter-church conference, and it will certainly produce good results. However, if the churches would unite in an effort to secure a universal divorce law for all the states in the Union, the effect would be greater. In the matter of leveling denominational barriers the week's conferences have shown us that the Methodist Protestant church is enthusiastic for union with the United Brethren and Congregational denominations, and is also considering the question of union with the Methodist Episcopal; the Methodist Episcopal church, South, is discussing consolidation with the northern branch of the same denomination, and the Presbyterian assembly is considering the absorption of the United and Cumberland Presbyterians. To be sure, all this is a long way from universal church union, and that may never be accomplished, but it is a healthful sign of the more broadened times in which we live and of our tolerance of the opinions of others.

Matthew Stanley Quay.

It may require the perspective of years for a true public appreciation of the life and services of Matthew Stanley Quay—soldier, scholar, statesman and political strategist. His was a complex character, and his abilities were so extraordinary as to be many times misunderstood. Men, too, are moved in judgment of their fellows as much by their personal interests as by abstract justice, and to this fact is due the difficulty of making a fair estimate of a man until the years have mellowed the bitterness of defeat or modified the elation of victory.

There will be no dispute concerning Col. Quay as a soldier. He exhibited under fire all of the qualities that go to make the hero in battle; in the vicissitudes of the march he was indefatigable; in planning action he was as brilliant as in execution; at all times he was anxious to share the burden of his fellow in arms, and in face of the enemy he was ever ready to lead rather than follow his command. His military record is a shining page in the exceptional history of Pennsylvania as a patriot commonwealth, firmly established by 40 years of inspection and discussion.

All men will accord him a high place as a political strategist, however they may differ in their estimates of his motives or the value of what he accomplished. Above everything, M. S. Quay was the personification of superior mentality. From the thousands of books he read and assimilated he drew stores of knowledge that were useful in strenuous campaigns, and these he added to native strategical genius of the highest order. He was never a magnetic leader of men. His forces were marshaled upon a plane of sheer intelligence, with a reason for everything. None ever followed him blindly in a first campaign, though many learned to rely absolutely upon his judgment in second, or third, or tenth conflicts. An unerring judge of public sentiment and of human nature in the mass, Senator Quay did not intuitively estimate individual character. He suffered often in his selection of friends, though usually fortunate in having loyal advisers who could estimate the individual.

Senator Quay started in politics before the civil war at the request of a friend who was a master judge of individual character. He knew Quay and he had foreseen his career. The young man made mistakes, but always profited by them. His first election to office was as prothonotary of Beaver county. He resigned that office. He resigned from every office he held subsequently, except that of United States senator, which he held at his death. He was successively member of the general assembly, military secretary to Gov. Curtin, secretary of the commonwealth, private secretary to the governor, recorder of Philadelphia, state treasurer and senator in congress. When most bitterly assailed he always appealed to the people and he was always sustained. Those whom he advanced to power repeatedly attempted his overthrow, but the repulse of each assault left him more strongly entrenched. The people supported him because he had a clearer perception than others of what was dear to the public heart. His own heart was always right. He planned for the public welfare and wrought for the public good. He was, as Brutus said of Caesar, ambitious, and to win success he had sometimes to aid men less moral than himself to realization of their designs. Invariably the evil of these men was charged to Quay, and it was characteristic of the man never to defend himself by denouncing a friend. His grasp of state politics was unparalleled. He knew every man in Pennsylvania who could influence one vote beside his own. He knew precisely who could bring influence to bear upon every influential political worker, and in a campaign he marshaled his forces with all the skill of a chess expert manipulating the pieces on the board. In later years he acquired almost equal mastery of national politics. His vast knowledge of men and things was displayed to his intimates only, so the great public could but guess at the secret of his success.

Some may question whether Senator Quay was really a statesman. Partisan opponents may deny that he was. But the analysis will prove statesmanship of a high order. At each of his several homes Senator Quay had accumulated a splendid library. His entire collection of books must comprise one of the largest private libraries in the country. He was familiar with the contents of the volumes. He possessed a marvelous memory and its store of information was always available. That alone constituted a broad basis for statesmanship. From the history of the past he constantly drew lessons for the present. His mind was eminently practical and he did things. Not being an orator and not being vain, Senator Quay worked through others, and none knew whence the inspiration came. His influence upon public affairs in state and nation was vastly out of proportion to his personal renown. His statesmanship found expression in the policies of his party. His counsel was wise and his judgment sound. Sometimes in "feeling the public pulse" Senator Quay suggested wrong policies, that the storm of disapproval might serve to prevent his party adopting them.

The final estimate of Matthew Stanley Quay must be that he was a brilliant soldier, a profound statesman and a master of political strategy. This conclusion may be soon reached; it may be deferred for years, but the ultimate verdict is certain.

Meanwhile those who knew the man as he was—the human being and not the monstrosity of political caricature, will cherish his memory with genuine affection. Men of strong will are men of gentle manners. The forces of their nature are "too strong for the noise or foam." This was the case with Senator Quay to a marked degree. Simple kindliness of manner, frank simplicity of speech, ready sympathy of feeling, were the ordinary traits of his character. Those who knew him best knew that this unaffected, unpretentious man, not at all above some common failings of ordinary humanity, possessed a singularly broad and deep literary culture. He was a profound student of political history, and had his abilities been directed to the guidance of thought rather than that of action, he might have been a great philosophic historian. But he was a born ruler of men, and political activity was a functional necessity of his nature, finding its satisfaction rather in the doing than in the achievement. To this characteristic, as well as to the natural sweetness of his disposition, Senator Quay was indebted for the remarkable serenity of his mind. He could be wrathful under provocation, but his wrath secreted no rancor. He could not harbor bitterness. His ordinary attitude toward calumny was one of genuine indifference, as if it was all about another fellow of the same name and was not meant for the real Quay. And that was really the case. The real Quay was quite another being from the Quay of journalistic fiction and reform literature, and those who were privileged to know the real Quay think of him with love for his kindly nature and with admiration for his grand abilities.

French Radicals and the Concordat.

The strained relations between the Vatican and France culminated this week in a notable debate in the French chamber of deputies, followed by a series of ballots significant of the course which Premier Combes' government intends to pursue in its relations with the church. President Loubet's recent visit to the king of Italy was the direct cause of the friction. The Vatican was displeased because of France's quasi recognition of a monarch who has "stolen the patrimony of St. Peter," and gave expression to its displeasure in a note to the other powers. The French government retaliated by recalling its ambassador to the Vatican, a break of diplomatic relations which in international usage has become the preliminary to a declaration of war. War has, in fact, been carried on by the French government against the church for several years past. The closing of the religious schools and the expulsion of the religious orders were demonstrations of hostility that could not be misconstrued. The unveiling of the Renan statue at Treguier, surrounded by a cordon of bayonets to awe the villagers who hate their heretical townsman, was a picturesque defiance which has not been equaled in audacity since Italy permitted a statue of Giordano Bruno to be erected opposite the Vatican windows, on the spot where that archheretic was burned three centuries before. Other omens of the impending conflict have been abundant, and at one time it looked as if France might be plunged into a religious war. This peril has happily passed, and, strange to say, at the recent elections the people have indorsed the government's anti-Catholic attitude by giving it an increased majority. Thus reassured, the Combes ministry will go on curtailing the church's privileges under the Concordat.

But the government is apparently determined that the church itself shall dissolve the Concordat. Though the recall of the ambassador at the Vatican was approved by a vote of 427 to 95, a motion to denounce the Concordat and sever all relations with the Vatican was voted down by 395 to 146, while a resolution inviting the government to open negotiations with Pope Pius for the separation of church and state was defeated decisively by a vote of 507 to 18. These ballots, apparently adverse to the sentiments freely expressed, that temporal power is a "superannuated fiction," and that "after the holidays" the Concordat should be attacked, which Premier Combes declared he was as anxious to finish as anyone, indicate that the government's course is clearly mapped out, that it has its majorities well in hand, but wishes the Vatican to give adequate provocation or to become the aggressor. Even at present the French ministry, presiding over a Catholic country, has gone further than any German ministry, presiding over a Protestant country, would have dared. State religion in France has evidently become mere formalism, and the bonds with Rome may be on the eve of dissolution.

The incident places Pope Pius in a rather difficult position. It is generally admitted to have been a diplomatic mistake, quite contrary to the astute politics which the church's enemies traditionally impute to the Vatican, to have made representations to other powers in regard to Loubet's Italian visit. Will Pius follow up this policy by an ultimatum, and disown the church's eldest child, as the unruly child apparently desires? Or will diplomacy be resorted to, in the face of almost certain failure and consequent greater humiliation. It seems that the end of the Concordat is at hand.

It is now known that this Concordat was wrung by Napoleon from Pius VII. with the threat to establish a state church of his own, as Henry VIII. had done in England. This famous treaty, which restored to the church many of the rights it had lost through the revolution, first regarded as an extreme concession by the church, has in the course of years, as the church's powers have been clipped elsewhere, become a bulwark of its power in Europe. Napoleon realized a year too late that he had been outgeneraled, and drew up a series of "organic articles," amendments the church has never accepted. The Concordat was modified in 1814, while the Pope was a prisoner at Fontainebleau and had to submit to dictation. Even in its modified form the Concordat has always met with violent opposition, for while it did not restore to the church the possession confiscated by the revolution, it obligated the state to support the bishops and clergy, while all that France got was the privilege of nominating its bishops, the Holy See reserving the right of confirming them.

If the Concordat should now be annulled, and the separation of church and state achieved, it would mean an immense loss of prestige and revenue to the Papacy, and might mean the ruin of the Catholic church in France. It may also bring grave internal perils for France, and it will certainly strengthen Germany in every way, where the government has favored the Ultramontane church so strongly, though purely from a desire to hold the Centrum votes of the Reichstag, that the ridiculous rumor has gone forth of Kaiser Wilhelm's intention to become a Catholic.

Briefly summed up, the situation is this: The French radicals would like to see the Concordat annulled, but are afraid to do it; the Holy See would like to discipline France, but is afraid to risk the Concordat. Pope Pius has shown himself less of an ecclesiastical diplomat than was Pope Leo, and the French government is disposed to lead him on into other maladroit movements. It is a situation calling for a Richelieu or a Talleyrand, but there is no Richelieu or Talleyrand on either side.

The Japanese Advance.

The recent dearth of real news from the seat of war has been terminated by the official announcement that a Japanese army captured Kinchau by assault on Friday, driving the Russians from strong fortified positions after a desperate engagement in which there were heavy losses on both sides. The Japanese campaign has now assumed two distinct phases—the investment of Port Arthur and the advance upon the lines of defense which Gen. Kuropatkin has established since the Russian retreat from the Yalu. In addition to the first army, commanded by Gen. Kuroki, the Japanese have now landed a second army under Gen. Oku. It is reported from Tokyo that this second army will co-operate with the first army in the attack upon the main Russian army under Gen. Kuropatkin, and that the siege of Port Arthur will be carried on by the Fifth division of the third army, which has been sent to the front for that purpose. It consists mainly of veterans of the Chinese-Japanese war, and others who have served the longest possible period with the colors. The so-called halt in the Japanese campaign was not a halt at all, but simply a period of prepara-

tion for the heavy blows they have planned to deliver. It is in the course of adherence to these plans that the Japanese have refrained from occupying Niuchwang, which the Russians were ready to abandon. The Japanese strategists are evidently quite willing to see Gen. Kuropatkin's line of defense protracted as far to the south as he is willing to extend it, as in this way his front is strung out parallel with his line of retreat, and along that front two Japanese armies are now deploying. Gen. Kuroki's army is inferior in strength to the forces Gen. Kuropatkin has collected at Liao-Yang, and its forces are confined to holding the region about Fung-Wang-Cheng. It has accomplished important results in keeping Gen. Kuropatkin busy, thus securing the second army against any serious resistance to its debarkation. Cable dispatches report that most European experts regard Gen. Kuropatkin's arrangements as very hazardous and are surprised that he does not shorten his line by drawing in his right wing. According to information gathered by military intelligence departments, he has accumulated supplies for 200,000 men up to July 1 at Liao-Yang and Mukden, and his defeat there means retreat to Harbin. Some vacillations of purpose on the Russian side are displayed by their behavior at Niuchwang, which they first intended to evacuate and later changed their minds. This is interpreted as indicating that Gen. Kuropatkin's plans have been affected by pressure from St. Petersburg, where the moral effect is feared of a retreat to the interior without any effort to contest Japanese control of southern Manchuria. Thus the situation may lead up to another catastrophe like the battle of the Yalu, which is now admitted to have been a Russian blunder.

The chief center of interest for some time to come is likely to be the siege of Port Arthur. The accompanying map shows in detail the area over which the Japanese troops are operating. The Japanese army disembarked at Pitsewo, a little seaport 18 miles from Port Adams (Pu-lan-tien), an important point on the railway. Kinchau, at which place the recent battle took place, is a stone-walled town at the base of Mount Sampson, 2,210 feet high. Here the neck of land across the peninsula is only two miles wide. Across this neck the Japanese lines of investment were drawn when Port Arthur was captured from the Chinese in 1894, and the Japanese are taking the same course now as then. The natural strength of Port Arthur is such that it has been called "the Gibraltar of the Far East." It is the heel of the Liao-Tung peninsula, shut in by high hills on the landward sides, as though raised by nature specially for the emplacement of guns of high power; with a narrow channel for approach, as if intended to be closed against an invader by boom or mine defense; and a great sheet of enclosed water, which, with the aid of dredgers, could be transformed into one of the finest sheltered anchorages in the world. Just before the outbreak of the war the fortress was visited by the experienced war correspondent, Mr. Bennet Burleigh, and he recorded his impression as follows:

"I hold that Port Arthur is overfortified. Its frowning works, mounds of earth, and bastions of granite rock, its glacis and its trenches, circling and crowning some score or more of often remote and disconnected hills that can be dominated from other heights, render them open to attack and capture in detail. And to such a form of assault they are further peculiarly exposed, for the scorings of the soil are numerous and deep. Gullies traverse the hills in all directions, and there is magnificent cover for riflemen, often up to within 300 yards or less of the nearest outlying defenses of the main works. Again, scarcely half the forts are completed or have any guns in position to check an attack delivered from the land side."

Doubtless the Russians have done a great deal of effective work in strengthening their defenses, and there will be bloody work before Port Arthur is captured, if it is again doomed to fall. The stubborn courage of the Russians appears to the greatest advantage in resisting a siege, and it will be an achievement that will astonish the world if the Japanese are able to carry the place by assault, as appears to be their intention.

The Living and the Dead.

That large and always insistent debt that the living owe to the dead is given vivid and tender emphasis by the services that have grown into a fixed observance and which we have called a "memorial" in honor of the men who fought in the civil war. Every generation is debtor to the generation which went before it. In America since the establishment of the republic this truth has had a double meaning, and has been given constant illustration. We have been a history-making people, and the rapid march of our progress has forced the oncoming hosts to tread quickly in the footsteps of their progenitors and to reap immediately and appreciably the benefits of what had been achieved by their forefathers. This has been the case all through American history, and we find, therefore, that nearly every generation has had some especial debt to pay, some peculiar and noble tribute to bestow in behalf of the men who for it accomplished a pioneer service or by the sacrifice of life lifted the nation to a higher level. The Revolutionary Fathers were the forbears of a generation, who even to this day have handed down a sacred urn of memory in which their deeds are embalmed. The splendid achievements of American statesmanship during that long period when the forum and the halls of legislation become the battleground of an infant nation have left us the names of scores of men written high up on the rolls of honor. What these early pioneers in valor and in statesmanship did for the young and struggling nation left indelible impress upon character as well as upon the physical, political and moral life of the country.

It was because of our glorious history that men learned to love freedom, to hate wrong and oppression. The examples of a self-sacrificing and valorous people fell as an heritage to their children. But those children strengthened the impression and completed the education by a remembrance that was constantly fanned into new life by dignified and proper public expression. Those services may not have been modeled on lines similar to those that we now offer in tribute to the memory of the heroes of the civil war, but they served the noble purpose of keeping fresh in the minds of the children and grandchildren of the participants in each heroic struggle the glory of achievement that had bound the nation stronger together in the great cause for which God intended it.

The present age and the present trend of American thought and character are distinctly unfavorable to anything like retrospective hero worship. For this reason and in order that we do not lose the helpful inspiration to character growth that a proper regard for history always imparts, our special Memorial Day services in honor of the soldier dead should be carefully guarded against decay on the one hand and too large license as a mere holiday on the other. It is but a little way back to the events of the civil war, when comparative time standards are used. Many of the men who fought in that unhappy, but necessary strife are living today and exerting a potent influence in affairs. The other and vaster army of active participants in the rapidly moving events of this new century are the children and grandchildren of the men who walk with their faces set toward that long journey on which they must soon go, or else they are the descendants of the silent army of heroes whose graves will be flower-strewn in a thousand cemeteries, north and south, today. It is too near to those great history-making days of blood and battle for us to forget. If any danger threatens the Memorial day observance it is that the exercises designed so clearly and positively as a nation's sober, dignified tribute to its soldier dead shall become only a holiday. Relaxation from work, the setting apart of a day as a national holiday, is associated in the public mind with festivity and feasting. This thought should not be allowed to prevail dominantly with reference to Memorial day. Those people who by reason of foreign birth or of extreme youth do not come into near sympathy with the spirit of the day, may be left to enjoy such rest and diversion as they see fit, so long as it does not overshadow and weaken the moral and educational value of a memorial that is sacredly a part of the nation's inner life.

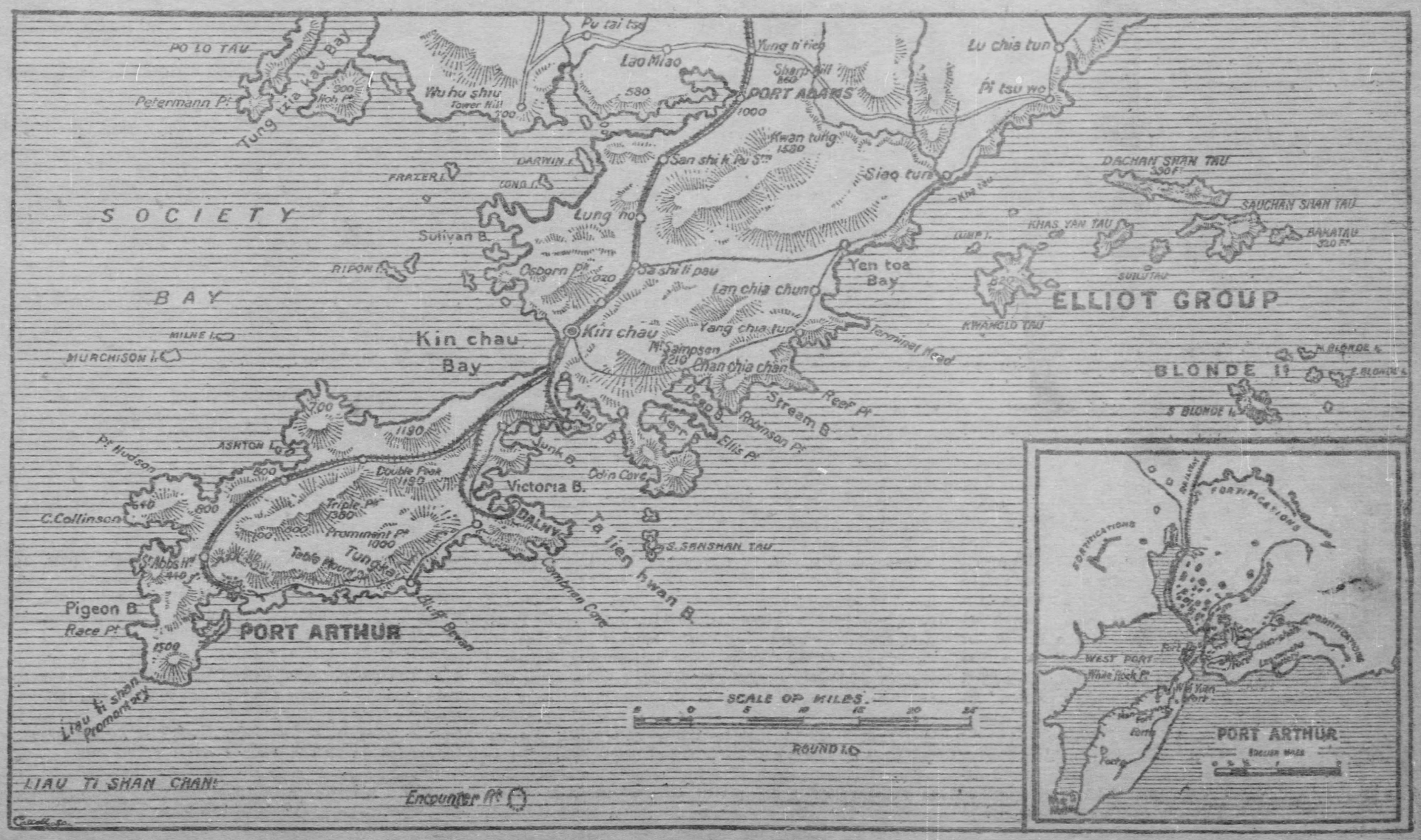
Excuses are made for Memorial day levity and excesses upon the ground that it is one in only a few opportunities for the young and the laboring elements to get away from the hardships of a narrow life. The excuse is sufficient up to the point where it is consistent with a sober and decent respect for the occasion and the purposes which it is supposed to serve. Beyond that there should be a steady and determined effort to preserve the day sacred to the holy cause of national remembrance. That part of the country's population who wilfully disregard our history and seek to substitute their own lax observances of an important and educationally valuable holiday should be taught to know and do better things. The nation cannot afford to have its great and enduring milestones defaced any more than it can afford to forget why the memorial was erected. Tomorrow the people will rest from their labors and there will be many exercises that will fall naturally and innocently into such a condition of general rest. But the great and potent reason for the establishment of this noble memorial will find its only proper observance in the quiet and sequestered cemeteries and burying grounds where sleep the valiant souls, who believing they were right and with the inspiration of their heroic forefathers in their hearts, went forth bravely to die for that right.

The sale of $10,000,000 worth of Pittsburgh coal bonds before the offer was made public looks as though the financiers slept with one eye open when a good thing is to be had.

In figuring out how to get rid of Senator Burton in order to elect his successor, we may find the immediate answer to the query: "What is the matter with Kansas?"

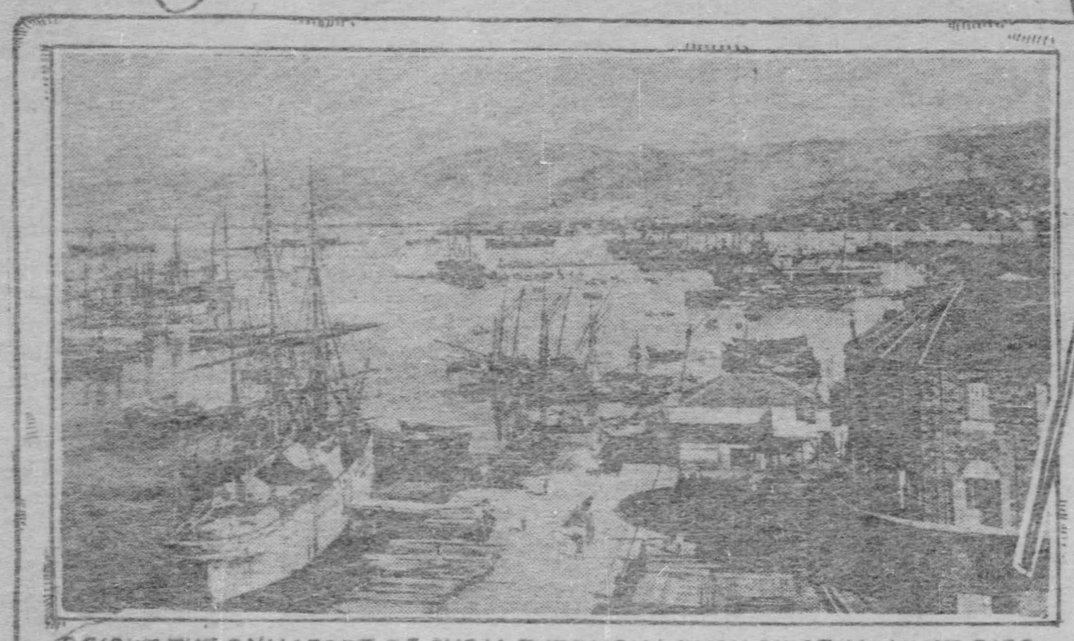
The Maryland political band does not play in harmony, but there is no doubt about who is moving the Democratic band wagon.

It takes brains to win success in schools of science or of law, but the politician's happy job is best advanced by jaw.

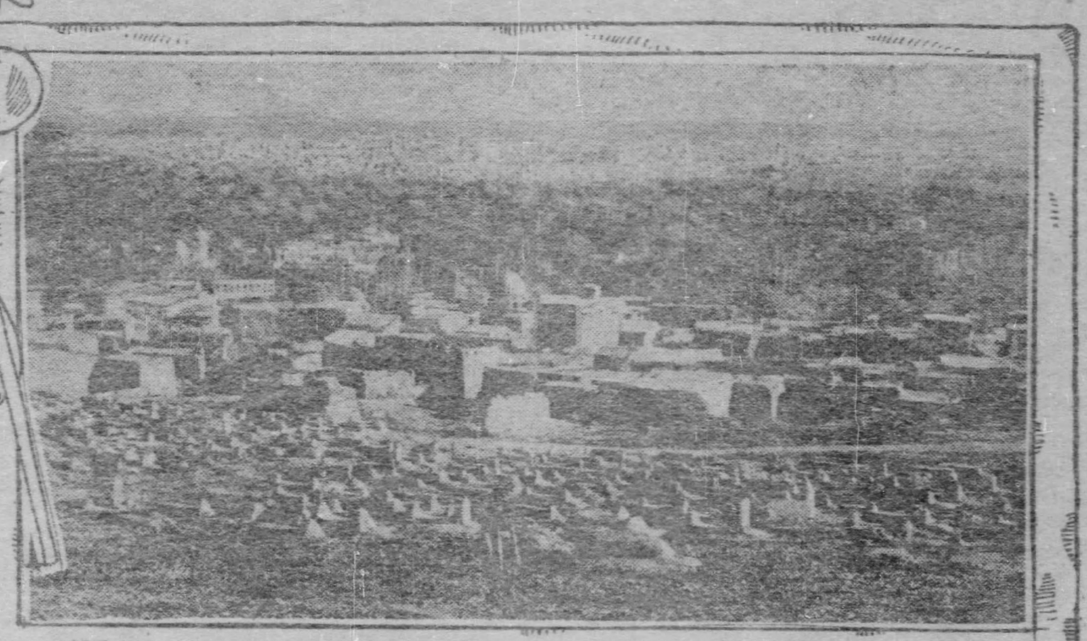


A DETAIL MAP OF PORT ARTHUR AND VICINITY.

Pilgrims Will Go to Mecca by Rail.



BEIRUT, THE ONLY PORT OF SYRIA, THROUGH WHICH PILGRIMS MUST PASS ON THEIR WAY TO MECCA.



MODERN DAMASCUS, FROM WHICH THE RAILROAD FROM MECCA IS BEING BUILT

IT IS one of the anomalies of civilization that the progressive methods of the west, having been the real cause of the decline of the Ottoman empire, should now be called into action to rehabilitate and protect it from annihilation by the great powers of Europe. Yet this is exactly what has happened in Turkey. Abdul Hamid is making the fight of his life to bolster up his tottering empire by the use of modern machinery. He is pushing forward, with the greatest haste—turning his soldiers into workmen—the completion of the Damascus-Mecca railroad, which will run through the heart of the Holy Land for a distance of 1,000 miles. One-half the road has been built and the work on the remainder is progressing rapidly, under the direct supervision of the sultan, who follows every foot of construction from plans that are submitted to him in the imperial palace, and chafes with feverish anxiety at any delay.

To the outside world the information is volunteered that "the Great Caliph of the Apostle of God" is progressive in his ideas and desires to advance the commercial interests of his country for the good of the people. To those who have closely studied the politics of Turkey it is known, that while it is doubtless true that an effort is being made to advance the commercial interests of the empire, it is something more than commercialism that permits the sultan to superintend personally such a vast undertaking as the construction of 1,000 miles of railway, a great part of it through the desert, with plans, probably, for further extensions.

"The Sick Man of Europe" has been called "The Great Assassin." He has been spoken of contemptuously as "The Unspeakable Turk." Many other epithets, no less opprobrious, have been applied to him, but no one has ever called Abdul Hamid a fool. When he saw the nations about him—nations which his ancestors once dominated—in a state of prosperity, and daily adding to their commercial and military power, he began to seek the cause of it. He took a hurried review of the history of Turkey. He recalled that nearly the whole of Hungary and even the capital of Austria were in the power of the Ottoman empire early in the sixteenth century, and that only at the close of the seventeenth century did Hungary become independent. The Crimea, Odessa, Moldavia, Bessarabia, Transylvania successively threw off the Turkish yoke. One by one these countries became free.

The Sultan's Precarious Situation.

Twice in the eighteenth century Russia and Austria had seriously discussed the partitioning of the Turkish empire, and the sultan, greatly to the loss of his dignity, was compelled to follow out the dictates of a concert of the powers. In the nineteenth century Greece was reared to the position of an independent kingdom and Servia and Roumania were created separate nationalities, Bulgaria was formed into a principality under the suzerainty of the sultan, while Crete and Cyprus are now withdrawn from the direct control of the sublime porte. Each year there has been a diminution of his power. He has seen Egypt directed from the foreign office at London, and its nominal ruler, supposedly under the suzerainty of the sultan, is held in his position by British power.

On both sides of the Aegean sea there is discontent. Macedonia is overrun with political intrigue. Armenia, ever on the verge of an outbreak, is encouraged in turmoil by Muscovite intrigue, and the question of setting up an independent Armenia as a buffer between the sultan and the czar on the Asiatic frontier, as Bulgaria is now utilized on the European, is discussed by nations. In the meantime the security of the sultan in his own domains is by no means assured. There the Turks are in the minority except in Knoma in Asia Minor, the interior of Broussa, Aidin and in Asiatic Turkey. In Armenia one-third of the population are Turks and one-third Kurds, and farther to the south the Arabs predominate, till in Syria, Palestine and Arabia only the officials are Turkish. The Greeks abound everywhere on the coast and in the interior of European Turkey the Turks are numerically weak.

A DEEP CUT IN THE DRUSE MOUNTAINS

This is the situation that the sultan reviewed in his mind. He knew that he must do something, and do it soon, or his empire would go to pieces. So he has made the biggest political move of his life. He is building railroads.

From Constantinople down to the Mediterranean coast is a long stretch of wilderness. Along the shores of this great sea the warships of the foreign powers could blow the little empire of the commander of the Faithful out of the water before the man in the palace knew what was going on. When it was deemed necessary for any of his European neighbors to make a demonstration all that was done was to send a few gunboats into the Mediterranean, and Abdul Hamid, with his soldiers thousands of miles away had but one recourse—capitulation.

Now this has gone, as they say in the west, greatly "against the grain" of the monarch. He has become tired of being held up by having a warship thrust under his nose. He has become nervous over the fact that the fierce tribes of Bedouins, who are supposed to tremble at mere mention of his name, are, on the contrary, half the time chasing the handful of Turkish soldiers over the hot sands of the deserts in much the same manner that a Texan runs down a jackrabbit. Within the last few years not less than 5,000 pilgrims on their way to Mecca have been slain by wild tribes of Arabs, and in nearly every instance the sultan, owing to the distance of his troops and the difficulty of moving them across the desert, was unable to mete out punishment to the marauders. His rule, therefore, has been only a mockery in a great portion of his empire.

Will the Iron Horse Help Him Out?

The railroads, he reasons, will change all this. They will help the country commercially, but, best of all, they will serve the purpose of military strategy. By means of them troops, that formerly took months to march across the country, may be transported in a few hours. Insurrections can be promptly reached and put down. Threatened invasions may be met and the dignity of the nation will not be held in the hand of every foreign power that takes it into its head to send a gunboat steaming into the now unprotected ports.

The importance of this move from a strategic viewpoint was shown by the extension of the railway line from Constantinople to Salonica. This railroad played an important part in the defeat of the Greeks and the occupation of Thessaly by the Turks in 1897. The forces of the sultan assembled in the provinces of the empire in Europe were hurried by this line to the frontier, and in an incredibly short time Edhem Pasha, the commander of the imperial troops, had 180,000 horse and foot within striking distance.

The Damascus-Mecca railroad passes through the ancient Biblical country in the very part of Arabia where the inhabitants are the most pronounced Mohammedans and the most intrepid warriors. They care nothing for the sultan personally. Neither his name nor his arms alarm them, but they have the highest respect for his religion. Abdul Hamid understands the situation well, and he has taken advantage of it. He has invoked the power of the press to aid him in piercing the great desert of Arabia with the iron rails that he believes are going to bind his empire into a united monarchy. And in the press he has many allies, not only in Turkey, but in Europe as well, it being reported that in France alone there are 17 papers that will publish whatever matter he sees fit to dictate. In the furtherance of his plan of railroad building through Arabia, he has used the Turkish and Arabian newspapers.

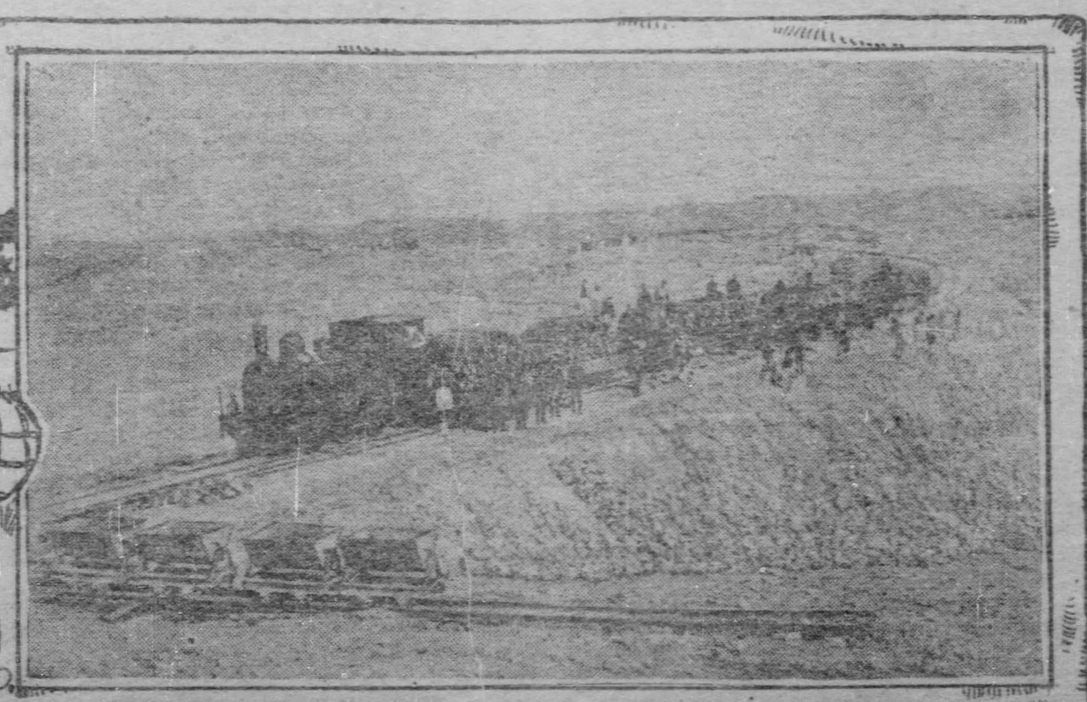
In a recent issue of Al-Lewa—"The Flag"—one of the most influential papers printed at Cairo, Egypt, there appeared an announcement of the construction of the Damascus-Mecca railroad, taken from the official newspaper published at Constantinople. This article, which was designed to work upon the religious fervor of the Arabs and others through whose land the railroad is to pass, reads:

This Damascus-Mecca line is a holy railroad!

It extends from Damascus to Medina, the City of the Prophet, and thence to Mecca.

It is the road of the Most Honorable Apostle of God, because three thousand years ago Abraham, the Prophet, was preaching to the Faithful in Syria with his son Ashmael, and they went from there to the neighborhood of El Kabba, according to the commandment of God, when Sarah asked him to leave his second wife. Thus, when Abraham left Damascus to Medina, he did not pass through Egypt, but he

PRESENT MEANS OF TRANSPORT ON THE GREAT DAMASCUS-MECCA HIGHWAY



CONSTRUCTION TRAINS PREPARING A WAY TO SUPPLANT THE CAMEL

took the nearest way, and the nearer way is the same way that the Sultan of Turkey is constructing the present railroad.

Patriarchs Walked This Way.

The article goes on to show that Abraham's son passed over the same route and that, therefore, it must be holy. The road, in fact, is over the identical track that has been followed by the pilgrims on their journeys to Mecca for 2,000 years. By impressing on the Mohammedans that the way is holy the sultan seeks to protect the workmen from attack by the tribes that are slow to accept any innovation in the primitive methods that have prevailed in the country for centuries.

Pacifying the wild tribes of Arabia and Turkey, however, constitutes only a very small part of the work of building the Damascus-Mecca railroad. The country through which it passes is desert and wild land. About half the distance has been constructed and it is expected that it will require fully three years more to complete the roadbed and lay the rails. It has cost $7,000,000 already—no one but the sultan knows how much—and it will cost millions more before the work is done. These large expenditures for public improvements have been a great surprise to the outside world, as it is well known that the Turkish government is in a financial condition bordering upon bankruptcy.

But, despite this state of affairs, the work on the Damascus-Mecca road is steadily progressing and there seems to be no lack of funds. It is in this connection that the sultan has proved himself a wise financier. When he announced that he would build his own railroads all Europe asked: "Where is the money coming from?" Abdul Hamid said nothing, but he began to use his press bureau. The fluent literati whom he employs in the palace began to turn out copy. The Turkish papers were soon filled with glowing accounts of the holy railroad that the "Great Apostle" was to build along the route which Abraham, the prophet, traversed many centuries ago. There was a long, loud call for aid. A subscription was started and Mohammedans from all parts of the world responded promptly. Subscriptions came from the Philippine islands and from the Dutch and British East Indies, until today the sum received amounts to more than $6,600,000 and is rapidly increasing. The road, with its equipment, will, when completed, cost $50,000,000.

Turkey's Railroad System.

At the present time there are something like 10 railroads in Turkey, owned by the French, English, Germans and Turks, but for the most part they are small lines and do a limited business. The Damascus-Mecca railway will be the largest road in the empire and will be constructed and conducted on American lines. One of the largest steel concerns in the United States has just closed a contract with the Turkish government for 22,000 tons of steel rails and much larger orders are promised. The road is being made for the best types of locomotives built in the country and also for the finest freight and passenger cars that can be turned out from American shops.

With such improvements taking place in Turkey a remarkable advancement in her commercial and political affairs may be expected. The sultan has proved himself to be not only a shrewd and crafty politician, but a clever business man and promoter as well. His whole aim as a monarch seems to be to control by personal influence the vast hordes of fanatics that make up his heterogeneous empire. The utilization of jealousy has been his stock in trade. Therefore a petty system of talebearing is encouraged. One officer spies on another. None feels safe. The result is an administration of jealousy and intrigue. The sultan extends this same policy among the masses. He incites the mutual antipathies among the Latins, the Greeks, the Armenians, the Chaldeans and the Nestorians. For this reason there are numerous national outbreaks among themselves; Abdul knows, while they are quarreling among themselves that they have no time to unite and revolt against the government. By adopting the same tactics, only on a larger scale, Abdul Hamid has kept the hands of Europe off his little empire. He has inspired such a feeling of jealousy among the powers whenever the partitioning of his territory is discussed that out of sheer envy the question is abandoned.

And so with his domain threatened with absorption by greater nations, with his caliphate apparently but little more than an empty name, the sultan of Turkey has fought against all obstacles with a stubbornness that has been the wonder of the world. Opinion is divided as to the extent of his present power, but there are those who maintain that he is stronger today than he has ever been during any period of his reign since he was first placed on the throne as the tool of the band of conspirators who had assassinated his uncle, opposed his brother, forced him to proclaim a constitution to please the predominating Pasha and begin a disastrous war with Russia. Then the fall of the Turkish empire was only regarded as a matter of time. Now the sultan has a stronger army and navy than he ever had, with fortifications at the Dardanelles and fortresses along the frontier armed with Krupp guns. Added to it all are the big railroad enterprises he is engaged in.

"The Sick Man of Europe," is taking the remedies of the powers.

Whigs' Waning Days.

Last Struggles of the Grand Old Party and Its Loss of Power After the Stirring Campaign of 1855 in Pennsylvania.

By COL. A. K. McCLURE.

THE revolutionary results of the election of 1854 left the three contending political parties in a condition of most disturbing uncertainty. It was evident that the Whig party had lost its power, as its distinct vote in 1854 was not greatly in excess of one-half the strength of the new Know Nothing organization. A very large majority of the rank and file of the Whigs had deserted to the Know Nothing organization with little probability that they would ever return. The Whig party had stultified itself by declaring in favor of the compromise measures of 1850 in its last national convention of 1852 where, after a long struggle between Fillmore, Scott and Webster for the nomination, a compromise was finally effected by which southern Whigs agreed to accept Scott as candidate of the anti-slavery element of the party, on the condition that the convention should approve of the compromise measures. That platform paralyzed the Whigs of the north, and made defection from the ranks of the party easy when Know Nothingism came along with avowed hostility to the repeal of the Missouri compromise.

In the early part of 1855 the leaders of the three parties were entirely at sea. The Democrats felt no assurance of success, and in fact they had no promise of victory excepting in the division of the opposition. Their ranks had been badly torn by defection into the Know Nothing order, and the repeal of the Missouri compromise had quickened the anti-slavery sentiment among the Democrats to an extent that gave them little hope of controlling the state. They had permanently lost the strong Democratic counties of the north, but they had great leaders, and they came to the front early in the year with their state convention, and nominated Arnold Plumer of Venango for canal commissioner, the only state office to be filled. He had been state treasurer, was twice elected to congress, and was one of the most adroit political managers of the state with a blameless reputation. The Democrats of those days could be relied upon in an emergency to organize in the best possible way to meet it.

Leaders Without Following.

The Whig convention was called at the usual period, and I attended it as a delegate, but from a careful review of the situation, which the leaders of the different sections reported, the condition of the party proved that we were an assembly of leaders without rank or file. The Whigs of every part of the state had practically given up the organization in despair, and the only adherents were, as a rule, a few old Scotch-Irish Whigs, most of whom have been compelled to lie awake at night to decide whether they most hated Know Nothingism or Democracy. It was evident to all intelligent observers before the Whig convention organized that it had ceased to be a party of power, and that the sooner the funeral ceremonies were performed the stronger would be the hope of getting the stubborn old Whigs into some new attitude, where they could exert their opposition to Democratic authority that had reopened the Pandora box of sectional strife by the repeal of the Missouri compromise. Having met, however, and most of the districts with full representation, we went through the motions in regular form and nominated Mr. Henderson of Washington for canal commissioner, and passed resolutions in imitation of the two tailors of Tooley street, London, who held a mass meeting and prefaced the resolutions with the words "We, the people of England."

All of the delegates in the Whig convention were very earnest in their hostility to the repeal of the Missouri compromise and the avowed purpose of taking possession of Kansas and Nebraska as slave territories, and while no such confession as the ended usefulness of the Whig party was heard in the proceedings of the body, in the many side conferences held it was decided that earnest efforts should be made to combine the opposition to Democracy in some way that could not then be indicated The Know Nothing order had chosen its candidate for canal commissioner and nominated Mr. Martin of Lancaster. He was an old Whig, thoroughly anti-slavery, and it was thought it might be possible to harmonize all of the different elements on him as the opposition candidate to Democracy.

Nominated Prison Inmate.

Knowing that the last Whig state convention had been held, and that the organization of the party was practically abandoned, I attended the Republican state convention in the summer of 1855 at Pittsburgh, of which John Allison of Beaver was president. It was a mass convention, and all were admitted to its deliberations regardless of district representation. A number of able men were there, and Giddings, the great anti-slavery representative from Ohio, and Bingham, another Ohio representative, who was one of the ablest popular orators in the state, aroused the convention to great enthusiasm by their anti-slavery appeals, and the assurance that the Republican party would speedily control the government. Many private conferences were held, and after very full and careful deliberation it was settled, as we all supposed, that the convention should nominate Peter Martin, the Know Nothing candidate for canal commissioner, as he was heartily in sympathy with every principle of the Republican organization.

If the nomination of Martin had been accomplished it was reasonably certain that the Whigs would voluntarily withdraw their candidate and unite in the movement, although a small percentage of the Whigs would not have accepted any Know Nothing candidate. Everything was moving along very serenely until Mr. Acker, an old Quaker from Bucks county, arose and after delivering a most impassioned anti-slavery speech moved the nomination of Passmore Williamson for canal commissioner, who was then in prison for contempt of court in refusing to make a satisfactory answer to the court as to the whereabouts of a fugitive slave. A torch applied to a powder magazine could not have been more explosive, and in less time than the proceeding could be fairly described the convention was on its feet in a tempest of enthusiasm, and Williamson was declared the nominee of the convention.

Thus the Whig state convention of 1855 had met only to learn that it ceased to be anything more than a lightweight political ally of some greater organized opposition to the Democracy, and the Republican convention, that was regarded as representing the hopeful party of the future, started out with such revolutionary radicalism that it appeared only as political suicide.

All Eyes on Legislature.

The campaign dragged along with the three regularly nominated candidates representing the opposition to the Democracy, and, of course, assuring the success of the Democrats unless a hearty union could be effected. The only state officer to elect was canal commissioner, but the legislature to be chosen had the choice of a United States senator, as the previous legislature had wrangled over the senatorship during the entire session, and adjourned without electing. The office of canal commissioner was of little moment, but the legislature was regarded as of vital importance, as it involved the choice of a senator. The leaders of the three opposition parties made very earnest struggles to bring about a union, but many of the old Whigs were obstinate. The Republicans, then embracing only the more radical anti-slavery people of the state, were wildly enthusiastic over Williamson, and the Know Nothings insisted that as they had a candidate who was a Whig and an anti-slavery man he should be accepted by all and receive the united support of the various opposition forces.

The pressure for union increased as the election approached, and finally, after very earnest and often defeated efforts, a conference was called at Harrisburg by representative Know Nothings, Whigs and Republicans to make a last struggle for unity. A large number attended, and they finally decided that three should be chosen from each party to confer on the subject, and any decision agreed to by a majority of each delegation should be accepted as final. The pledge was given that any of the opposition candidates not nominated by the union conference should be withdrawn, as authority had been obtained from all of them to do so. I was chosen as one of the Whig conferees, with John Adams Fisher of Harrisburg and Thomas E. Cochran of York. The American conferees were headed by the Rev. Otis H. Tiffany, then prominently connected with Dickinson college, with two associates whose names I do not recall. Senator Meyer of Bradford headed the Republican conferees, and Gov. Pollock, who had very modest rooms at Coverly's hotel, where the conference was held, took a very active part in urging the necessity of a cordial agreement.

The conference began at 7 o'clock in the evening and continued until 3 in the morning. Several times, after heated and irritating discussion, the conference was on the point of breaking up, and twice at different times during the night the motion was made to adjourn without day, but John Adams Fisher, the chairman, arbitrarily ruled the motion out of order, and never permitted a vote to be taken. The Know Nothings felt that they had the butt end of the whip, and with very good reason urged that their candidate should be accepted, as they must furnish most of the votes to elect him. Finally disruption was averted by the sagacity of the Rev. Dr. Tiffany, who proposed that Thomas Nicholson, long chief clerk in the state treasurer's office, and practically state treasurer himself, and whose record in the legislature had been very creditable, should be accepted by all as the union candidate for canal commissioner, and that the names of all the others be withdrawn. The proposition, coming as it did from the Know Nothings, was promptly accepted, and the next morning the official announcement was made of the nomination of Nicholson, and the withdrawal of Martin, Henderson and Williamson, but it was too late.

If the union had been accomplished 60 days earlier there is little doubt that Nicholson would have won, but as there were less than two weeks of time to brush away all the obstinacy of the old Scotch-Irish Whigs, to placate the radicalism of the Republicans and to reconcile the Know Nothings to the great sacrifice they had made, the fusion was not completely effected, and Plumer defeated Nicholson by 11,500 plurality, while Williamson received 7,200 votes. Cleaver (Know Nothing) received over 4,000 votes, and Henderson (Whig) received nearly 3,000 votes, showing a majority of the united opposition against Plumer of 3,000. The legislature was carried along with the state ticket by the Democrats, giving them one majority in the senate and 32 majority in the house, and resulting in the election of Gov. Bigler to the senate.

Ministers Into Politics.

The Know Nothing movement brought an unusual number of ministers into politics, largely from the Methodist and Baptist churches, whose people were rather more aggressive than other Protestant denominations in their hostility to Catholics. Many of them were local or lay ministers, and very few of them developed into creditable legislators, while many of them left disreputable records of their brief public careers. While there were a number who did not disgrace the cloth by active participation in politics, the one who stood out most conspicuous as an active politician and a consistent Christian gentleman was Dr. Tiffany, who, as I have stated, accomplished the union of the opposition forces at the conference in 1855. He was not only a man of unusual eloquence, but a sagacious leader in church and state, and always commanded the respect of all who came in contact with him, whether supporting or opposing him.

Hotel accommodations in Harrisburg at that time were very limited, and as nearly all of the parties to the conference were guests at Coverly's hotel the house was crowded, and Tiffany and I occupied a small room together. He was regarded as the ablest of all the Know Nothing leaders, and after the conference adjourned our little room was speedily crowded by parties desirous of conferring with him about the situation and management of the campaign. He entertained them until nearly 5 o'clock, when he said: "Gentlemen, you will please excuse me, I must retire, and if you will give me a minute to say my prayers I will go to bed, and you can continue the conversation as long as you choose." He then knelt at his bedside for a very brief period, arose and prepared himself for bed, bidding us a cheerful good-night as he turned in. He was an unusually capable man, and was much beloved even outside of his religious and political associations. He had made a somewhat earnest contest for the United States senatorship in the preceding legislature, but the struggle became so demoralizing that a man of his aims and methods was hopelessly bowled out of the race, as in that contest he stood like a clean deuce in a dirty deck.

He ended his career, that was so unusually eminent, in the Methodist ministry in the city of New York, where he stood among the foremost of the ministers of the great metropolis; and had he been permitted to deliver the address of congratulation to Blaine when the ministers met him in New York just before his defeat for president in 1884, Blaine would have been president instead of Cleveland. He was prominent among the ministers who arranged to have the clergy meet Blaine on his way home from his great campaign. Blaine had fought his battle and had won it, but the irony of fate doomed him to defeat from a cause that was expected to add largely to his success. It had been arranged by those immediately in charge of this meeting of the ministers with Blaine that Tiffany should deliver the address of congratulation, and had he been permitted to do so he would have welcomed Blaine in a speech of great brilliancy and peculiar fitness for the occasion, but some of the older ministers who had not been consulted complained that the assignment had been made without a full conference, and as there were but a few minutes' time for consultation before meeting Blaine, the question threatened to develop considerable irritation.

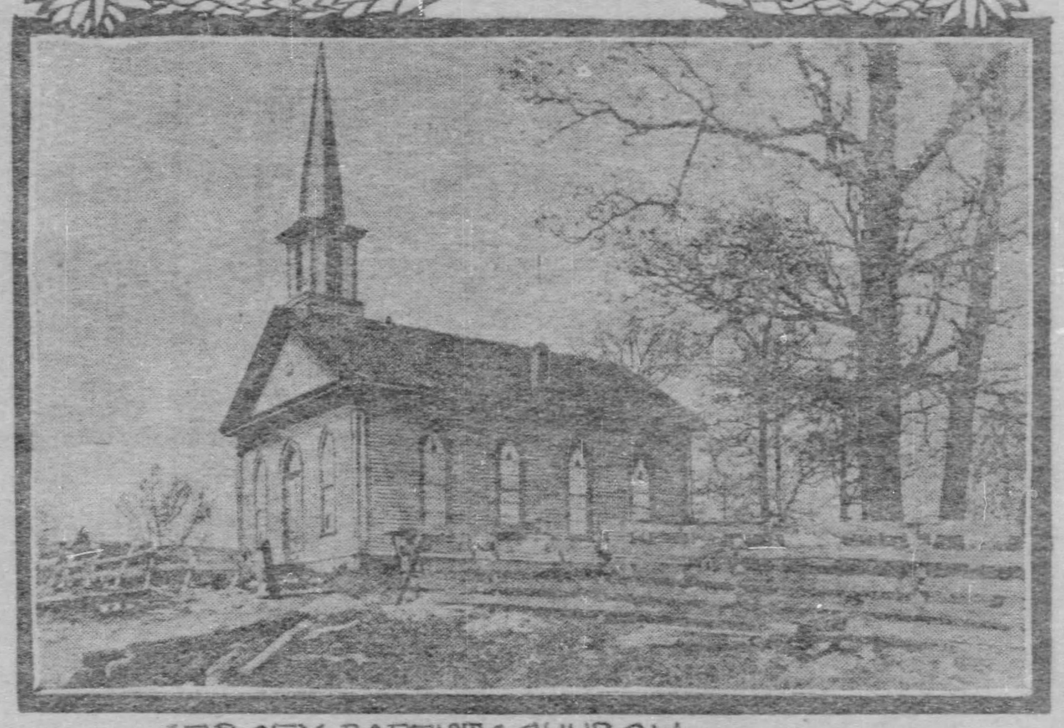
Someone, in the interest of peace, proposed that the oldest minister present should be assigned to the duty. It was a plausible solution of the dispute, and it was accepted. On inquiry it was found that the Rev. Dr. Burchard was entitled to the honor of addressing Blaine, and he blurted out his "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" to a candidate for the presidency who had just returned from a visit to his sister in Indiana as mother superior of a Catholic convent. Blaine missed a great opportunity to save himself by not noting Burchard's blunder and dismissing it as he could have done in a way that would have made it harmless. He told me of the circumstance some time after his defeat, and when I asked him why it was that one of his exceptional readiness had failed on that occasion, he answered that while he had heard the remark he was so intent in collecting his ideas as to the best answer to be made that he was not impressed as he ordinarily would have been by the importance of correcting the error. He lost New York by 1,100 votes, and the Burchard blunder cost him much more in New York city alone than would have saved the Empire state and given him the presidency. Had Dr. Tiffany delivered the address it would have been at once elegant and politic, and would have made the ministers' welcome to Blaine a very material aid to his cause, instead of ending in open and disastrous disgrace.

Where Heroes of Revolution Rest

By JOHN P. COWAN.

GRAVES OF REVOLUTIONARY HEROES. JERSEY CHURCHYARD.

OLD FORT OAK, URSINA'S FAMOUS LANDMARK



JERSEY BAPTIST CHURCH

IN THE shadow of a little frame church that stands on the edge of the maple woods in lower Turkeyfoot township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, the observance of Memorial Day will have unusual significance tomorrow. When the graves shall have been decorated and the tiny flags placed beside the headstones of Turkeyfoot's martial heroes, every family plot in the forest churchyard will have its token of patriotic sacrifice. Under seven of the green mounds repose the remains of soldiers who wore the Continental uniform—heroes of Brandywine, of Valley Forge, and who shared the triumphs of Saratoga and Yorktown. In this same isolated burial ground are also the tombs of men who fought in the war of 1812, the war with Mexico and in the Rebellion. Ninety per cent of the old citizens of Lower Turkeyfoot township are eligible to membership in the societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. On Memorial Day the descendants of the early settlers will hold a reunion in the little frame church where their great-great-grandfathers went to worship with a flintlock rifle upon their shoulders.

This little frame church is a famous landmark in Western Pennsylvania. It is known as the Jersey Baptist church and was organized on August 14, 1775, being distinguished as one of the pioneer meeting houses west of the Allegheny mountains. It stands today at the head of a small tributary of Laurel Hill creek like a monument left to guard the last resting place of those hardy frontiersmen who were its founders. It is not a flourishing congregation and the gathering tomorrow will reunite old neighbors, who have been separated for two generations.

The Turkeyfoot region is 85 miles southeast of Pittsburgh at the junction of the Youghiogheny and Casselman rivers and Laurel Hill creek. Early in May, 1754, when Washington led the vanguard of Col. Fry's expedition bound for Redstone, a halt was called at Great Crossing on the Youghiogheny and the river was explored as far north as the falls at Ohio Pyle. Washington hoped to obviate the toilsome march over the Laurel Ridge, and, leaving his men at Great Crossing, started in a canoe with Indian guides to explore the river in the hope that he could transport his baggage by water. The peculiar topography of the hills at the junction of the three streams did not escape the young explorer's eye and he mentioned the place in his journal as "Turkeyfoot." He continued farther down the river to the cataract, where city people spend their summer Sunday outings at Ohio Pyle. Here Washington decided that the river would be too rough to transport his effects and made his way back to Great Crossing, to resume his march toward the Great Meadows.

Turkeyfoot Named by Washington.

The town of Confluence which nestles on the low ground in the shadow of frowning ridges, marks the spot mentioned in Washington's diary. From the summits of the hills the landscape scene has much of the charm of romantic environment. It seems as if some gigantic bird had pressed its foot down there and the three crystal streams had followed the trend of the great turkey's toes. Two miles up Laurel Hill creek is the dreamy town of Ursina on the edge of Lower Turkeyfoot township. Two miles back in the country along a lonely road is Jersey church.

The fame of the fertile region around Turkeyfoot spread among the settlers east of the mountains and shortly after the close of the French and Indian war a train of packhorses bearing the effects of 18 pioneer families came down the wilderness trails into the picturesque valley of the Youghiogheny. The settlers had traveled all the way from New Jersey, the women and children riding on the horses while the men piloted the way through the woods. At night they bivouacked near some spring along the trail and killed game to increase the stock of their larder.

The 18 families settled on adjacent tracts of land and built their cabins in close proximity, considering the distance at which neighbors lived in those days. They firmly established themselves in the community and Turkeyfoot henceforth was known as the "Jersey settlement." The district was then embraced in Bedford county, and in the jurisdiction of Gov. John Penn of the Pennsylvania colony. While the pioneers were obliged to guard against incursions of hostile Indians, who had been deprived of their land, it happened strangely enough that the right of the Jersey settlers was first questioned by white men. In the summer of 1768, a committee from Gov. Penn, headed by John Steel, called the Turkeyfoot people together at Redstone and explained the penalty which his excellency had prescribed against squatters. The meeting lasted all day and the committee returned to Philadelphia—but the Jersey settlement remained intact, and during the next few years received many additional recruits.

Thrilled by News of Lexington.

One day late in the spring of 1775, news was received in Turkeyfoot of the battle of Lexington, and not long afterward several pioneers rode across the mountains to enlist in the Continental army. During the same summer the Jersey church was organized and thereafter the history of the settlement was recorded in the minutes kept by the officers of the old congregation. One of the first pages in church records is this:

"Proceedings of the church belonging to Turkeyfoot and Sandy Creek Glades—On Wednesday, the 14th day of August, A. D. 1775, the Rev. Mr. Isaac Sutton and (the Rev.) John Corbley met this church at the house of Moses Halls in Turkey Foot, and after a sermon on the occasion they solemnly constituted a church in this place jointly consisting of the following members as subscribed to the succeeding covenant: Robert Colburn, Jacob Rush, David Rush, John Rush, John King, Benjamin Leonard, James Mitchell, Willets Skinner, Nicles Hartzell, Mary Rush, Mary Coventon, Mary Rush, Margaret Rush, Lucia Jones, Elizabeth Mountain, Sarah Skinner, Frankey Ketchum, Rebecca King."

Religious services were held in the cabins of the members until 1788, when a log meeting house was erected. This early pioneer church had some pretentions, and the records show that it had two stories with a gallery. After doing service for half a century, a frame building was erected in 1838, and in 1877 the present frame chapel was built at a cost of $2,500, much of this money being subscribed by Mrs. Mary A. Forquer and Mrs. Jane Brook. In 1862, Rebecca King donated $2,000 toward the church fund, and Mrs. Brook gave $1,000 additional to be placed in trust, the interest to be used toward assisting in the payment of the minister's salary.

Church of Many Pastorates.

The first officers of the congregation, according to the old minute book, were Robert Colborn and Isaac Dwire, who were elected elders in 1795. No minister at the Jersey church held a long pastorate. On account of its isolated position, the congregation picked up but little when the population of the surrounding neighborhood increased and ministers sought better fields. In 1799, Nathaniel Skinner, Jr., was ordained and remained for some time. Other ministers who preached in the Jersey church were: The Rev. John Cox, 1817-19; the Rev. James Fry, 1820-32; the Rev. William French, 1826; the Rev. John Thomas, 1832-39; the Rev. Isaac Wynn, 1839-42; the Rev. Garett R. Patton, 1842-45; the Rev. William Hickman, 1845-47; Cleon Kees, G. Gilbert, and the Rev. Isaac Wynn, 1848; the Rev. Hickman, 1849; the Rev. John A. Pool, 1849-50; the Rev. G. Lanham, 1852-54; the Rev. John Williams, 1854; the Rev. William Ellis, 1854-57; the Rev. Williams, 1857; the Rev. B. F. Brown, 1860; the Rev. Williams, 1861; the Rev. J. R. Brown, 1866-72; the Rev. William Barnes, 1872-73; the Rev. N. B. Scritchfield, 1873-74; the Rev. J. E. Walters, 1874-77; the Rev. W. P. Fortney, 1877-79; the Rev. Brown resumed the pastorate in 1879, and preached there until recently. The present pastor is the Rev. Boord of Confluence. The names and dates given here are transcribed from the ancient minute book and are not likely to be complete for the reason that the secretaries of the old congregation often had other duties which interfered with their clerical work.

Of the 18 original families that settled in this region the names are now familiar throughout Somerset county. These names are Colborn, King, Drake, Rush, Jennings, Ream, Tissue, Skinner, Mitchell, Hyatt, Tannehill, Copp, Morrison, Woodmancy, McNeal, Moon, Harned and Hickson. Nearly every resident of Lower Turkeyfoot township is related to the other. It seems that every farmer is a cousin, a nephew or a grandfather to his neighbor. Farmers' sons never travel very far in looking for a bride, and up in Somerset county the majority of the suitors have been content in tying up for life with the daughter of the nearest neighbor. Consequently the blood of the original 18 families flows through the veins of practically the entire population today. It is good blood, too.

Will Honor Heroes' Graves.

Lower Turkeyfoot township could easily furnish the membership for a flourishing chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution, but it happens that very few of the people there have joined that organization. Several years ago an effort was made to organize a historical society to preserve the annals of the famous region, but the project did not meet with entire success. Leroy Forquer, a veteran of the civil war and one of the oldest residents of Ursina, has collected an immense amount of data relating to the founding of the Jersey settlement and it was from his lips that much of the material for this article was secured.

The people throughout Somerset county have taken a hand in the plans for the reunion, and Memorial Day exercises tomorrow. The descendants of the settlers and those who wish to do honor to the memory of the dead soldiers will drive out to Jersey church along the same road where the pioneers tramped a solitary path through the wilderness. There among the straggling grass are seven graves marked by small headstones bearing the names of Jacob Rush, Robert Colburn, Oliver Drake, John Moon, Obidiah Reed and George Beeler. The remains of Capt. Benjamin Jennings are buried in the village burial ground in the borough of Ursina. John McNair, who served seven years in Washington's army, is buried at Six Poplars cemetery. Near the graves of the revolutionary heroes is the tomb of John Hanna, Sr., who had a distinguished record for bravery in the war of 1812.

The old churchyard is in need of repair and an effort will be made at the forthcoming reunion to inaugurate measures looking toward the proper care of the historic ground. Among the visitors who will attend the meeting and lend their support are the Hon. N. B. Critchfield, the Hon. Francis J. Kooser, the Hon. N. B. Ream, the Hon. W. H. Koontz, the Rev. M. H. Morrison and the Rev. Lafayette S. Colborn.

The preservation of the ground is not likely to be a difficult task. The commercial spirit has not been pronounced at any time in the history of Turkeyfoot and the people have the leisure to devote their time to the care of cherished relics which were generously bequeathed by frugal ancestors. A museum is likely to be established in Ursina and passengers on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad frequently point out the famous "old fort oak," which stands on the bank of Laurel Hill creek in the lower end of the town. Never was a tree more tenderly watched. The oak stands beside the site of a frontier blockhouse, where the Jersey settlers sought shelter from the Indians. Lest something should harm this arboreal landmark, the Ursina borough council passed an ordinance making it a misdemeanor to chop the tree or break its boughs. The oak stands today as if bidding defiance to time and the relic hunter and with the municipality's protection it will doubtless stand guard there for a century to come.

The President's Fist.

In all Mr. Roosevelt's life on the frontier he was molested only once, and then by a drunken rowdy, who took him for a tenderfoot, and with a curse bade him treat, at the point of his two revolvers, enforcing the invitation with a little exhibition of "g n play," while a roomful of men looked stolidly on. Roosevelt was a stranger in the town and had no friends there. He got up apparently to yield to the inevitable, practicing over mentally the while a famous lefthander that had done execution in the old Harvard days. The next instant the bully crashed against the wall and measured his length on the floor. His pistols went off harmlessly in the air. He opened his [illegible] to find the "four-eyed tenderfoot" standing over him, bristling with fight, while the crowd nodded calmly, "Served him right." He surrendered then and there and gave up his guns, while Mr. Roosevelt went to bed unmolested. Such things carry far on the plains. No one was ever after that heard to express a wish to fill this tenderfoot "full of holes," even though he did wear spectacles and fringed angora "chaps."—From "Theodore Roosevelt, the Citizen," by Jacob A. Riis.

VIVID REMINDERS OF THE HEROES OF THE CIVL WAR IN THE FAMOUS CARTE-DE-VISITE BY BRADY. WHAT THEY MEAN TO VETERANS.

WHAT memories! Down along the years, thro' four decades and more, to the period when dauntless men wore the blue and the gray! They were living then, intrepid spirits, fighting men—one side battling for the preservation of the Union, battling in their right and might; the other for a cause to which they freely gave their lives. Nearly all have answered the last call. All lived to know that their deeds were glorified.

Memories — memories, indeed! To those who fought under the valiant men whose faces are reproduced on these pages, they must come with intermingled sadness and pride. Forty and four years ago most of these pictures were taken, likenesses of men who were buffeted in a storm of lead and iron, some falling at the very brow of the hill upon which so softly rests the crown of success; others dead in the spasm of heroic frenzy ere they had placed more than one foot upon the incline of that elevation. Memories, indeed!

From the tannery he sprang, the young, alert Ulysses Simpson Grant, to make his way along the circuitous path that led him to the command of a vast army and to the highest honors within the gift of the people. General Grant, President Grant, he was in the vigor of his manhood when this picture was made.

Take them one and all, soldier dead honored by a nation, none is honored more than Philip H. Sheridan. How strong and forceful he looks! Then the tribute from congress, only a few words, but they refer to the most important period of his life—"for the personal gallantry, military skill and just confidence in the courage and patriotism of his troops, displayed by him on October 19, 1864, at Cedar run, whereby, under the blessing of Providence, his routed army was reorganized, a great national disaster averted and a brilliant victory achieved over the rebels for the third time in pitched battles within 30 days."

Winchester saw him go; the Confederates saw him come—little "Phil." Sheridan, one of the ablest cavalry leaders the world has seen.

And still down that list to the man who said, "War is hell."—Gen. William T. Sherman. An unfortunate people of the south knew it when that intrepid leader after years of effort for the Union devastated Georgia from Atlanta to the sea. He was beyond his youth in the days of this photo, but as the years grew upon him they increased his mental and physical capacity.

Gen. George B. McClellan lived his life and fought his battles. They knew him well in Western Virginia—knew him as the little general who fought like a tiger and maneuvered his men with the genius of a Napoleon. Congress thanked him; his men worshipped him; mishap alone prevented him from attaining the eternal glory that went to another.

Then there is Gen. John Sedgwick, whose fame began in the war with Mexico, and whose career till May 9, 1864, was a succession of brilliant military achievements. He was killed at Spottsylvania, falling into the arms of his chief of staff, now Judge Martin T. McMahon of New York. He was a man who knew no fear, and one who never asked for quarter.

Does not this picture of Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, you brave men who fought under him, bring back to you the days when you followed him through the battles of the Wilderness, Spottsylvania and Cold Harbor? Also those awful marches with the army in Virginia, when Grant commanded, and at Gettysburg?

Here is Gen. Kirkpatrick, a noble soul, who fought his men mightily and with gallant success at Gettysburg. In the Carolinas you followed him and you, who are left, know how nobly you fought under him.

"Fighting Joe" Hooker they called this well-built man you see here, though he battled with no more force and skill than many. His valor was conspicuous at Chattanooga, and before that in the days when the young United States carried war into Mexico.

Gen. Burnside was in his prime when this photo was made, and he earned glory in the battle of the Wilderness. Of Gen. George H. Thomas one of his officers speaks later on.

Many of you will decorate tomorrow the graves of men who knew Gen. "Phil." Kearney, knew him as a man, and who fought under him to everlasting glory. He fought gallantly at Contreras and Churubusco, in Mexico, and he died fighting, being killed September 1, 1862, at the battle of Chantilly, Va. The Union cause lost one of its ablest officers.

While the descendants of the men who died with "Phil." Kearney are being honored, wreaths and flowers will be strewn upon the graves of those stout spirits who fell in the battles into which Gen. George G. Meade sent them. His heroic valor at Gettysburg is a theme for song. Congress thanked him and his officers and men who "repulsed, defeated and drove back, broken and despoiled, beyond the Rappahannock, the veteran army of the rebellion." The photograph was taken during the period of his greatest triumphs.

Gen. Lew Wallace was at Donelson, and, alive today, is widely known as the author of "Ben Hur."

General Franz Sigel died only two years ago, but his record will live through the years. You who "fit mit Sigel" knew and loved him during the days he directed his men.

Down the list one way, go to Gens. Shields, Porter, Custer, Anderson and others, each and all with a record and a crown.

Gen. O. O. Howard and Col. R. E. Hawkins still survive. Col. Hawkins was conspicuous for his gallantry at the head of his Zouaves. Gen. Howard will mourn to-

morrow for the men who followed him at Gettysburg and in the campaign against Atlanta, Ga.; then again, at Fair Oaks, Va., where some of you who still live saw the lion-hearted general fall, twice wounded in the right arm, which necessitated its amputation. But he was back in the field again, and he fought intrepidly throughout the war.

Then there is Gen. John A. Dix, afterward governor of New York; Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, colonel of the Sixty-ninth regiment, and Col. "Billy" Wilson, two other New Yorkers.

As the army gave us its heroes, the navy furnished its full quota. Admiral David G. Farragut, whose deathless glory was earned at Mobile bay; Admirals Dupont, Foote, Stringham, Porter and Wilkes were called up in the battles upon the sea and were not found wanting.

Admiral Semmes of the Confederate navy, in command of the Alabama, destroyed our shipping and sunk our war vessels.

Think not that below Mason and Dixon's line they do not cherish the same deep and lasting regard for the men who fought and died for the lost cause. Our victories were dearly bought, due to such brave soldiers and military geniuses as Gens. Fitzhugh Lee, Mosby, Hill, Johnston, Jackson, whose campaign in the Shenandoah called for a comparison with Napoleon's campaign in Italy; Robert E. Lee, Longstreet, Beauregard, Morgan and Stuart.

Reflections of an Old Soldier.

"It takes one back a good many years; it certainly does," said an old soldier, as he ran over the photographs to look upon the familiar faces of men with whom he fought during the trying years of the Civil war. His face lighted and his heart grew warm with the recollections.

"Uniforms have changed, have they not?" he continued. "Yes, and I guess men have, too. The world has been going on rapidly since these photographs were made. Look at Col. Ellsworth! He certainly was a splendid specimen of physical manhood. I remember him perfectly, his first appearance at the head of a company of Zouaves which he brought from Chicago. A man of evident physical strength, his stature made him picturesque. Poor fellow, he was killed too early in the war. Ellsworth's Zouaves could certainly drill. When the war broke out Ellsworth organized a regiment and was given command of it.

"Care to hear how he was killed? Yes? Well, it's an old story, but it will bear repeating. Col. Ellsworth was sent to Washington and subsequently had his quarters near Alexandria, six miles below the capital on the Potomac. A proprietor of a hotel in the town flew the Confederate flag. Now, Ellsworth was indiscreet. He should have ordered one of his men to take it down. But he was too valiant.

"He mounted the stairs and with his own hands tore down the emblem of the Confederacy. The proprietor of the hotel shot him dead as he was coming down the stairs. One of the colonel's sergeants in turn killed the hotel man. The sergeant found fame, for he was exhibited in many corners of the country.

"That is certainly an excellent likeness of Gen. Sedgwick. Ah, he was an able soldier! A man of wonderful capacity, gentle as a kitten off of the battlegrounds and strong and brave as a lion in action. He was courtly, convivial, a man by whom one would swear. His men loved him. They would follow him anywhere. That is certainly just as he looked when he was with the army of the Potomac. His power of comprehension was unlimited. I believe he was one of the ablest men the war produced.

"Yes, indeed, there is Gen. George B. McClellan, the mayor's father! 'Little Mac' was so genial, so courtly, so constant and so popular with the men with whom he fought; it was a great mistake when he was deposed, a great mistake! Gen. McClellan impressed one with his leadership. Gen. Grant I saw after Gettysburg, and the photograph here does not give the lines of care which had begun to show in the features of the commander of the Union army.

"Yes, I have met nearly all of them. It is like visiting a graveyard. What powerful epitaphs have been and could be written! There is Sherman, Grant, Sheridan, 'Fighting Joe' Hooker, Burnside, Thomas, Sigel, Dix, Porter, Anderson. They certainly bring back memories!"

Cen. McCook Tells of Gen. Thomas.

Turning over the leaves of an old diary referring to Gen. George H. Thomas, Gen. Anson G. McCook said: "There is nothing I can say in regard to my old commander that will better express my sentiments than this." It is as follows:

"When we were first assigned to the command of Gen. Thomas we were familiar with his military record, and, of course, had implicit confidence in him; but it was not very long before all of us had a genuine affection for the broad-shouldered, sturdy, unassuming man placed over us. He was a big man physically and mentally; he was absolutely without pretense or affectation, and the humblest men of his command could approach him with the certainty of a respectful hearing.

"He never seemed to be flustered or in a hurry; he never flinched in the darkest hours of a doubtful fight, and his coolness and his evenness of temper under fire were proverbial in the army of the Cumberland.

"During much of his career he was subordinate to others, but Buell and Rosecrans and Sherman had the greatest confidence in him and his judgment, and on more than one occasion frankly acknowledged their obligations to him. He modestly declined the command of one army in the autumn of 1862, when Bragg's invasion of Kentucky had compelled us to fall back to the Ohio river; and when, as a matter of duty, he finally accepted the command after the battle of Chickamauga, in September, 1863 his appointment met the approval of every officer and enlisted man in the army of the Cumberland.

"At the time our position was very critical, as we were practically invested by the enemy. We held Chattanooga, to be sure, with the Tennessee river at our back, and while we had no fear as to the result should an attack be made upon us, our ability to remain south of the river was rapidly resolving itself into a question of obtaining supplies.

"There was a good deal of gloom and uncertainty, and the air was full of rumors of our abandoning the place, but when Gen. Thomas telegraphed to Gen. Grant, 'We will hold Chattanooga until we starve,' the rumors ceased, for then it was no idle boast that rations or no rations Chattanooga was to be held until relief came.

Dr. George F. Shrady Tells an Incident.

"Speaking of memories," said Dr. George F. Shrady, whose experiences during the civil war would fill a volume, "this photo of Gen. Dix recalls an incident purely personal which gives an excellent idea of the character of the man who fought so bravely during the war and whose executive capacity was so clearly evidenced after he was elected to the chief office of New York state. I was in his place one day when an old woman called upon business.

"The imposing figure which the general presented—that calm, kindly, unbroken dignity—rather startled the visitor. The general stood silently at his chair to learn the nature of the business which brought the woman to his office. She had come to inquire about a son. Her voice broke and her limbs shook. The general, with that kingly courtesy which he was never without, said:

"'Madam, I trust you will occupy my chair.'

"She did, and the interview progressed more smoothly. I fancy that I can see him now and again in that moment when he uttered those immortal words, 'If any one attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot!'

"Gen. Dix possessed a beautiful character, yet one that was firm as a rock and forceful to that degree where even his political opponents respected him. He was a grand man, and when this photograph was made he was strong as an oak and with a mind to which mental labor was merely a pleasure.

"I see Gen. Grant here, the photo taken when he was in his prime. I met Gen. Grant often. Do you know, the commander of the Union forces has always been credited with being very still of tongue? Not so, among his friends, at least. He could be very loquacious, enjoy the hearing of a good yarn and clever in narrating incidents which might please his hearers.

"The belief that Gen. Grant was always an inveterate smoker is disputed in the story told by Gen. Fred D. Grant, who saw such excellent service in Porto Rico during the Spanish-American war and who fulfilled the expectations of his friends in the campaign in the Philippines. During the battle of Shiloh Gen. Grant was perturbed. He walked up and down before his tent in a nervous manner and with an unlighted cigar in his mouth. This incident was made a part of the stories telegraphed north.

"It seemed that nearly all of the general's friends insisted that he should not be without cigars, for after the battle of Shiloh there poured south such a collection of cigars as no one man has yet received. Surrounded by so much tobacco the general, of course, had but to reach forth his hand to find a cigar. He did smoke a great deal after that and in later years was seldom seen without a cigar in his mouth.

"Yes, there is a good photo of Gen. Franz Sigel. Everybody knew the general, both during and after the war. There is a funny story told about the general. It was during an exciting moment of a battle. Now, Sigel's artillery was drawn by mules. The situation became desperate. Gen. Sigel rode up the line and in a voice that sounded like distant thunder gave the order: 'Bring on my shackass battery!'

"A lovable man; yes, he was.

Gen. N. Martin Curtis' Retrospect.

Twice wounded during the war, with a record for heroism on many battlefields, Maj. Gen. N. Martin Curtis, straight as an arrow and six feet six inches in height and in his seventieth year, recalls with enthusiasm episodes of the great conflict, dealing with men who were or became famous generals, as you see them upon these pages.

"I met Gen. McClellan after the engagement at West Point, Va., and he impressed me with the fact that he was a keen, observing, appreciative man. There is a little story in regard to that battle which I don't mind relating.

"Companies F and G of the Sixteenth, one of which I commanded, were deployed at a small house near West Point, when we suddenly came upon Gen. Hood and a brigade of Texans. Gen. Hood in his history of the fight says that he intended to halt his command at this point and give the order to load the muskets. Before he knew it he ran upon us.

"We were so close together that we could almost shake hands. Hood gave the order to load at once. As he fell

back to his command Corporal Love aimed his musket at the general's breast and was about to pull the trigger when an enlisted man, who had loaded his gun against orders, shot our corporal to the ground. That act saved Gen. Hood's life.

"There was a stiff engagement at this point. I was shot through the left shoulder and 18 per cent of the two companies were listed dead and wounded. We were ordered to fall back eventually, but we left many a brave man upon the ground. Capt. Gilmore commanded the other company, and he formed his men with great coolness and courage.

"Four days later Gen. McClellan rode into camp. He inquired for Capt. Gilmore and myself. I was lying in a bad condition on a boat in the river and did not see the general. This was on May 11. Anyway, he asked an officer to carry to me his thanks and commendations. I understood then why he was so beloved by the men under him. Gen. McClellan never missed an opportunity to personally praise his men. He was as democratic as he was a keen, hard fighting soldier.

"Yes, I knew and met Gen. O. O. Howard, but not on the battlefield. It was the result of the fighting that brought us together, however. Gen. Howard received two bad wounds at Fair Oaks and had an arm amputated. We met on the train coming to New York, exchanged confidences and have been friends since. Gen. Howard was a capable and gallant soldier, as he has been an enduring citizen since.

"We knew Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock as 'The Superb.' He was a man of commanding physique and his abilities equalled his appearance. I met him several times and he always inspired me with admiration for his soldier-like qualities."

"You came in contact with Confederate generals?" I asked.

"I fought against them. I believe in paying the greatest respect to the memory of many gallant men who wore the gray. There is Stonewall Jackson. He was one of the ablest men in the Confederate army. He came of Scotch Presbyterian stock, the same kind of stock which gave John Paul Jones life.

"What John Paul Jones was to the navy Jackson was to the army of the Confederacy. For appearing at unexpected places, for rapid marching and for vigor I believe he was unexcelled in the world's history. Had Jackson lived the southern army would have made it hotter for us than it did.

"Gens. Lee, Stuart, Longstreet and Beauregard were all men of great ability, which they displayed on more than one occasion to the sorrow of northern arms. By the way, Gen. Longstreet surrendered his sword to one of my subordinates, and accepted a parole after swearing allegiance to the Union. There is a great deal to say of the men you have mentioned."

Side-Lights on the Fair.

Journalists, Clubwomen and Good Roads Advocates Visit the Ivory City and Put Their Sentiments of Admiration on Record.

By MARTHA L. ROOT.

THE past week has witnessed four notable assemblages convened at the Ivory City—the World's Press parliament, the International and National Good Roads convention, the General Federation of Women's clubs, and the International Association of Machinists. These are but the beginning of conventions and congresses to be held throughout the season. Their influence is important, because they give practical demonstrations of the way the world's work is carried on. Every one is watching now to see what the 5,000 visiting editors will write about the exposition to their 100,000,000 readers.

On the grounds they didn't say much but went about absorbing everything silently. Such a picture as they made going in groups up and down Skinker road and along the Pike! The heartiest comradeship existed; the distinguished head of the Press parliament, Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid, a man of some seventy summers, walked and talked and lunched with stalwart western editors. He told them his views and indorsed the idea of a college of journalism. One man is pointed out as the best editorial writer in America; another as the editor of Switzerland's best journal. A tall lithe man with a bronzed complexion and wearing a red fez is spoken of as the Egyptian editor of a paper printed in Arabic at Alexandria. All about are large and small, light and dark men with foreign accents from Sweden, France, Spain, Germany, Asia, and South America.

The first World's Press parliament was held May 19-21 in the Hall of Congresses on the world's fair grounds. Besides the foreign delegates, American editors of city journals and country editors were present. Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid presided. It was Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid who began the movement for ha' penny papers in England, and he also assisted in federating the press of Europe. Among the well known newspaper men who took part in the conclave was Secretary of State John Hay, a journalist who believes the power of the press to do good is inestimable. Mr. Hay said that the highest victory of a great power was that of "selfrestraint." Another speaker, Henry Watterson of the Louisville Courier-Journal, praised the editor with "a level head and an honest heart." Jiro Harada of Tokyo told how a Japanese paper is issued. In Tokyo alone 24 newspapers are published daily. The largest one has a circulation of 100,000. L. N. Rubinoff of St. Petersburg said that the Russian reverses in the far east were due to the censorship of the Russian press. "We cannot, like you Americans, point out our mistakes. Our officials are rotten to the core. Our soldiers are as brave, our warships as great as those of any nation in the world. But we are confined to facts, and are required to keep our opinions to ourselves."

A. Vantiers of Brussels, Belgium, brought to the parliament greetings from the "smallest and freest nation in the world." M. McD. Bodkin of the Dublin (Ireland) Freeman, with his rich Irish brogue, gave the convention a whiff of the Emerald Isle. All the speakers of the convention advocated integrity of purpose, fairness, cleanness, and respectability in the newspaper.

A resolution introduced to make the World's Press parliament a permanent organization was favorably reported upon, at the last session of the conclave. President David R. Francis, Secretary Walter B. Stephens, Capt. Henry King, Sir Hugh Gilzean-Reid and Walter Williams were appointed a committee to take active steps toward the immediate organization of the parliament.

The Eternal Feminine at the Fair.

Still, editors were not the only people who were in session at the fair and wore badges as they went up and down Skinker road. The General Federation of Women's clubs, represented by some 3,000 members, were present too. They wore their best raiment, and jewels, and fluttering badges. Unlike the editors they "talked" as they viewed the exposition. "The fair is magnificent! but such distances!" "The Cascades? yes, but do you favor the silent ballot?" The women were full of business, and proud to be busy. They looked so happy that the eternal feminine in their ways was more pleasing than ever. If they had been granted universal suffrage then and there at the fair it is doubtful if all would have cared for it, but they choose to determine their own sphere and they are getting all they seek.

Never in the history of the American or of any other nation was there such a gathering as that which filled Festival hall on Thursday of last week, when the General Federation of Women's clubs dedicated the crowning structure of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. They gave an exquisite bronze tablet as a memorial of their clubs to the exposition. It was a pretty tribute and one that was appreciated as gold or frankincense.

Mingled with these throngs of club women, editors and other conventionists were the common every-day sightseers. They were many of them oblivious of the "power behind the throne," the "vox populi," "the press," that was seeing the world's fair to put it down on paper. The yellow and white and various colored badges of the delegates were lost upon unsophisticated gray matter, but these sightseers were taking in the "show." Among their conversations the Globe-Democrat man heard a good one. I give it to you because it expresses the general distinction between the Columbian and St. Louis expositions.

"Well," said the Chicago man, sighing heavily and falling upon one of the benches under the maples on the plaza of St. Louis alongside a St. Louis man, "I've been all around the grounds, and your fair is stupendous, perfectly stupendous; but it isn't as pretty as ours was."

"But it's different," said the St. Louis man, who only grumbles to home folks. "You can't compare the two at all. They are so entirely different that each is in a class of its own."

"Yes, and the Chicago class was the one of the more beauty, I think. I tell you, man, you've got to get up early to get ahead of Chicago."

"Well, we got up early this time. You had the lake in Chicago which we haven't got; but there's that hill and waterfall!"

"Yes, that's pretty fine, but there's something the matter with the centerpiece. It ought to be more lofty. I don't know much about architecture, but I think it ought to tower higher."

"Oh, all that's the matter with you is that you've got Chicago skyscraper notions. Bigness is the Chicago ideal."

"Bigness? Your fair is too big; that's what's the matter with it. Nobody can get anywhere. I walked my legs off in two buildings this morning, and I'm so tired now I'll have to wait until tomorrow to do two more buildings. What in thunder did you have so much fair for?"

"On purpose to knock you Chicago folks out, and you've just confessed you're knocked out."

"Wait till Chicago gives her next fair."

"Pshaw! You know very well no town will ever give two."

Finishing Touches Now Being Given.

There is less and less talk about the incompleteness of the fair. It is true that not everything is ready, but there is more ready than anyone can see, and the rest is as interesting as completed exhibits. You can see roads being made in the most scientific way, and bric-a-brac from Milan and Genoa being carefully unpacked. A Carrara Beatrice is no less interesting because you watch her emerging from her pine box in her traveling outfit. She may have a coiffure of excelsior and pads on her vulnerable feet, but it is wonderful to see how carefully she has been dressed for the transatlantic journey.

The Pike isn't ready, but it is complete enough that one may spend $23 on finished shows there any evening. No matter how many conventions may be held in the Ivory City, the evening hours find a majority of the delegates down the Pike. The club women in their good clothes went—of course they did! The newspaper men sauntered down as leisurely as those people do who work with their heads instead of their feet. The Good Roads advocates, like Longfellow's Village Smith, had earned their outing, having sat the day's session out faithfully. They held no evening meeting. The international machinists went to learn the mechanism of the concerns. Every night sees the Pike crowded with people who are out for a lark, and who wish to be gulled, if it's done ingeniously.

What does it matter if we go under the seas in a stationary boat! We have every sensation of being leagues under the seas. We know how it would seem to ride aloft over a western cyclone and the concession that can hoodwink our imagination until the respectable majority believe we did actually travel, that show is worth the price of admission. It's a safe way to take a thrilling journey, and if any blase traveler wants something swifter he can go to the scenic railway. There he may get into a car that shoots up and down steep inclines at the rate of 60 miles an hour. No summer garden excitements equal it.

In the Palace of Mirth you can see yourself as other see you for 10 cents. There is one narrow dark hall in this place that is "scary" when you do not know what is ahead, but if you escape alive, solemnly promise not to tell what you discovered. Give the next fellow the pleasure of being his own Columbus. A few things, however, are not proper to be discovered at the Palace of Mirth. The fair management disapproved some of the paintings and ordered green burlap to be put over them. Now everything is wholesome and still enticing. If Nestor with his years of wisdom were to go in there he would laugh as much as the others do. It is not necessary to say "a convex mirror stood here or a concave one there." I say only that you will laugh until your side hurts like pleurisy, and you will laugh years afterwards when you recall the silly time you had in the little building on the Pike, called the Palace of Mirth.

If people wish to be instructed on the Pike, they can learn the intricacies of deep-sea diving. In one concession the diver, equipped in paraphernalia weighing 540 pounds, actually goes down under the water, taking his telephone and air-tube with him. He practically demonstrates how bodies are found and how ships are raised.

Shall we take a little trip to the Alps now? It costs only 25 cents to go into the Tyrolese village. (The attractions inside are, of course, extra, and must be paid for separately.) In this village are beautiful gardens, where thousands of visitors sit at small tables and drink beer or soft drinks. One garden alone has seats for a thousand guests. Swiss maidens in bright native costumes flit in and out among the visitors selling flowers, souvenirs and needlework. In the evening this Swiss village with its queer little gabled houses and broad castles is enchanting in the half lights. On all sides of the hamlet rise the mountains, and they look inviting. We can take an observation elevator and go over them. Our car passes the village where Mozart was born; farther on we hear the tinkling of cow bells and see here and there in solitary places holy crosses set up. Suddenly we come upon the very waterfall that we stopped to see in a day's foreign jaunt. Only one thing is lacking. Intelligent St. Bernard dogs should bound out at us, and they should be purchasable up there in the scenery.

One cannot describe all the Pike in one article, but from week to week will be given descriptions of this gay boulevard of the nations.

The Good Roads Convention.

The International and National Good Roads convention is described last in this story, though its importance is second to no event at the Louisiana Purchase exposition. Pittsburgh and all Allegheny county stand for good roads and their appropriation eclipsed the record of any other county in the United States. Charles Chipman of Germantown, Philadelphia, and A. M. Fuller of Meadville, sat under the Pennsylvania standard. Over 35 states and territories were represented. Never has a more distinguished assemblage met together to discuss the public road. Foreign delegates and engineers from Sweden, Japan, Cuba, Mexico, Germany and Canada were present and took part in the discussions. The Hon. W. H. Moore, president of the National Good Roads association, presided. The sum and substance of the resolutions adopted by this convention declared the improvement of public highways to be of paramount interest to the public welfare and development. The convention further indorsed the proposition that the federal government assist in the construction of roads to the extent of one-half the cost of the same. It was also declared in the resolutions that no member would support any person for public office who was not pledged to federal and state aid for good roads. Never did a convention meet under more favorable circumstances than the one last week. The radium of good purpose and laudable endeavor is at the fair.

The feature of Tuesday's session was an address by Gen. Nelson A. Miles on "Roadbuilding from a Military Standpoint." Gen. Miles advocated the reduction of the army's force of mounted men, and the employment of a large force of infantry in the improvement of the most important highways. He said that at least $5,000,000 expended annually on the army for monotonous camp life could be used in the betterment of the public roads.

On Wednesday, Senator A. C. Latimer of South Carolina spoke. He is the author of the Latimer bill reported from the senate committee on agriculture providing for national aid for bettering the condition of the roads. The senator said that the great issue should be "get out of the mud," and the only practical way to get out was for the people to demand that a part of their money in the federal treasury be applied to this purpose. Manual Dionision Diaz, Cuba's representative, read a paper telling of the progress of road building in the new republic. The national government there has voted to spend $2,000,000 annually for five years for road improvement. Winthrop E. Scarritt, president of the Automobile club of America, assured the convention that automobilists would support all fair efforts to have good roads.

Views of the Secretary of Agriculture.

Thursday was Good Roads Day at the world's fair. The feature of the day's program was the address of James Wilson, secretary of agriculture. One of his best arguments offered was that states should co-operate directly with the federal government. President David R. Francis in his address stated that the world's fair could have been built more economically and been ready on time had they in the first start built good roads through the grounds. Joseph Folk advocated state highway commissions. A. M. Campbell, representative from Great Britain and Canada, did not favor imposing the whole burden of good roads on farmers, when everybody would be benefited. He advocated a system that would begin with the neighborhoods for financial aid, then seek state and national assistance.

At Friday's session delegates from the different states and territories spoke first. Charles Chipman, repre-

senting Pennsylvania, said that at the last legislature the state appropriated $6,500,000, the state to pay two-thirds and the counties and townships one-sixth each.

All the states are taking a practical interest in road building and the work already done is an impressive lesson on the value of the good roads movement.

Augustus Post, who is planning to escort nearly two thousand people in automobiles to the world's fair, said that motorists and all wagon drivers want hard, dry, smooth highways that go straight to destinations. In the route over which New Yorkers and Pittsburghers will come to St. Louis, the worst difficulty is that the roads are not linked together. A bad piece of highway sometimes necessitates a long round-about swing. Motorists stand for direct through routes. Mr. Post holds that what the Louisiana Purchase exposition is compared to a county fair, that the motor car will prove in future to the horse-drawn vehicle. The automobile will bring back to the highway the traffic that has been taken from it by railroads and waterways.

The reports of this international convention would be interesting archives for a universal exposition to be held in 2004. By that time America will have a substantial network of splendid roads extending over the whole United States. At a fair one hundred years hence they will probably exhibit samples of good roads from all the states and from European countries. Think of the friendly rivalry then between Switzerland and Missouri! Their exploitation will lack one feature we now have—they will not need a six-day International and National Good Roads congress.

In New York Theaters.

By GEORGE C. JENKS.

NEW YORK, May 28.—It is with considerable relief that we greet Geo. W. Lederer again as a producer of summer entertainment in the theater. It has often been said that no one so well as he knows how to provide just right proportions of music, girl, dance, gorgeous scenedy and just enough plot to hold the whole mixture together, for hot weather recreation. There is a sentiment in this city that the "silly season" must be considered carefully when a summer show is in the making. Problem plays have palled, Shakespearean revivals are worn out, and perky farces from the French, with most of the pungency squeezed out of them in the "Bowdlerizing" process for the English-speaking stage, have grown wearisome. Then is Lederer's opportunity. At the New York he has put on a capital show of the old Casino type in "The Southerners," and when he gets through with his usual process of rounding off the edges, developing weaker parts and throwing the stronger ones more into relief, he will have one of his old-time summer successes.

It was a bold course—the putting in of a troupe of colored men and women to reinforce the phite portion of the cast, but the thing has been done logically. The whole piece is a sort of "Darkey's Dream," inasmuch as the beginning of "The Southerners" is in a period of comparative recent days, while the rest of it goes back 50 years. The main part of the show deals with matters in the old times, as seen through the haze of the "dream," which begins in the first act, and only comes back to the present when the sleeper wakes up. This givec a reason for all kinds of tropical color, in music, as well as costumes and scenery, and the whole performance has a languorous charm which harmonizes well with the more active elements.

There is no producer alive who understands better than Lederer how to make unknown people develop talent which has not been recognized widely by the public, but which he seems to pick out intuitively. Aside from the principals, who have won their spurs, including Effie Fay, George Gould, Junie McCree, Al Hart and Vinie Daly, there are a number of clever folk who will help "The Southerners" to accomplish the all-summer run contemplated. The colored troops dance and sing nobly. They are not too obstrusive, and yet their part in the affair is so well defined that we could not do without them. The libretto and lyrics are by William Mercer and Richard Gran, while the always catchy music has been composed by that popular colored song-writer, Will Marion Cook. "The Southerners" is drawing large enough audiences to warrant the verdict that it is a decided success.

The disposition of English actors and actresses of distinction to "play the halls" in America seems to be growing. We have Charles Hawtrey in his second week at two of Proctor's theaters, doing his smart little humorous sketch, "Time Is Money," and now Jessie Millward has gone into the "continuous." She is at Proctor's Fifth Avenue and Twenty-third Street theaters in a one-act play by Harley Manners, entitled "A Queen's Messenger." Evidently Mr. Mannering has read his Balzac, and not in vain. Miss Millward is a Russian spy, who invites Capt. Standish, a queen's messenger, to meet her at a masked ball. He does so, and is entranced with the masked charmer, who, of course, steals his official papers which he has been told to deliver into the hands of a certain high personage. Happily for him, the woman falls in love with him, and just as the curtain comes down she gives him back his papers, saving him from suicide, which he had intended when he found that he had been involuntarily false to his trust. Miss Millward does excellent work. That is understood by anyone who knows her talents at all. Boyd Putnam is the messenger.

It will be remenmered that last summer I spoke of the artistic entertainment presented upon the Madison Square roof garden by Messrs. Kushibiki & Arai, the Japanese managers, who have been contributing to the joy of living in this city for several summers past. This year they are at St. Louis, managing "Fair Japan," at the world's fair, and, according to their press agent, they have a "show that will make the Pike famous." One of the features will be a troupe of real "Geisha girls," and it will be interesting to note the different manner in which the American and imported geisha wear their kimonos.

Roof gardens will begin to open after next week. How many there will be no man can say at this moment. Four of them are announced, but any theater is liable to blossom a garden on its roof when there appears to be a likelihood of profitable patronage. The first one to begin regular entertainment for the summer will be the "Aerial Gardens," on top of the New Amsterdam. This will open on June 6 and doubtless will have a tremendous jam for its premier, for it has promised that it will be one of the most beautiful theater-top gardens in town. The New York garden is advertised to begin on June 16, with New Wayburn's Minstrel Misses. "Paris by Night" will be the picturesque offering on the roof of the Madison Square garden, and will open its season on July 2. With the Duss concerts in "Venice" in the garden proper, and all this gaiety on the roof, Madison Square will be a tuneful place indeed this summer. Oscar Hammerstein has not said much about his roof garden on the Victoria, but we all know that the spectacular Oscar is never far behind when up-to-date amusement is under consideration.

Julia Marlowe will close tonight at the New Empire in "Ingomar;" so will Weber & Fields, at the New Amsterdam and "A Venetian Romance," at the Knickerbocker.

"The Man from China" has been fixed over to such an extent that it is new to a large extent, and is much improved. Charles A. Bigelow has settled well down into his part, and his support are all better than they were. The Majestic, where the performance is given, is so well patronized, that the piece may last all summer.

"The County Chairman," at Wallacks, will end its long run next Saturday night.

Elizabeth Tyree is giving ice cream to the ladies in the audience between the acts of "Tit for Tat," at the New Savoy.

Music.

The 13th annual concert and commencement of the Carter Conservatory of Musical Art will take place in Carnegie music hall, Pittsburgh, next Thursday evening, June 2. The graduates this year are: Piano department—Miss Agnes Carr, Miss Margaret Krebs, Elmer Zoller and Henry D. Russell. Vocal department—Miss Anna Bramhall, Miss Margaret Whyte and Mrs. D. E. Whysall. The following advanced students of the conservatory will participate in the performance of vocal and piano ensemble numbers with orchestra accompaniment:

Vocal ensemble numbers—Mrs. Ida Altman, Miss Minnie Blatt, Miss Rebecca Clark, Miss Bernadette Crawford, Miss Edith Hammitt, Mrs. Andrew Millar, Miss Ella Reineman, Miss Anna Vaughan, Mrs. Howard Watkins and Morris Vilsack.

Piano ensemble numbers—Miss Odo I. Colley, Miss Bernadette Donnelly, Miss Clara Finegan, Miss Marie Kirk, Miss Rose Lambie, Miss Jennie Nicholson, Miss Alma Nolan, Miss Myrtle Hichter and Mrs. C. A. Smith.

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A grand concert will be given by the Iroquois club at the Nixon theater, on Monday, June 13. Mrs. Lizzie Hudson Collier and William Beach will appear in the beautiful one-act sketch, "The Old Love Letter;" H. C. Barnabee will sing several selections from one of the popular operas so successfully sung by the Bostonians. The rest of the program will be announced later. The management of the concerts is in the hands of William H. Totten and Thomas F. Kirk, Jr.

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Clarence Eddy, the world-renowned organist, will give a recital on June 14, at the First Unitarian church, corner of Morewood and Ellsworth avenues. He will be assisted by Mrs. Emma Porter Makinson, soprano soloist.

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The usual Sunday afternoon free organ recital will be given in Carnegie music hall this afternoon by Edwin H. Lemare. The program opens with the fantasia by Barnett, the composer of the popular cantata "The Ancient Mariner." Robert Fuchs is next represented by his "Allegretto Grazioso." For the third number the Bach toccata and fugue in G minor has place. A brilliant number by Bossi, the "Etude Symphonique," closes the first half of the program. After the intermission Mendelssohn's lovely "Spring Song" will be heard, followed by Mr. Lemare's own "Andantino" in D flat, No. 1, and, to close the recital, Wagner's "Tannhäuser" overture, always welcome at these recitals.

Mr. Lemare will leave Pittsburgh during this week for Europe, where he will spend the summer, returning in time for the opening recitals in October. The organ recitals will continue through the month of June, and, at Mr. Lemare's invitation, Edward J. Napier of Pittsburgh will be the substituting organist, beginning next Saturday evening.

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It seems now that the long-lost score of Wagner's "Rule Britannia" overture, whose recent discovery has caused great delight in the musical world, has for long years lain hidden among a pile of old and supposedly worthless music in the possession of C. B. Gamble, a dealer in pianos at Leicester, England. Mr. Gamble bought the manuscripts—a trunkful of them—at the sale of the effects of a Leicester bandmaster named Thomas, an accomplished musician and in his earlier years associated with Weber, Spohr and other noted composers, but who in his old age fell on evil days and ended his life in a poorhouse in North Wales. Chancing to look over the pile of music recently Mr. Gamble was astonished to discover at the end of a long composition, which he had assumed was one of Thomas' own, the signature "Richard Wagner," with the date and address added, "das 15 Mars, 1837, Koenigsberg in Freussen." The piano dealer lost little time in submitting the score to experts, who pronounced the work genuine and worthy of the genius of its author. How it came into Thomas' possession is a mystery. It was composed as a tribute to the British people and sent to the London Philharmonic society in 1840, but was supposed to have been lost in transition.

A Plea for the Slav.

Editor of The Gazette:

Sir—With all due respect to the ability of Dr. F. J. Warne, I beg to say that he had better study the subject of "Slav Invasion" a little more thoroughly. It is about time that the position of the Slav race were a little better understood. It is strange that the American people, whose main principle is fair treatment, so misrepresent the Slovaks. Facts disprove the statements issued by many people who pretend to know. The prejudice is altogether unwarranted.

To the Slav miner higher pay is just as acceptable as it is to those of other nationalifles. The United Mine Workers of America will prove this. Business men who have dealings with them will tell you that the Slavs are the best paying customers they have, and make every effort to get their trade. It is absolutely false that when aroused they are ready to commit murder and arson, and are violent and unreasoning when led to revolt. By the way, who leads them to revolt, if they do revolt? Is it not some of those would-be Americans who preach anarchy? Whenever some American hoodlums in striking districts want to make things lively they gather a mob of all malcontents and other hoodlums like themselves and make trouble. Naturally there will be some Slavs among them; that is the policy of these hoodlums, and there are all kinds of people among all nationalities. When reports of these disorders reach the ears of such people as Dr. Warne, they see in the papers that it was a mob of foreigners, and form their opinions accordingly.

There is not a man in this country that fears a policeman more than does the Slav. As to murder, look up the records of any county and you will find that the number of Slav murderers is the smallest. In Allegheny county there were two Slavs hanged so far. How does this compare with the negroes, the Irish and the Americans? As to disorders in private life, it can be truly said that they are quieter than any other nationality. It is true that they will sing and drink on Sundays, but so do the Germans; they may be a little more noisy than hypocrites like it; but they do not harm anybody. It is a known fact to the police of cities where there are many of them that no trouble will happen at a Slav entertainment if other nationalities are not admitted. It is the others that start the trouble. To verify this ask the city police bureau. If there is a great number of arrests for petty offenses, it is all due to unscrupulous officers of the law, who arrest them for nothing else but because they are sure that "John" has money and will pay the costs. Did anybody ever hear of a Slav seriously resisting arrest? Look up the criminal dockets and observe the percentage of serious charges against the Slavs; and again see the returns of juries and you find out that most of them have been thrown out; most of them come on the docket through the unscrupulousness of the constables and the unfair treatment of the justices. See if you can find burglary or highway robbery against a Slav.

The Slavs are farming people originally and unacquainted with the wiles and immorality of cities; they are religious and fear the law. From other nationalities they have learned no good. Their church and their newspapers are responsible for the progress they have made in this country. Their mind is allowed to expand, and their condition is bettering. Give us a chance; before you express an opinion investigate well. Judge not harshly and unjustly. All of us have come here to better our condition, whether it was our ancestors several hundred years ago, or ourselves in a later day, we came here to be free from oppression and to get a chance to develop our native faculties. Frequent complaint is made that a great many go back to Europe; the reason is that they are not treated here as they expected to be; their sense of justice is aroused, and they sooner go back to the mountains of their native land, which they love so, than to be despised here. There are bad men among all nationalities—why emphasize it in the case of the Slav? All we ask is justice and fair treatment.

A SLAV.

The Quiet Observer.

By ERASMUS WILSON.

THE proper point at which to begin anything is at the beginning.

Many there are who think they will be able to shorten their work by breaking into it somewhere near the middle.

These do shorten the task somewhat, but almost invariably spoil the job.

This tendency is very strong at present, and it appears to be growing, if the reports of master mechanics and heads of various trades and professions may be relied upon.

Machinists complain of difficulty in getting boys and young men to begin at the beginning and gradually work upward until they became master of their trades. This they say is particularly true of city boys, or those who have been allowed to work or play pretty much as they pleased.

Can it be the fault of our school system that boys want to jump into good positions without first learning trades or being trained along strict business lines?

As the law stands now a boy must go to school until he is 14 years old. This is well, for that is early enough for him to enter upon learning a trade or profession. But if he takes a high school course, is there not some danger of his thinking himself too big or too well educated to begin at the beginning?

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And then, does our system of education educate as thoroughly as was expected?

As a system of imparting knowledge to the young it seems well-nigh perfect, and as a means of crowding knowledge into their heads it surely is a great success.

Whether it is half as successful in establishing safe foundations for strong characters is a debatable question, and one that ought to be debated thoroughly by parents who are desirous that their children shall be so educated that they will grow into good, strong, capable men and women.

The average educator is usually more interested in schemes that promise to get pupils along rapidly. And the average parent seems to be interested in like manner. If asked how his boy is getting along in school, he answers by naming the grade he is in, and not by giving an idea of his proficiency in any of the various branches of study.

This same spirit seems to have taken possession of the pupils also, for their sole ambition seems to be to get into the next higher grade, and not to feel that they are masters of the grade they are in, as well as of those through which they have passed.

Does this strike you as being the very best sort of schooling for the boys and girls who are to become the men and women of the near future and the parents of coming generations?

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As between mathematics and morals, which do you regard as the more important essential to successful manhood?

That both are of great importance none will deny, but if one were to be neglected, which should it be?

Many very good men, and even great in the matter of usefulness, have been very poor in mathematics and in book-learning in general. Can we say as much of men who were good in book-learning and poor in morals?

Some whom we rate as poor in morals have achieved even great fame and notoriety in business and in the professions, but will their works live after them? Did they not live for the present and build only for themselves?

The very best thing that can be said of anyone is that he is a good man.

Good men are the hope of this country. They are the foundation upon which our permanent greatness is being built, and their lives shall be the guides for the millions who are yet to live.

Mathematics without morals will hardly sustain our great and grand institutions, without which America would no longer be a name to conjure with.

It is men we need, not machines that will add and subtract correctly. The soul of man is of more importance than an abacus, and the nation that neglects soul-culture for any other sort of short cut to temporal success will pay for it dearly.

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After all, does it pay to devote one's whole time to the consideration of material things, to the mathematics of life, as it were?

Were there nothing more than mere creature comforts to desire and to satisfy we might well eliminate all else but mathematics. But when this has been done there yet remains a desire for something more. Although the creature man has been well fed and comfortably housed and clothed, there seems to be a man within who is hungry and thirsty and ragged and altogether uncomfortable.

Is it not the part of wisdom to care for this inner man, for is it not he who has striven to lead us to higher planes, even to lofty heights? And is it not he who is to determine our eternal future? The outer man may be the master man in this life, but in the next the inner man will determine his place for him.

Are we looking after the inner man, the real man, as carefully as we should? He grows much after the fashion of the outer man, but with longings for a higher and a better life.

The great Plato made geometry the test for admission to his school, but after entering his pupils heard but little concerning mathematics and very much concerning the soul, the spirit and the exalted life.

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Mathematics, in any and all of its phases, is most valuable as a discipline for the mind, and this discipline is absolutely essential to the successful development of the inner and superior man.

It was not the mere knowledge of geometry that Plato cared for, but for the discipline gained by its study.

Is it for discipline that we teach mathematics, or is it to insure proficiency in counting dollars and cents, interest and discounts, profits and loss?

None doubt that after the boy has grown into the man there will not be much change in his tastes and desires. If he has not been well disciplined so that, like the disciplined soldier, he can calmly and cheerfully make the best of whatever conditions he may encounter, his life promises little more than ultimate failure.

The proper point to begin anything is at the beginning.

The proper point at which to begin making a good citizen is while he is yet a boy, and as he is trained and disciplined so will he be when to manhood he has grown.

Books and Bookmen

by George Seibel

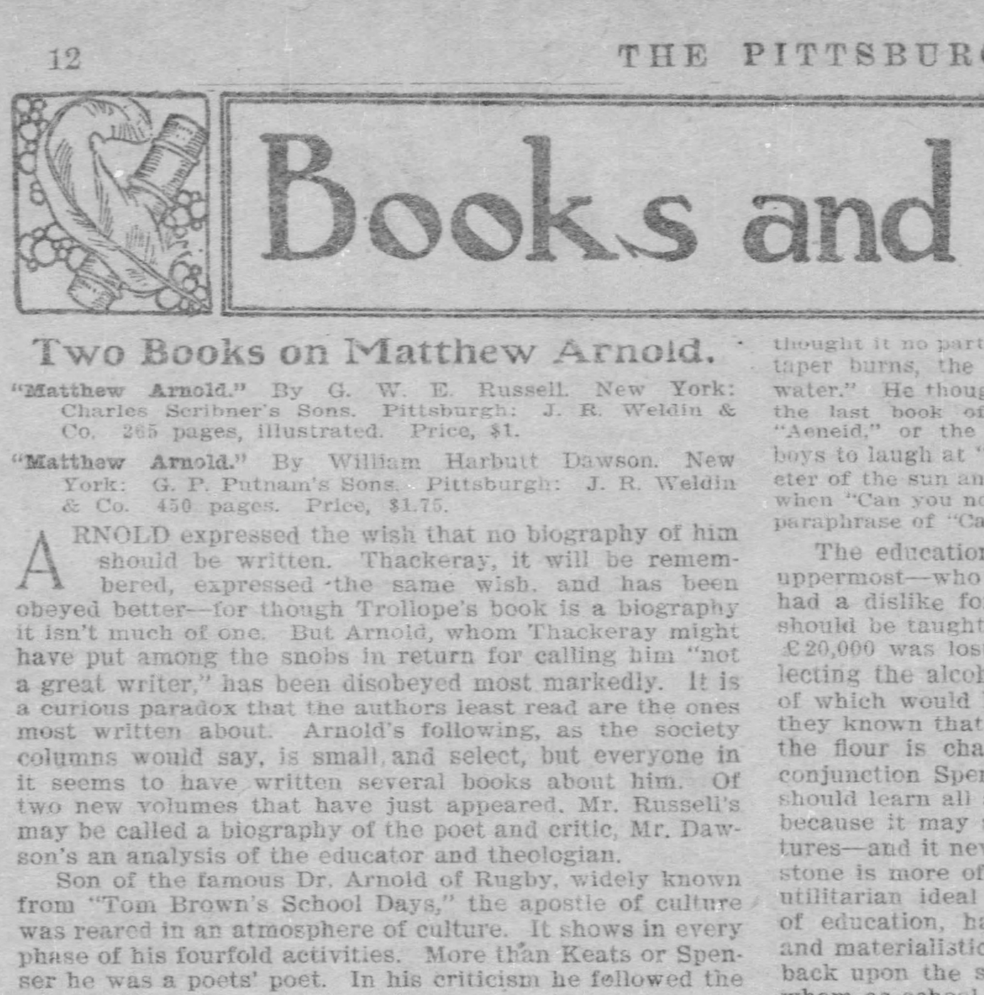
Two Books on Matthew Arnold.

"Matthew Arnold." By G. W. E. Russell. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 265 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.

"Matthew Arnold." By William Harbutt Dawson. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 450 pages. Price, $1.75.

ARNOLD expressed the wish that no biography of him should be written. Thackeray, it will be remembered, expressed the same wish, and has been obeyed better—for though Trollope's book is a biography it isn't much of one. But Arnold, whom Thackeray might have put among the snobs in return for calling him "not a great writer," has been disobeyed most markedly. It is a curious paradox that the authors least read are the ones most written about. Arnold's following, as the society columns would say, is small and select, but everyone in it seems to have written several books about him. Of two new volumes that have just appeared, Mr. Russell's may be called a biography of the poet and critic, Mr. Dawson's an analysis of the educator and theologian.

Son of the famous Dr. Arnold of Rugby, widely known from "Tom Brown's School Days," the apostle of culture was reared in an atmosphere of culture. It shows in every phase of his fourfold activities. More than Keats or Spenser he was a poets' poet. In his criticism he followed the



MATTHEW ARNOLD

path of Sainte Beuve. He strove for classical ideals as an educator. Though a religious radical he kept clear of blatant secularism. The consequence? Poet and critic have found appreciation, a slowly widening circle; his pedagogical idols have been overthrown by the scientific spirit, even in Oxford; men smile at his theology—such points, especially, as substituting "the Eternal" for "the Lord," an expression that he regarded as meaning "a magnified and non-natural man."

Still, it is easy to underestimate Matthew Arnold. He was the greatest English critic since Addison and Hazlitt —"his taste, his temper, his judgment were pretty nearly infallible." Herbert Paul considered him the greatest Victorian poet after Tennyson and Browning. His educational doctrine has permeated all England, though his specific applications of it have been put aside. His theological writings have made for broader tolerance, and a deeper regard for truth, "the mysterious goddess whom we shall never see except in outline." Last of all, in the sum and synthesis of his varied qualities and activities. Arnold must be regarded as a great prose writer, a master of style, to whom others have played the "sedulous ape." In this connection his own words, spoken during the last year of his life to Mr. Russell, are worth quoting: "People think I can teach them style. What stuff it all is! Have something to say, and say it as clearly as you can. That is the only secret of style."

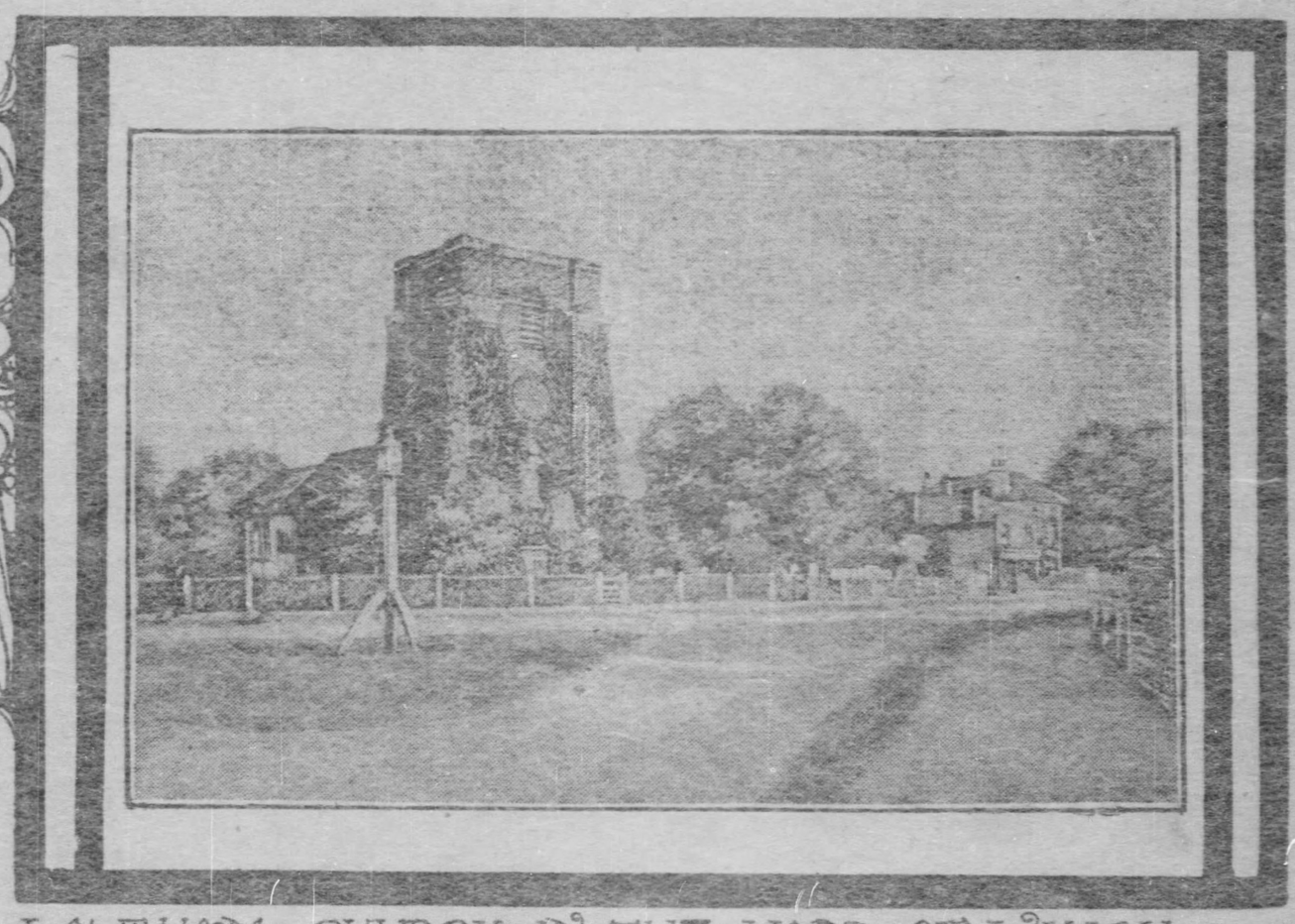
There is still another quality of Arnold's which Mr. Russell emphasizes—his gift of humor. "In his fun there is no grinning through a horse-collar, no standing on one's head, none of the guffaws and antics, and 'full-bodied gaiety of our English Cider-Cellar.' But there is a keen eye for subtle absurdity, a glance which unveils affectation and penetrates bombast, the most delicate sense of incongruity, the liveliest disrelish for all the moral and intellectual qualities which constitute the Bore, and a vein of personal raillery as refined as it is pungent." Mr. Russell, who was the editor of Arnold's Letters published in 1895, now reveals the fact that they were "severely edited" before they came into his hands, and again afterward in proof, to eliminate every vestige of this raillery. The piety of relatives, an admirable trait in quiescence, sometimes leads to dreadfud ravages. The shade of Arnold may console with that of Gibbon on the Stygian shore, whose Autobiography was similarly edited. One wonders why, in the dispensations of Providence, relatives so careful of posthumous reputations could not be distributed where most needed, among the Casanovas and Rousseaus of literature.

The highest praise is lavished by Mr. Russell upon Arnold as educator. "It is only right," he says, "that we should remember the Master who first taught us (when the doctrine was unpopular) that the primary duty of a civilized state is to educate its children." And it is well in our day, when "practical" studies have undermined the whole edifice of education, and when we are ready to leap from science to the handicrafts in further search of more "practical things," it is well now to recall Arnold's attitude toward this sort of education, whose object is not to make the boy a man, but to make him a civil engineer or a plumber. Arnold's attitude is well portrayed by Mr. Russell in a few anecdotic touches.

He ventured once, in the very senate house and heart of Cambridge, to hazard the opinion that "for the majority of mankind a little of mathematics goes a long way." He thought it no particular gain for a boy to know that "when a taper burns, the wax is converted into carbonic acid and water." He thought it a clear loss that he should not know the last book of the "Iliad," or the sixth book of the "Aeneid," or the "Agamemnon." He encouraged the Eton boys to laugh at "Scientific lectures and lessons on the diameter of the sun and moon," but he was moved almost to tears when "Can you not wait upon the lunatic?" was offered as a paraphrase of "Canst thou not minister to a mind diseased?"

The educational ideas of Herbert Spencer have come uppermost—who decried foreign languages because he had a dislike for learning them, and who believed boys should be taught chemistry because "not many years ago £20,000 was lost in the prosecution of a scheme for collecting the alcohol that distils from bread in baking, all of which would have been saved to the subscribers had they known that less than a hundredth part by weight of the flour is changed in fermentation." By a humorous conjunction Spencer on the same page implies that boys should learn all about the fossils in the old red sandstone because it may save them money in coal mining ventures—and it never occurred to him that the old red sandstone is more of a "back number" than Homer. But the utilitarian ideal of Spencer, the bread-and-butter theory of education, has come uppermost, with its narrowing and materialistic tendencies. It is well, therefore, to look back upon the sounder and saner theory of Arnold, of whom as school inspector it was said that "if he saw little children looking good and happy and under the care of a kindly and sympathetic teacher, he would give a favorable report, without inquiring too curiously into the percentage of scholars who could pass the 'standard' examination." Mr. Russell gives an amusing picture of his demeanor in an elementary school:

> They see the tall figure, at once graceful and stately; the benign air, as of an affable archangel; the critical brow and inquiring eyeglass bent on some very immature performance in penmanship or needlework; and the frightened children and the anxious teacher, gradually lapsing into smiles and peace, as the great man tested their proficiency in some such humble art as spelling. "Well, my little man, and how do you spell 'dog?'" "Please, sir, d-o-g." "Capital, very good indeed. I couldn't do it better myself. And now let us go a little further, and see if we can spell 'cat.'" (Chorus, excitedly.) "C-A-T." "Now, this is really excellent. (To the teacher.) You have brought them on wonderfully in spelling since I was here last. You shall have a capital report. Good-by."



LALEHAM CHURCH, IN THE YARD OF WHICH MATTHEW ARNOLD IS BURIED.

Mr. Russell's book has all the geniality of its subject, and gives us a few unpublished letters of Arnold's as well as a human point of view. His work will, therefore, be a welcome addition to those of Prof. Saintsbury and Herbert Paul, especially since he views Arnold's theology less shrewishly than Saintsbury and appreciates his poetry more warmly than Paul. The peculiar value of Mr. Dawson's book, on the other hand, is because of its exposition of Arnold's philosophy of life, though he admits believing his theological writings "to be on the whole the least necessary and the least serviceable part of his literary work." Mr. Dawson is of those who quote, like Taine, and he has read Arnold with a scholiast's fidelity, so that his work is a full and fair inventory of Arnold's opinions, largely put in Arnold's own words. It is not meet to analyse an analysis; let it suffice to say that Mr. Dawson's view of Arnold's view is correct and lucid. He sees that in philosophy, as in education, Arnold stood in eternal opposition to the miscalled progressive spirit, which is really discontent in the active voice. The phrase, "Sweetness and Light," derived from Swift, who applied it to the bee, cannot be appropriately used of our modern world and its ideals. Mr. Dawson says that—

> In these days we hear much in praise of the "strenuous life," by which is meant the life that is crowded with visible energy and outward action. Energy and action are enjoined as the one needful thing, reflection is depreciated as old-fashioned, and, to speak very frankly, a mere impediment to progress. For has not mankind all through the cycles of its history been reflecting? Surely the time for activity has now come; so let us all be up and doing; life may be short, but at any rate it shall be "strenuous." So says one voice of the age, and a powerful voice it is. It was this gospel of fuss and bustle which drew from Arnold those energetic words in "Obermann," words at once of protest and lament:
>
> But we, brought forth and reared in hours
> Of change, alarm, surprise—
> What shelter to grow ripe is ours?
> What leisure to grow wise?

Mr. Wells' New Republic.

"Mankind in the Making." By H. G. Wells. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 400 pages. Price, $1.50.

MR. WELLS has appeared in the role of prophet ere now, and we have done asking, "What is this that is come unto the son of Kish?" From prophet he has advanced to law-giver, and his new book, a sort of sequel to "Anticipations," is largely concerned with laying down rules of conduct to be observed by citizens of his New Republic. These rules concern themselves mainly with the birth supply, for Mr. Wells has made the astonishing and unprecedented discovery that the breed of the human race could be improved and that too many children die young. It takes Mr. Wells a hundred pages to arrive at this novel and startling deduction. The sum and substance of these first hundred pages is contained in this paragraph:

> The New Republican in his private life and in the exercise of his private influence must do what seems to him best for the race; he must not beget children heedlessly and unwittingly because of his incomplete assurance. It is pretty obviously his duty to examine himself patiently and thoroughly, and if he feels that he is, on the whole, an average or rather more than an average man, then upon the cardinal principle laid down in our first paper, it is his most immediate duty to have children and to equip them fully for the affairs of life. Moreover, he will, I think, lose no opportunity of speaking and acting in such a manner as to restore to marriage something of the solemnity and gravity the Victorian era—that age of nasty sentiment, sham delicacy and giggles—has to so large an extent refused to give it.

Along this line Mr. Wells writes in a long-winded strain of philistine complacency. He demonstrates the obvious, and beats the berserker of whom a bard (presumably Hibernian) sang that "thrice he slew the slain." After having disposed of the fundamental problem, the "birth supply," he turns to the related problems of education. Here, too, he dilates at length upon elementary things—like an orchid hunter who traverses the sea, wades swamps, fights fever, mosquitoes and cannibals, and brings home a dandelion. Thus Mr. Wells informs us that "if a healthy, well-fed child cries it is probably because it is bored"—to which abstract generalization an experienced nurse maid might add the practical comment that the healthy, well-fed child is probably being bored by a pin. Frequently, however, Mr. Wells makes a palpable hit, as in the observation that "The parent who ought to have a doll instead of a child is sufficiently abundant in our world to dominate the shops, and there is a vast traffic in facetious baby toys, facetious nursery furniture, 'art' cushions and 'quaint' baby clothing, all amazingly delightful things for grown-up people. These things are bought and grouped about the child, the child is taught tricks to complete the picture, and parentage becomes a very amusing afternoon employment." The main body of Mr. Wells' argument, however, presents nothing new to those who have read Froebel, Pestalozzi, Preyer and other students of the child mind.

Every now and then one runs across striking thoughts strikingly put. Mr. Wells' protest against the shrinking of our language is timely and pointed. But every now and then Mr. Wells also makes suggestions that send a shudder down our spine. Does he realize the fell consequence of such a theory as this: "Caught at the right age, most little girls, and many little boys I believe, would learn very pleasantly to write simple verse. This they should be encouraged to read aloud." Assuming that Mr. Wells is a fond parent and regulates his nursery according to the laws of the New Republic, visitors to his home must go there with anticipations of terror.

The chapter on Schooling, with its flaying of educational fads and follies, is the best in the book. Although it is aimed specifically at conditions in England, there are analogies in America which everyone will realize. There is also much fruit of thought in the chapter on Political and Social Influences, where he contrasts the British tendency to stick in the mud and the American tendency to cut corners violently. But who ever heard of a more fantastic and far-fetched scheme than that which Mr. Wells proposes to remedy election evils? Choose public servants, not by a complete poll, but by the jury system. Have elections by jury, as we have trials by jury. Mr. Wells apparently has never studied the workings of the jury system, and has no idea of the professional juror or

of its other outgrowths. Not only this, but Mr. Wells' scheme has been weighed and found wanting. The Roman senate was just such a jury as Mr. Wells sees in his mind's eye, and when it was not bought by Jugurtha's gold it was terrorized by the Pretorian guards.

Equally visionary is Mr. Wells' view of authorship in the New Republic. It is a guild of writers, selected by jury and salaried by the state, that he advocates. Miss Corelli and the Rev. Silas K. Hocking would probably sit first in Mr. Wells' proposed academy. The same tendency is only less apparent in other reforms that he proposes in a utopianism that carefully avoids the proper socialistic label. The New Republic might work, but only if a benevolent despot could be found to run it.

The Gospel according to Diogenes.

"Liberty and a Living." By Philip G. Hubert. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 252 pages. Price, $1.50.

There are two essays of Robert Louis Stevenson's—An Apology for Idlers and Aes Triplex—which everyone ought to read often; how to live and how to die are the lessons they teach. Mr. Hubert's book, first published 15 years ago, is a practical manual of the ideal life, with plenty of leisure and little care, simple pleasure and rich health. He preaches the gospel of Diogenes and his tub, Whitman's precept to "loaf and invite your soul." There have been other preachers of the simple life and the return to nature, from Rousseau to Charles Wagner, from Thoreau to John Burroughs, but no other is quite so persuasive and practical as Mr. Hubert. Thoreau, in spite of his ardent preaching, in practice liked to cut across fields to where the fleshpots of his neighbors were boiling. But Mr. Hubert describes in detail his experiences in living upon next to nothing a year. Many a millionaire would give a million to live one of Mr. Hubert's years. The luxurious leisure mingled with luxurious labor is enough to tempt Croesus from his treasury and Solon from his law tables.

Mr. Hubert is an iconoclast. He tells us frankly that we have made a fetish of work for work's sake. How many, he asks, will die in harness long before they think it possible to stop work and begin play. Pleasure before business seems to be his motto, though to read his works and days will disillusion those who think he preaches a gospel of rank indolence. It will be well for everyone to read his confession of faith, how he lived up to which the book explains:

> So long as I can get a house and garden for $3 00 a week, so long as oatmeal is less than three cents a pound, so long as the fish bite and the cabbages grow, I shall keep out of the slavery of modern city existence; I shall live in God's sunshine and enjoy my children's prattle, my books and papers.

Two Roosevelt Books.

"Addresses and Presidential Messages." By Theodore Roosevelt. Introduction by Henry Cabot Lodge. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 485 pages. Price, $1.25.

"The Roosevelt Book." Selections from the writings of Theodore Roosevelt. Introduction by Robert Bridges. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 189 pages. Price, 50 cents.

It is safe to say that no president since Grant has commanded so much attention and admiration abroad as Roosevelt. Grant received it because of his military renown; it is yielded to Roosevelt because he is a man of letters. Several of his books have recently been translated into French and German, and it is the literary side of the president that is best known abroad. At home it is usually eclipsed by his political activities, and is impressed upon us only occasionally by such publications as these two books from the Putnam and Scribner presses. In his introduction to the volume of "Addresses and Messages," Senator Lodge aptly says: "The American people are to be asked to give again to Mr. Roosevelt the greatest trust and the highest responsibility which any people can give to any man. In these speeches they are able to see precisely what manner of man he is. They can have the assurance that he says always what he means and means always what he says."

The Scribner volume presents extracts from the president's literary work, especially that which bears upon the larger aspects of history and citizenship. Mr. Bridges pointedly says that "It is a good thing for young Americans to be familiar with the books written by Theodore Roosevelt, not because he is president of the United States, but because, whether cowboy, assemblyman, police or civil service commissioner, assistant secretary of the navy, colonel of the Rough Riders, governor of New York, vice president, or president of the United States, he has always been the right kind of an American citizen."

A Hero's Lucky Chances.

"The Middle Wall." By Edward Marshall. New York: G. W. Dillingham Company. 470 pages. Price, $1.50.

Mr. Marshall's hero resembles Mr. Gilbert's "Lord High Executioner" in being the victim of "a set of curious chances." He has no sooner made over his diamonds to his mother than she dies and the wicked stepfather tries to get the treasure. The hero escapes with it to find himself on board a ship of which his mortal foe is mate, who becomes commander by the captain's suffering a stroke. Then a fire happens to break out, and the hero and his enemy are adrift on the ocean. They happen to be picked up by a passing vessel, on which the hero's sweetheart has considerately engaged passage in order to be at hand to nurse him. She happens to know something about the wicked stepfather which forces him to stop his persecution of the hero, and finally it turns out that the explosives on the burning ship hadn't sunk it and rain had put the fire out, so the hero gets his diamonds again. He is certainly the luckiest fellow in recent fiction. The best of the book is the Log Book of the Lyddy, extracts from which are prefixed to the chapters. "On a lonesome v'yage," says one of them, "a floatin' chip 'll chirk you up th' way a brass band wouldn't when you was to home." Mr. Marshall seems to think well of these extracts himself, for he has used one of them twice.

Still in Search of the Grail.

"The Graal Problem." By J. S. Tunison. Cincinnati: The Robert Clarke Company. 154 pages. Price, $1.25.

"The Legend of the Holy Grail." By Sylvester Baxter. Boston: Curtis & Cameron. 119 pages. Price, $1.50.

The sources of the Grail legend, lost in medieval darkness, have perplexed scholars since Wolfram's poem had a new birth in Wagner's "Parsifal." Wolfram said that he drew his material from the troubadour Kyot, who in turn got it from the writings of a Jewish sage named Flegetanis. Who was Kyot? Who was Flegetanis? We know nothing of them except what Wolfram says. But we know that other versions of the Grail legend were in existence—those by Chrestien of Troyes, Walter Map, and others. Mr. Tunison labors learnedly to prove that Map, who was archdeacon of Oxford under Henry II., is the Kyot mentioned by Wolfram. Walter, or Gualtier, may have been abbreviated Gyat, which Wolfram corrupted into Kyot. In the same way he discovers Flegetanis in Robert de Retines, an Englishman who became a Spanish monk. "Retines appears to have been called Ketines; as a monk he would be called Frey Ketines; an l for an r is not infrequent mispronunciation, and g hard for k an error of hearing familiar enough." By the same process of hair-splitting, Mr. Tunison could trace the Parsifal legend to Jesus himself, as ancient tradition ascribed it.

Mr. Baxter's book is an exposition of Edwin Abbey's mural paintings in the Boston Public Library. It will explain those wonderful friezes to those who admire them, but do not understand the symbolism of Galahad's red cloak, the mystic meaning of the Grail, the beautiful legend of Solomon's ship, and the final apotheosis of the Stainless Knight. It will also serve to make the Grail legend familiar to the general reader, who doesn't delve in Malory and Tennyson.

An Anthology for the Young.

"Poems That Every Child Should Know." Edited by Mary E. Burt. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 355 pages. Price, 90 cents.

Excellent in the spirit of its selections, which include well-nigh everything that will impress and appeal to the young mind, from "Twinkle, Twinkle, Little Star" and "Horatius at the Bridge" to "Woodman, Spare that Tree" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Miss Burt's volume is still open to some questioning. How young a child can appreciate Kipling's "Recessional" or understand Markham's "Man With the Hoe?" Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris" is all right, but Matthew Arnold's "Forsaken Merman" is a little esoteric. Whitman's "Song of Myself" and Poe's "Raven" are also rather strong meat for them that are not of full age. There are also slipshod errors; thus the words Antony utters over the dead body of Brutus are called "A Fragment from Brutus's Speech;" there are four misquotations in 17 lines of George Eliot's "Choir Invisible," one marring the sense, another the meter. But the volume as a whole is so thoroughly enjoyable that cavil is ungracious.

The Story of the Churches.

"The Congregationalists." By Leonard Woolsey Bacon. New York: The Baker and Taylor Company. Pittsburgh: W. W. Waters. 280 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.

The Rev. Mr. Bacon's book is another volume in the useful Story of the Churches series. His notable "History of American Christianity" qualifies him to write authoritatively upon such a theme. The subject presents peculiar difficulties, because so many churches that are truly congregational are outside of the denomination which calls itself the Congregational church. Mr. Bacon succeeds admirably in tracing the history of the Congregational principle and of Congregational bodies. The schism between evangelical and Unitarian congregationalism is fairly related, the later history of Unitarianism summarized without acerbity, and the missionary achievements of the Congregational body are warmly appreciated though they might have been more adequately set forth.

In the Antique Manner.

"The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimée." By Margaret Sherwood. New York: The Macmillan Company. Pittsburgh: J. R. Weldin & Co. 240 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

A romantic fantastic trifle, starting off with the wander motif from "Prince Otto," and mincing along through a minuet of mock antique words—that is "The Story of King Sylvain and Queen Aimee." The King and Queen run away from the court where they have been hedged round with boresome ceremonials. "Ever the King whistled as he went, and the Queen now and then sang a snatch of song." They play prettily at love-making, and the king fights a lioness great and fierce, killing her with nothing but a staff. When they are found in their new home, the King and the Queen have come to love it so well that they resign the throne to another. It is a fairy idyl, pleasing but nothing more; the affectation of antique quaintness in the style is rather poorly done.

Uncle Remus Has a Rival.

"At the Big House." By Anne Virginia Culbertson. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. 348 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.50.

Uncle Remus has a worthy successor in Aunt Nancy, who tells many of the animal folk-tales in Miss Culbertson's book. It is one of the most amusing treatises on unnatural history ever written, without the mechanical ingenuity of the Jungle Books. The story "Why Crabs Walk Backward" is a real masterpiece of plantation humor and quaint, homely wisdom. More than half of the tales are gathered from the southern Indians, and have the same fascination as the negro tales. Blaisdell's illustrations, 16 of them in color, realize the spirit of the tales most wonderfully. The book is a joy.

Carpenter's Geographical Reader.

"Australia, Our Colonies, and Other Islands of the Sea." By Frank G. Carpenter. New York: American Book Company. 388 pages, illustrated. Price, 60 cents.

Mr. Carpenter's geographical reader describes Australia and the chief islands of the world, laying special stress upon those which have become colonies or dependencies of the United States, even little Guam. The children learn about the resources of the various islands, visit their peoples both in city and country, and observe the wonders of plant and animal life. The illustrations are largely reproductions of photographs taken by the author. Fifteen colored maps show the countries visited.

A Ten-Year-Old Author.

"How a Little Girl Went to Africa." By Leona Mildred Bicknell. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Pittsburgh: R. S. Davis & Co. 172 pages, illustrated. Price, $1.

The little authoress of this book is only ten years old. Her parents are missionaries, and she accompanied them to Zululand at the outbreak of the Boer war. Those were exciting times in an interesting land. Other little girls will enjoy what she has to tell about the voyage, London and Africa. It is very well told, and little folks will learn much about geography and history from it.

A Mentor for Young Men.

"Manhood's Morning." By Joseph Alfred Conwell. Philadelphia: Vir Publishing Co. 308 pages. Price, $1.

Mr. Conwell's book, first published about seven years ago, has been revised and improved. It is addressed to young men between 14 and 28 years of age. It has an inspiring message, made impressive by illustrious examples. It is a sort of moral "Self-Help."

Literary News and Notes.

Not so very long ago Margaret Horton Potter was still being paraded as an infant prodigy. Even today, with nearly half a dozen novels to her credit, she is only 23 years of age. She was born on May 20, 1881, in Chicago, was educated in the Chicago schools, and afterward, in 1897, entered Bryn Mawr college. She had gone into authorship five years earlier, when a little book of verse, oddly entitled "Pastels in Prose," was privately printed. Her first real book was published in 1897 under the title, "A Social Lion," and under an assumed name. The book created a disturbance among society people in Chicago and the entire edition was bought up and suppressed three months later. In the following year Miss Potter published an historical novel of the time of King

MARGARET HORTON POTTER,
Author of "The Flame-Gatherers."

John, entitled "Uncanonized." Her next novel fell in Louis the Fifteenth's time; this was "The House of de Mailly," which made her literary fame before she had reached her twentieth year. Her fourth novel, "Istar of Babylon," was a romance of ancient Babylon, before writing which she spent many months in the vicinity of what is supposed to have been the site of Babylon and the cities that comprised the kingdom of Babylonia. Her new book, "The Flame Gatherers," is a romance of ancient India—it has just been published by the Macmillan Company. About two years ago Miss Potter was married to John Donald Black, the son of Gen. J. C. Black of Chicago, in which city she has since made her home.

Jules Verne and H. G. Wells will have to look to their laurels if Jean Delaire can keep on evolving plots as uncommon as that of his novel, "Around a Distant Star," which has made a sensation in England. Its hero has been profoundly impressed by discovering that the distance which separates the earth from the nearest of the fixed stars is so great that light from them, traveling at the rate of 180,000 miles a second, takes over three years to reach us—that, in fact, we do not see a star as it is now, but as it was three years ago. Hence, if we happened to be on the star in question and looking at the world with a strong enough glass, we should see three-year-old events in the act of happening. Going on, he decides that if we were transported to one of the more distant of the heavenly bodies, with a speed greatly exceeding that of light, we should be able to see before our eyes scenes that occurred on the earth hundreds of years ago. Now Mr. Delaire's ingenious hero doubts gravely the truth of the Gospels. He figures out that, could he get on a sufficiently distant star with a speed exceeding that of light, he could, given a telescope some million times more powerful than existing instruments, see what went on in Palestine 1,900 years ago. These are pretty big "ifs," but the hero of "Around a Distant Star" eventually surmounts them, encases himself in a projectile, which also carries his wonderful telescope, and so effectually beats light to the distant star that he arrives just in time to watch, on the earth, the events of Passion week. Thus he convinces himself, and later on Christendom, of the truth of the Gospel stories!

Few people are aware that the Kongo Free State has such a thing as a navy. It has, and its navy, small as it is, furnished Joseph Conrad with his unique experience in command of a naval vessel. The little tin-plate affair of which he was captain and admiral, and possibly mate also, plied up and down the Kongo and kept in subjection with its small guns the swarthy natives on the banks. Mr. Conrad was not able to hold his exalted position very long, for fever struck him low and he was obliged to return to England. But during his term of service he gathered many impressions which he has set down in "Heart of Darkness," the second in the series of three tales which make up his book "Youth."

If interesting antecedents count for anything in literature, Ellis Meredith and Mrs. Caroline Abbot Stanley may boast of theirs. Mrs. Stanley, the author of "Order No. 11," is a great-great-niece of the revolutionary martyr, Nathan Hale. Mrs. Caroline Abbott Stanley is of French Huguenot extraction and counts among her ancestors Josef Saurin, who wrote a satire which was credited to Voltaire, and for which Voltaire was sent to the Bastile. An even more distinguished ancestry is claimed by Mrs. H. A. Mitchell Keays, author of "He That Eateth Bread With Me," the roots of her family tree reaching back to Henry III. of England.

The autograph manuscript of Burns' ballad "The Whistle," with a letter which accompanied it, has just been sold at the amazing price of $775. The ballad is one of about 18 stanzas, and begins thus:

> I sing of a whistle, a whistle of worth,
> I sing of a whistle, the pride of the North,
> Was brought to the Court of our good Scottish King,
> And long with this whistle all Scotland shall ring.

Another Burns manuscript, that of "The Cotter's Saturday Night," is to be sold next month.

Grif Alexander, the well-known Pittsburgh newspaper man, is in New York putting the finishing touches to a novel which will be ready for publication in July. Mr. Alexander's gifts as a poet and a humorist have won him a wide circle of admirers, who will look forward to his book with interest. What the subject, period or style of the tale may be is not yet made known, but those who know Grif Alexander know it will be something human and interesting.

Hallie Erminie Rives has made Lord Byron the hero of her new romance, which the Bobbs-Merrill Company will shortly publish, under the title "The Castaway." It takes its title from a remark Byron once made: "Three great men ruined in one year, a king, a cad and a castaway," meaning Napoleon, Beau Brummel and himself.

Mrs. Israel Zangwill has written a volume of stories about children which will be called "Barbarous Babes."

PLAYS AND PLAYERS

BY CHARLES M. BREGG

IT IS rather late in the season for theatrical surprises and novelties. Several days during the past week the weather has been distinctly unfavorable to the full enjoyment of even the very delightful things that have beckoned amusement seekers indoors. Dramatically the production of a brand new comedy by Mr. Charles Richman and the Grand opera house stock company was the important event of the week. I endeavored on Tuesday morning, hastily it is true, to sum up wherein this really capital play idea had been defectively developed. I am glad to have an opportunity to give further emphasis to the impression sought to be conveyed in that review. "The Genius" is a distinctly hopeful proposition, more for what it can be made than for what it is. I shall not regard the play now as a starring medium for Mr. Richman. Of that outcome I must confess permanent misgivings, though it is amazing how upon occasion plays that seemed to offer insuperable difficulties as proper vehicles for the expression of special stage talent have been whipped into good shape and made to fit admirably the person for whom they were intended. "The Genius" is a comedy of such broad general lines and its fundamental motif is so susceptible of comedy treatment that it would be surprising if it could not be made into a fit

NIXON—Miss Brooks as Leonora.

medium for anyone of a half-dozen players, Mr. Richman included. Left in its present shape I should very much deplore Mr. Richman's continuance in the title role. The combination illustrates too nearly a source of stage weakness of which we have had already too much. With the scarcity of good plays on one side and the increasing persistence of the "star" habit on the other, players have permitted themselves to be cast entirely out of their orbit. We need good, strong, capable players like Charles Richman much too badly to sacrifice them to farce of the burlesque order.

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With the proper development of the theme of "The Genius" by which its comedy may be strengthened and polished, while its really clever and original satire is given right of way over the merely theatric bid for a ready laugh, there is hope to believe that the young sons of their father have given the stage one of the cleverest little plays of the season. In the elements of play-building the young men show excellent skill. The idea of satirizing or burlesqueing the psuedo artistic or anyone of the pseudo fads of the age is not altogether originated but no other playwrights have developed it so amusingly or made it so sustainingly the plot of a play. Clyde Fitch hinted at it in that play monstrosity, "The Girl With the Green Eyes," and Anstey, the English playwright, has even more fully developed it in one of his comedies. In "The Genius" it is made to do deft and apt service for a class with which we Americans are all more or less familiar. Another element in the play that offers excellent material for pure comedy purposes is the atmosphere of studio life among the indigent but worthy artists of a big city. Their familiarity with artist life gave the De Mille brothers an opportunity to do for the poor studio quarters of New York what Du Maurier has done for the so-called "Latin Quarter" of Paris, though very much more crudely sketched. The flavor of realism in this atmospheric touch in "The Genius" is very delightful, and can be made much more compelling and enjoyable when the authors set to work to revise their play with the big temptation of trying to write down to an imaginary public out of their way. These added comments on the play are offered with a full adherence to my original contention. In its present shape the play slops over on the side of farcical lightness. This destroys its form and nullifies its otherwise admirable satire and comedy. More than this, and quite as much to be deplored, it makes the piece almost if not quite impossible as a successful starring medium for Mr. Richman. It removes that actor so far from the sphere for which temperament, physique and training have fitted him that the loss in this direction makes the game not worth the candle.

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The other good thing theatrically that Pittsburgh was called upon to properly appreciate in spite of adverse weather conditions last week was the presentation of grand opera in English by the Savage company of American singers. In this instance both the music-loving public of Pittsburgh and the opera management were cheated by late season conditions. The public failed to take general advantage of what is undoubtedly the most elaborate, as it is the most meritorious, effort to give the music drama in English that the American stage has ever enjoyed. I was amazed at the growth and expansion of the Savage idea, which had its inception several years ago in the Castle Square opera company. The present perfection of equipment, beauty of ensemble effects and adequacy of voice culture is a splendid fruitage of a flower that gave no very large promise. Of course, there are here and there defects of voice that will appeal to the genuine music connoissieur when comparison is made with the song birds who are imported from foreign shores at enormous expense, but this is about the only feature of the Savage output in which the comparison fails to pay tribute to the native brand of grand opera production. I do not believe the Metropolitan opera company has ever given us such beautiful and imposing stage pictures, and the choruses in nearly every opera presented last week bespoke a freshness of voice and a power of understandable melody that ranks well with the best opera productions we have ever had. The orchestra is a finely trained and musically well-drilled body of players, and the conductors in every instance are men of aritstic force and leadership.

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Mr. Savage deserves unbounded praise for the energy and enthusiasm he has displayed in bringing his English opera company to its present high state of perfection. I shall not endeavor here to recapitulate the excellence of individual singers. The reviews from time to time in The Gazette have made sufficient reference to these. In the large sense of appeal to eye, ear and music taste, the several productions last week were a revelation to those who believed that grand opera must bear an exclusively foreign trade-mark in order to be musically accurate or traditionally satisfying. "Othello," on Monday night; "Lohengrin," on Tuesday, and "Carmen," on Wednesday, each in their own way revealed the possibilities, vocal, dramatic and pictorial of grand opera in the native vernacular and presented under the enterprising genius of native energy and skill for doing things well. This week the repertoire includes "Tannhaeuser," "Il Trovatore" and "The Bohemian Girl." It is a great pity that so few people are availing themselves of the opportunity to hear and see this perfected result of Mr. Savage's endeavors. I know that there are several adverse conditions which make excusable the apathy of a great many very sincere and unprejudiced music lovers, but even these should be set aside in order to prove how genuine is the oft-repeated assertion that if we could get good music at a reasonable figure we would more generally enjoy it. Mr. Savage has given us all this and more. It is a great pity that Pittsburgh has allowed circumstances of weather and prejudice to bring about such a wholesale violation of our promises to support the right kind when it came along.

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The closing of all but two theaters this week leaves us only melodrama and vaudeville to remind us of the now departed season. At the Nixon several special benefit performances will be given before the summer opera venture is undertaken. Manager Gulick tells me he is going to make a brave effort to keep the Bijou open straight through to the opening of the next regular season. His plans are laid with great adroitness, and for the month of June includes a combination of prize ring dramatics that will astonish the natives. If young Britt, Teddy McGovern and Jim Jeffries don't draw large houses, even though the temperature may be sizzling outside, then there is no hope either for Manager Gulick's summer season or the future "elevation" of the melodramatic stage. The Avenue may live through the month of June, but hardly beyond that period. It will be interesting to see at that house this week Miss Edna Wallace Hopper in a little playlet that is said to be a worthy product of the playwright's art. The interest, however, will be chiefly felt in seeing the dainty and diminutive Edna doing a dramatic role. Hitherto she has sparkled chiefly in musical comedy. But as this form of entertainment has in the past year captured so many legitimate players, I do not see why it should not pay back when it gets an opportunity, and Edna is certainly a fetching opportunity.

BIJOU—Miss Aileen May.

News and Notes of the Stage

THE following defense of the chorus girl is worth printing, not because it is new or original, but because it is from a chorus girl and one, too, who is sincerely anxious that personal experience shall be weighed against idle gossip and mere rumor. Miss James is right. There are chorus girls and chorus girls. But here is her letter:

Dramatic Editor, The Gaeztte—

I have been a chorus girl for two seasons, and I wish to speak a word in their defense. I notice Marie Corelli in her "Temporal Power," classes together housemaids and chorus girls.

I wish I might take Marie Corelli and a few more of her kind behind the scenes of any of our light opera companies. I believe their ideas would undergo a speedy and remarkable change.

A girl must possess more than a pretty face and figure. She must have some dramatic ability and a cultivated voice.

AVENUE—Edna Wallace Hopper.

The greater majority of chorus girls have High school educations, and are not infrequently graduates from our colleges. We had among our number last season a girl from Wellesley and two from the University of Chicago. I believe the morals of the average chorus girl will compare very favorably with the average society girl, as most of the girls come from good families.

Many of them are physical wrecks after a season or two. Late hours, after-theater suppers and the nervous excitement, all tend to impair their health. They lose ambition and finally give up hope of ever becoming what they at first worked for so earnestly—to become leading ladies.

ESTELLE JAMES,
Allegheny.

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Manager Kirk had an opportunity to test the iced air plant of the Nixon theater during the past week and found he could reduce the temperature of the theater 20 degrees, making it one of the coolest resorts in the city.

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The week's performances at the Duquesne theater of "The Fair Rebel," for the benefit of Post 3, G. A. R., not only netted the post a tidy sum, but was a source of enjoyment to the friends of the participants. Mr. Ingersoll, who assumed the leading male role after the engagement began, was given an ovation by his friends, while Miss Eva Taylor's popularity in Pittsburgh was amply testified. In the way of trying out new talent the engagement was also fruitful. In the part of Bill Bronson Mr. Herbert E. Phillips, a former Pittsburgher, made a fine impression and gives evidence of the possession of excellent acting talent. Mr. Phillips is a resident of Waynesburg, Pa., now and will next season be with "The Old Vermont Farm" company.

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The Savage grand opera company closes its season of 40 weeks with its performance of "Bohemian Girl" at the Nixon Saturday night. During the year it has given over 40 performances of "Othello," "Lohengrin," "Tannhaeuser" and "Carmen;" over 30 of "Il Trovatore," "Bohemian Girl" and "Faust;" 20 of "Aida," "Tosca;" 10 of "Martha," "Lucia di Lammermoor" and "Cavalleria Rusticana;" eight of "Romeo and Juliet" and two of "La Boheme."

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"The Fortune Teller," with Edna Bronson in the role of Musette, the part originally played by Alice Nielson when she made this most elaborate production some years ago, will be presented at the Nixon week of June 20. The comic opera is by Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert and produced under the management of Mr. S. F. Nixon. The company embraces the services of 60 people and some of the best-known people in the musical world are members of this organization.

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Robert Hilliard, Jr., a student at Annapolis, and son of the well-known actor, participated in amateur theatricals at the Naval academy recently, and is said to have shown evidence of dramatic talent.

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The attractions in which Nixon and Zimmerman will be interested next season include Viola Allen and the Nixon and Zimmerman opera company, in a new opera, which has not yet been named.

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Richard Mansfield is in San Francisco, where, it is said, he has just finished the most prosperous week of his career. There were lines of people before the box office a large part of the time, and speculators sold seats at $7 apiece.

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The closing night of the season at the Grand opera house was marked last night with a crowded and representative audience. The enthusiasm elicited by the performance of the new DeMille play, "The Genius," was of a most demon-

strative character. Mr Richman was called upon for a speech, in which he took occasion to express his gratitude to Harry Davis for the exceedingly pleasant engagement with the stock company, and expressed the hope that he would have the good fortune to appear before a Pittsburgh audience soon again He said, among other things, that he would always remember the public of this city for the friendly encouragement they have given him on the occasion of the premiere performance of his new play, "The Genius," as well as for the extremely cordial reception they bestowed upon him when he opened with the company four weeks ago.

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Miss Florence Gale, the young actress, whom it will be remembered made such a fine impression last season as Mary Glenkman in "The Middleman" in a road tour with Ernest Shipman's company, is this year playing Rosalind in a revival of "As You Like It." The press notices throughout the west have been most flattering and the young star is evidently in high favor with her audiences. The Jamestown (N. Y.) Evening Journal said:

"As Rosalind, Miss Florence Gale brought to the part vivacity, a pretty presence, and many little touches which helped to make her a warm favorite. She was seen at her best, perhaps, in the scene where she is confronted with the handkerchief stained with Orlando's blood, and weakens in spite of the doublet and hose in which she is masquerading. This incident was well worked up. On the whole, her lightness and gaiety were pleasing, and these are her strong points."

The Fort Dodge Messenger made the following comment: "One of the largest and most responsive audiences of the season greeted Miss Florence Gale at the Midland last night, when she interpreted the bewitching Rosalind of Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Miss Gale appeared very near the rise of the curtain in the first act, and was almost continually on the stage from start to finish of the play. Indeed, the life and action of the whole company hinged on her part and could scarce have failed to be the success that it was with such a Rosalind. She played a part, and played it well and then a part within a part, and succeeded even better in her double part."

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There will be three Knights of Pythias parades during the "Damon and Pythias" week at the Nixon theater, on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday nights. The various regiments of the order will escort the high officials of the order from their hotel to the Nixon theater, headed by a brass band.

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Lee Arthur's new play, "A Business Man," will be produced in McVicker's theater, Chicago, June 12. William Norris, now with "Babes in Toyland," has been selected for the chief role, which is said to be strong in pathos and full of "heart interest."

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With the appearance of Thomas Jefferson's daughter in her father's company next season, the Jefferson family will add another to the many who adorn the stage.

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The management of the Royal Bavarian Court theaters announce that the Wagner and Mozart festivals in Munich will run from August 12 to September 11 and from August 1 to 11, respectively. Among the artists already engaged are Mme. Milka Ternina and R. Van Rooy.

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Eddie Foy says no one can imagine how the railroads are run down in lower California unless he has been there. Last summer Mr. Foy was journeying down in that part of the country, and on the particular trip taken as an example he was en route up the coast to a junction where he was to connect for San Francisco. The train had been running at about the rate of a dray wagon for three hours, when suddenly it whisked around a curve and started down the grade like an express let loose.

Mr. Foy tried to walk up the car and was successively dumped into an elderly woman's lap and against the lunch basket of a fair tourist before he could reach the door. As he did so the conductor came tottering in.

"Say, what's the matter?" asked Mr. Foy. "Engine running away?"

"Well, not 'zactly," returned the official, steadying himself, "but thar's a sort of rotten bridge ahead, and we always git 'cross it as quickly as possible.

Theater Programs.

Grand Opera in English—NIXON.

Now that Pittsburgh music lovers have had an opportunity to cultivate the Savage English Grand Opera company, local enthusiasts are unanimous in their praise of the superb organiazation, orchestra and productions that have been presented here by the Boston impresario. The three operas chosen for the first week's program at the Nixon embraced exacting works and at least one which American singers, until this season had never attempted. It is a matter of pride as well as delight that native artists of such excellence as the fine corps of principals in Mr. Savage's forces have developed the degree of proficiency necessary to give such wholly satisfactory performances. With such sopranos as Miss Nennyson and Miss Brooks, tenors Joseph Sheehan and William Wegener, the artistic Goff and the robust Marsano, stalwart Francis J. Boyle, Harrison W. Bennett and the two distinctly superior contraltos, Marion Ivell and Rita Newman, Mr. Savage has an organization in which any American manager may take the greatest pride. The superb all-American singing chorus has proved itself as much at home in the heavy operas as in the light and spirited numbers of "Carmen" and the fine body of musicians under the authoritative batons of Conductors Emanuel and Schenck, has commended itself to serious consideration at each performance.

The program for the ensuing week, with the exception of Wagner's immortal "Tannhaeuser," is none the less exacting that the first week's bills, and considerably more "popular." Verdi's "Il Trovatore," the most popular in the range of Italian grand opera, will be sung on Monday and Thursday nights and at the Wednesday matinee. "Tannhaeuser" will be the bill Tuesday and Thursday nights and at the Saturday matinee, with Balfe's "Bohemian Girl," the unusually attractive bill for Wednesday and Saturday nights.

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BIJOU—Queen of the White Slaves.

Sensational mysticism, so ably portrayed by the elder Dumas and other great novelists, is perhaps the predominating keynote of "Queen of the White Slaves," the marvelous new melodrama which A. H. Woods brings to the Bijou this week, beginning with a bargain matinee, Monday. There will be other bargain matinees Wednesday and Saturday. The production comes booked for a return date, having played to record-breaking houses in March. It was written by Arthur J. Lamb in six acts and 19 scenes, and is a gigantic cyclone of sensational sensation, without offense to the morals of any theatergoer. It contains a strain of weirdness, which is particularly novel in these days of modern and conventional melodrama, with their set characters and rubber-stamped scenes and situations. It has as one of its central characters a dectective, who rivals Sherlock Holmes in his cleverness, and who accomplishes results in detecting crime and thwarting evildoers in a logical manner. There are 27 speaking characters in the play and everyone of them is a distinct type of character.

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AVENUE—Edna Wallace Hopper in Vaudeville.

Dainty Edna Wallace Hopper, the comic opera singer and comedienne, and who is reputed to be the highest-salaried actress in vaudeville, will be the headliner at the Avenue family theater this week. She will be seen in an idyl or mirth and melody entitled: "The March of Time," supported by her own company. During the progress of the sketch she sings several of her catchy songs which will recall the days when this dainty comedienne was one of the shining luminaries in comic opera. Ed. F. Reynard, the ventriloquist of note, will introduce a novel act with scenic and mechanical effects of a pretentious character. Edmund Day will pesent a strongly dramatic offering entitled "Shipmates," in which there is a most pleasing vein of humor. The jocular monologist, James Richmond Glenroy, will be here with a lot of new fun and he will take the audience into his confidence in his own amusing style. Jennie Yeamans has a place on the program and she will contribute to the diversions in her amusing manner. The singing and musical act of the Milani trio is of the best and they will find favor. Among others who will appear are Young and DeVoie; Cordau and Maud, in a clever wire act; Louise Sylvester, "The Maid o' Dundee," in Scotch ballads; the comedian and the dancer, Brown and Bortoletti. There will be 15 acts, each of a refined character.

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DAMON AND PHYTHIAS—With Lizzie Hudson Collier.

The engagement of Lizzie Huudson Collier, which begins at the Nixon theater one week from tomorrow night, gives promise of being one of the most interesting events of the entire season in this city. A strong indication of this is the fact that since the announcement was firs made of Mrs. Collier's reurn, orders for more than 3,000 seats have been received at the Nixon theater box office. There is probably not an actress before the public at the present time who could arouse so much widespread interest. Of course, the fact that Mrs. Collier comes supported by a really extraordinary company intensifies the interest of the event; but it is due largely to Mrs. Collier's personal popularity that the public is aroused over this production of "Damon and Pythias. More than 3,000 tickets are already booked for the week on orders received by mail and in person and there is every reason to believe that the advance sale of seats, which begins tomorrow morning, will result in selling practically all of the seats for the entire week bofore the curtain rises on the first performance. This is an extraordinary condition of affairs and one in which Mrs. Collier and her associates in the cast have reason to be proud. Taken altogether this week will be one of those extraordinary happenings in which interest is not confined to the stage performance. That it will be a notable performance of the great play, "Damon and Pythias," goes without saying; but

William Beach, Who Will Be Seen With Lizie Collier Hudson in "Damon and Pythias."

the extraneous incidents of the week, which have been devised by Mrs. Collier's friends and by the officials of the Knights of Pythias, will prove as interesting as the performance itself. There will take the form of presentations of flowers, speeches of welcome and addresses by distinguished national and state officials of the order, who will be present in the boxes.

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The Yiddish Drama.

Mr. Boris Thomasshefsky, the noted Yiddish actor of the Peoples Theater, New York, will appear at the Duquesne theater this week in four performances, beginning on Tuesday evening. His repertoire includes for this engagement "The Blind Musician," on Tuesday evening; "The Parents' Troubles," on Thursday; "400 Years," on Friday, and "The Jewish Gambler," on Saturday. Boris Thomasshefsky has a remarkable history and is regarded by able American and Hebrew critics as one of the most powerful actors in the Yiddish language. Norman Hapgood declares Mr. Thomasshefsky's "Hamlet" to be one of the most striking and powerful impersonations he has ever seen. Thomassbefsky is a Russian Jew and came to this country during the exodus in 1881. He has always manifested stage talent and after many struggles since coming to this country he is now at the head of the best Yiddish company of actors in New York. The performances at the Duquesne will be given exactly as presented in his New York theaters.

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The Home of Refined Continuous Vaudeville.

Coolest Theater in Town. Electrical Fans and Unexcelled Ventilating Facilities Make the Auditorium Pleasant and Comfortable During the Hot Weather.

WEEK BEGINNING MONDAY AFTERNOON MAY 30

SOCIETY EVENT OF THE SEASON!
SPECIAL ENGAGEMENT OF THE HIGHEST SALARIED STAR IN VAUDEVILLE.

The Dainty Comedienne and Queen of Comic Opera,

EDNA WALLACE HOPPER

Supported by H. HASSARD SHORT & CO., Presenting

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1:30 to 10:30 POPULAR PRICES | Come When You Please, Stay as Long as You Like | 15 Great Acts

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"Grand opera at reasonable prices that challenges comparison with the best in the world."

Henry W. Savage Offers GRAND OPERA IN ENGLISH. Farewell Week

Superb Artists, Superb Chorus, Superb Orchestra.
Mon., Fri. Eves. Wed. Mat.....IL TROVATORE
Tues., Thurs. Eves, Sat. Mat.....TANNHAEUSER
Wed. and Sat. Eves.....BOHEMIAN GIRL
Prices—$2.00, $1.50, $1.00, 75c, 50c.

NEXT WEEK—MATS. WED. AND SAT.
SALE OPENS TOMORROW.
Lizzie Hudson COLLIER
and Notable Company in
Damon and Pythias
Reserved Seats 50c to $1.50.
June 20—Opening of Summer Opera Season.

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AERO-RACE By Marvelous BRETONS

Free Vaudeville All Week In New Theater

LAVINA Tramp Magician.
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The McEldowneys Singing Dancers.
Will H. Fields Burnt-Cork Comedian.

And Everyone Is Riding The Steeplechase Horses.

WEEK JUNE 5—TWO BIG FEATURE ACTS.

Bijou ALL THIS WEEK | BARGAIN MATS. MONDAY, WED. & SAT. | BEST RESVD. SEATS 25 & 50

'PHONES—BELL 1445 GRANT; P. & A. 328 Main.

RETURN ENGAGEMENT OF THE GENUINE THRILLER,

QUEEN OF THE WHITE SLAVES

MOST STARTLING SENSATIONALISM OF THE DECADE

MAMMOTH SCENIC PRODUCTION--SIX ACTS--NINETEEN SCENES

Next Week—WHY GIRLS LEAVE HOME—The Talk of the Country.

Financial Review.

By JOHN O. BAGLIN.

IN ITS general characteristics the stock market the past week did not differ from the many that preceded it this month. One day the tone was firm and hopes were revived of a sustained rally. The next day the tone became weak, and there was a threshing over of the old arguments about the effects of a presidential year upon business. During the latter part of the week the "swing" to prices became shorter, the market being weak at the opening and strong at the close, or vice versa. The movement resembled the swing of the pendulum of a clock that is running down. It came near reaching a dead center on Thursday and Friday. There was no session of the stock exchange yesterday and there will be none tomorrow, Memorial day.

There may be little profit in discussing the causes for the prevailing dullness in speculative circles, but there may be some satisfaction in knowing that foreign markets are just as dull as the domestic market. The argument of a presidential year, of a backward season and of anxiety regarding the crops cannot be used to account for the stagnation on the foreign exchanges, so there must be some general cause at work to produce like effects in the world's markets. One thing is certain—the hesitation is not due to a lack of means. Monetary ease is common at all the great financial centers. In Wall street there was a recession in the call loan rate to 1 per cent during the week, and at no time did it rise above 1¾ per cent. In Paris there has been a remarkable accumulation of gold until the total holdings of the Bank of France reach $546,000,000, a sum never before approached in its history. In New York bank loans are contracting and in Paris they remained stationary during the past week. In Berlin the Imperial Bank of Germany gained nearly $10,000,000 cash during the week and at the same time slightly reduced its loans. In London the minimum rate of discount of the Bank of England remained at 3 per cent, while the open market rate for call loans was at a parity with the New York rate. So far as the present and prospective money market is concerned there is encouragement for both speculator and investor.

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The great financial houses, however, at home and abroad, are not encouraging the public to come into the market except for government loans. The recent flotations of this class of security have been unusally successful, the subscriptions for the Cuban loan last Thursday being relatively as large as those for the Japanese war notes two weeks ago. It is altogether probable that subscriptions for the Russian loan will be equally large in France and Germany. France is the largest outside holder of Russian government bonds, and thus far Germany seems to be getting the lion's share of Russian orders for war material. France is so largely committed to the fortunes of Russia that it is thought the large accumulation of funds in the Paris bank is to guard against untoward developments in the far east. Until the outlook in this respect is clearer, and the extent of the borrowings by the belligerents can be better approximated than at present, foreign markets are likely to remain narrow. Until crops are assured and the trend of the presidential campaign discloses itself, the markets in the United States will remain narrow. A bad break is hardly to be feared, because of the thorough liquidation last year. A sustained rise is equally out of the question so long as the reaction in commercial and industrial affairs continues. Human nature is prone to run to extremes. For three years investors were taken with the industrials, "7 per cent cumulative dividends" having an alluring sound. The possibilities involved in railroad combinations and of security-holding corporations also clouded the judgment. Now investors are running to the other extreme and are insisting upon the highest class of security, the yield on the investment being a secondary consideration.

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What may be the precursor of many similar undertakings within the next few years was the announcement during the week of the plan for the reorganization of the U. S. Realty and Construction Company. The latter was floated at the very floodtide of financial promotions in August, 1902, when great men did not hesitate to lend the use of their names as directors of corporations, thereby assisting in the distribution of the new securities into the hands of innocent investors. There was probably never a corporation organized with such a galaxy of financiers as U. S. Realty. In the directory were James Stillman, president of the largest national bank in the United States; C. M. Schwab, president of the largest industrial corporation in the world; James H. Hyde, president of one of the largest life insurance companies in the world; Cornelius Vanderbilt, a name synonymous with the best in railroading; James Speyer, a banker of international reputation; Charles Francis Adams, John W. Gates, E. C. Converse "and many others." The company controlled the George A. Fuller Construction Company and the New York Realty Corporation. It was capitalized with $36,000,000 common stock and $30,000,000 6 per cent cumulative dividend preferred stock. The necessity for its reorganization was hastened by a widespread strike in the building trades in New York and by the extraordinary increase in the cost of construction material. These two factors delayed the completion of buildings under contract and influenced intending builders to hold their plans in abeyance. However, the fact that the proposed plan of reorganization cuts down the present capital nearly 50 per cent is evidence that in the opinion of financiers the enterprise was greatly over-capitalized. It is a pity that this discovery was not made before the public was invited to become investors.

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The object of this plan of reorganization of U. S. Realty and Construction is a scaling down of an excess capital upon which it has been found impossible to earn full dividends; but there are two features which do not commend themselves to a disinterested observer. One is that the plan does not provide for an increase in actual cash working capital, and the other is that a capital stock liability is to be replaced with a bond liability. The need of all the recently organized industrial companies, from the U. S. Steel Corporation down or up, has been ample cash working capital, and the thing which reduced preferred industrial stocks from the rank of investments to the rank of mere speculative securities was the placing of mortgage obligations ahead of such stocks. In 1899-1900 the argument which appealed most strongly to investors was that the buyer of a preferred cumulative dividend stock had a prior right in the earnings of the property, and if in any year earnings should be insufficient to meet dividend requirements the holders of the stock would still be the owners of the property; there would be no bondholders to foreclose, such as had occurred in the earlier days with the railroads. All this has since been changed, and now we have first mortgage bonds, second mortgage bonds, guarantees on subsidiary bonds, purchase money obligations, etc., all ahead of the holders of the preferred stocks. Back in the early nineties a Pittsburgh industrial was reorganized along lines the wisdom of which has been fully demonstrated by time. The Westinghouse Electric stockholders surrendered a portion of their stock (there was at that time but one class of stock), and this surrendered stock was sold at par for cash. Needed cash capital was thus raised without placing a mortgage obligation ahead of the stock, the company tided over the worst period of industrial and financial panic ever experienced in this country and its credit rose to such a height that last year, when the requirements of its business called for additional cash, it experienced no difficulty whatever in selling new common stock at a premium of 60 per cent. Today both classes of Electric are receiving dividends at the rate of 10 per cent per annum. No one can say what would have been the result if Westinghouse Electric had been reorganized on the lines now proposed for Realty Construction, but it is pretty safe to assert that its common stock would not now be quoted at a high premium if there was a bond issue ahead of it. The Realty Construction plan is a step in the right direction, but it does not go far enough, and if adopted it is likely to be followed in time by another reorganization, just as some of the railroads were compelled to submit to two or more such processes, until finally participants in the new deal were compelled to pay in a certain percentage of cash or forego all rights to their property.

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Reaction in commercial circles is still in progress. In the iron trade activity is confined to a few departments, but the most discouraging feature is the reluctance of consumers to anticipate future requirements. The day-to-day orders received for prompt delivery foot up a respectable total, but producers cannot figure upon the future. The policy of retrenchment adopted by the railroads, which has taken the form of laying off workmen, means that no new work will be undertaken that can be put off. The discrimination of the public against railroad bonds means that the raising of additional funds for improvements must be delayed until there is a broad market for new securities. The reduction in the buying power which follows enforced idleness means a lopping off of luxuries and a reduced consumption of the necessaries of life. The circle of effect widens indefinitely. One of the accompaniments of such a situation is usually an increase in labor strikes. Curiously enough, such events have followed the coincidence of a presidential year and a world's exposition. In the centennial year Hayes was elected president, and in 1877 railroad riots all over the country finally centered at Pittsburgh. In 1902 Cleveland was elected and the world's fair building at Chicago was dedicated. What followed is recent history. This year we have the St. Louis exposition and a presidential contest in which political predilections rather than the preservation of financial interests will play the larger part. Still there is a strikingly confident tone to the predictions of a good year for business in 1905. If the crops turn out all right these predictions are likely to be fulfilled. And, by the way, the most cheerful development of the week was the actual improvement that took place in crop conditions.

James Jones, Chairman | John H. Jones, President | Thomas P. Jones, Vice President | William I. Jones, Treasurer | David G. Jones, Secretary | Harry P. Jones, General Manager

PITTSBURG-BUFFALO COMPANY

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Buff Wire Cut and Repressed
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Buff Wire Cut and Repressed
BUILDING BRICK

WIRE CUT MILL BRICK HOLLOW BLOCK IN ALL SHAPES

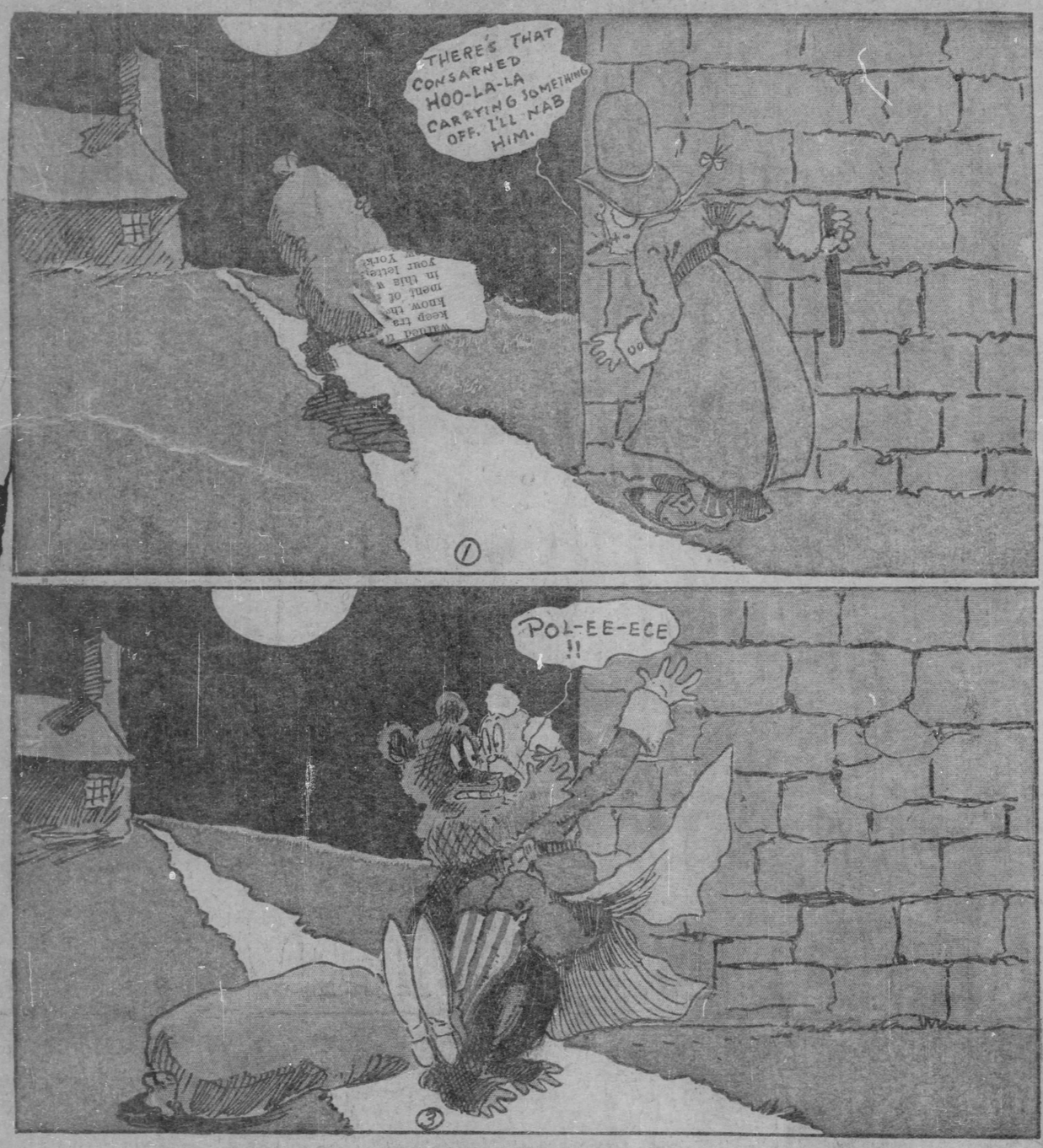
GENERAL OFFICES: FRICK BUILDING, PITTSBURG, PA.

CHICAGO OFFICE: 1556 Old Colony Building. | CLEVELAND OFFICE: 801-802 Citizens Building. | BUFFALO OFFICE: 840-844 Prudential Building. | PITTSBURG RETAIL YARDS: 29th and Liberty Streets.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

COMIC SECTION. PITTSBURGH, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 29. 1904. FOUR PAGES.

THE CONSTABLE THOUGHT HE HAD HOO-LA-LA, SURE



UNCLE ANXIOUS—HE GOT ANXIOUS AND SPOILED COON'S JOKE

PHURIOUS PHINISH OF PHOOLISH PHILIPE'S PHUNNY PHROLICS

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GAVE THEM A SETBACK.

How the Automobile Interfered With Domestic Economy.

"I was making a little tour of a suburban county in my automobile last summer," said a New Yorker, "and one day drew off to one side of the road with my machine and stopped to let an approaching farm team pass. The team came up, showing no fear at the sight of the auto, and I hailed the farmer in the wagon. He stopped his team.

"'I'm glad to see that the horses through here have become used to the automobiles and are no longer frightened by them,' I said.

"'Yes,' replied the farmer, 'but it's a big setback to us farmers. It's goin' to raise our taxes like all possessed.'

"'Raise your taxes!' said I.

"'Yes,' he replied. 'You see, some of our feller citizens has been hot foot fer a good while back to have the town git one o' these steam road makin' machines, and they cost tremendous—two or three thousand dollars—and we've been objectin' to it every time, and carryin' our p'int, on the ground that one o' them machines workin' on the roads and tinkerin' of 'em up all the time would be everlastingly skeerin' our hosses so at every turn that there'd be nothin' but smashed wagons and broken bones in the town from one year's end to t'other, and it wouldn't be safe fer us to drive nowheres.'

"'Well,' said I, not a little puzzled.

"'Well,' continued the farmer, 'then by and by along comes the automobiles of all kinds and sizes and shapes, and with all sorts o' noise, and the first thing us farmers knows it gits so our hosses ain't no more afeard of 'em and don't keer no more about 'em than if they was only ox teams geehawin' by. And that knocks us.'

"'How so?' said I, still puzzled.

"'How so?' responded the farmer. 'Why, consarn it, if our hosses ain't skeered by automobiles, of course they ain't goin' to mind a steam road makin' machine, and so we hain't got no legs to stand on in arguin' ag'in the gittin' of one! And they're goin' to git one and set it to work, and our taxes is goin' to be humped up like all possessed to pay fer it! Two or three thousand dollars, and all because our hosses has got used to automobiles on the roads, and won't skeer no more! Big setback? I should say so! Geet up, Bill!'

"And the farmer drove on, but he didn't appear to be as much cast down over the setback as one might have thought."—New York Sun.

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES

One day while 4-year-old Margie was walking with her nurse the latter pointed out a cemetery. Margie was much interested and upon returning home said: "Oh, mamma, nurse showed me where the dead folks live."

Mamma—Why, what is the matter, dear?

Little Elsie (sobbing)—S-somfin' dweadful h-happened, mamma.

Mamma—Well, tell me about it.

Little Elise—My d-dolly get away from me an' bwoked a plate in za p-pantry.

Small Freddy had just been put into long trousers. "Say, mamma," he asked, "ain I a man now like papa?"

"I suppose so," she replied.

"Well, then," he continued, "I guess I'll take a dime out of my bank and go down to the barber shop and get shaved."

Little Flossie had been presented with a small candy cat by her aunt and it furnished amusement for nearly a week. One day it was missing, however, and her mother asked her if she had lost it.

"No, mamma, me didn't losed it," replied Flossie. "Ma dea' played wit it till it dot so dirty me des' had to eat it."

"Mamma," said 5-year-old Elmer, "am I as tall as you?"

"Of course not, dead," she replied. "Your head only comes up to my waist."

"But I'm as tall as you are the other way, mamma," persisted Elmer, "for my feet reaches the floor the same as yours does."—Chicago News.

TOLD ABOUT CELEBRITIES.

Morse had concocted his alphabet.

"The beauty of it," he explained, "is that it makes the Russian and Japanese names look exactly alike."

With a yell of delight the long suffering public hailed it with acclaim.

Watt had discovered the principle of steam.

"It is governored by the law of the janitor," he explained, "and he won't turn it on till he gets ready."

Even modern science has found nothing to add to this.

Galileo had invented the clock.

"Hooray!" cried the Florentines. "Now we can have horse races!"

Hastily they began to invent excuses to account to their wives for having lost their money.

Dante was in the sulks.

"I don't see any use looking into Inferno," he complained; "nobody will know the lid is off till Parkhurst comes along."

Darkly he pondered on the disadvantages of the middle ages.

Chaucer was explaining his method.

"I simply dictate and let my stenographer spell as she likes," he said.

Wondering nobody had thought of such an easy dialect scheme before, he ground out "The Boke of the Duchesse."—New York Sun.

Color Value.

Art Connoisseur—Why do you ask $700 for that old master and only $200 for this one by the same artist?

Picture Dealer—Madam, the paint is nearly seven inches thick on that one.

An Additional Reason.

"So you are opposed to Sunday baseball?"

"Emphatically. Leaving religious considerations out of the question, there ought to be at least one day in the week when the home club is sure of not losing a game."—Washington Star.

Query: Why Is a Cow?

A Kansas man has a cow who chewed off a rooster's tail, and the next day, when he milked her, she gave a gallon and a half of the finest cocktail. We had a few ourselves once who swallowed an almanac and gave creamed dates.—Kenduskeag (Me.) Journal.

THE UPSIDE-DOWNS OF LITTLE LADY LOVEKINS AND OLD MAN MUFFAROO

A FRUIT STEALING EXPEDITION.

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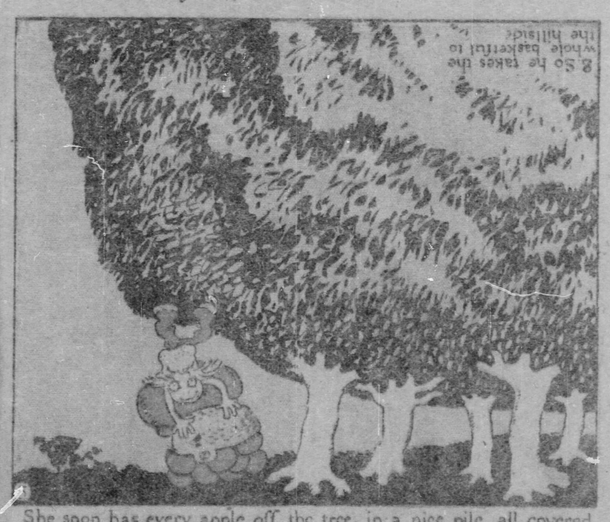
Muffaroo sends little Lady Lovekins out to see if she can find any ripe fruit.

She comes to a field where she sees a goat playing with a beautiful big apple.

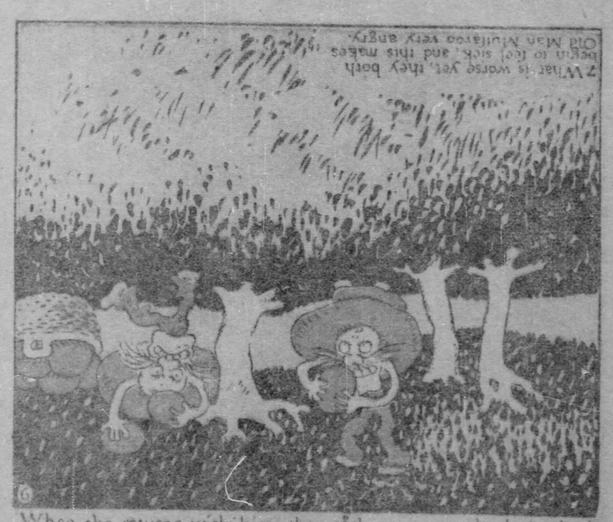
"Oh, where did you get it?" she asks.

But the goat only smiles as he munches his apple, and the little lady turns away to continue her search.

At last, on a hilltop, she finds some large apple-trees, and by throwing her basket at the fruit, she manages to knock it down.



She soon has every apple off the tree, in a nice pile, all covered over; and then she goes to get Muffaroo to come and carry them.



When she returns with him, they each eat an apple, but, alas! they turn out to be frightfully sour.

Not a Hopeless Case.

"Alas," said the beautiful girl. "He has sworn to me that I am really the first girl he ever loved! And he is so noble, so truthful, that I cannot look into his eyes and think he is deceiving me!"

"But," said her friend, "is there anything so terrible about it? Suppose you are really the first girl he ever loved."

"Ah! What a misfortune! I know—for I have made a study of this question—that a man does not marry the first girl he ever loved—not once in a million times! And why should I expect to be the exception to a rule almost universal? What must I expect but that he will n-n-marry somebody else?" And she sobbed convulsively until her friend managed to suggest that, in her opinion, the principal reason why a man does not marry the first girl he ever loved is because she won't have him. This view brightened her up considerably, and in half an hour she was eating chocolate caramels with comparative cheerfulness.—Puck.

"Bulls" in the House of Lords.

The other day a noble lord said: "The noble and learned earl on the Woolsack shakes his head, and I am sorry to hear it."

A famous "bull" was that made by the marquis of Londonderry during the discussion on an Irish land bill. "This," he declared, with great vehemence of gesture, "is the keystone of the bill. Are you going to kill it?" In the course of a subsequent speech he threw the house into roars of laughter by stating that "This is the reason why you have failed to settle the Irish land question in the future as you have done in the past."

"The time has now arrived, and is fast approaching," declared a noble lord, "when we must be prepared to follow in the footsteps of those coming after us." And one noble lord greatly amused the house by commencing a speech with these words:

"My lords, I will even go so far as to venture to think."—London Opinion.

Staring Her to Death.

"Really, sir," said the pretty girl, addressing the strange young man on the opposite seat in the tram-car, who had been staring at her impudently for several minutes, "you put me very much in mind of my brother!"

"Do I?" he responded, with a killing smile. "I am delighted to hear it."

"Yes; you make me wish he was here for just about one minute."

Self-Sufficient.

A distinguished comedian who tells stories very well was invited to a dinner, and for the greater part of the evening entertained the company.

When he returned to his hotel, thoroughly tired, his wife said:

"Well, did you have a good time?"

"No. I can't say that I did. Indeed, if I had not been there I should have been bored."

A Great Boom for Churches.

Dougall—I've hit on a money-making thing at last. The preacher will go wild over it, and it will sell like hot cakes. It's a church contribution box.

Friend—What good is that?

Dougall—It's a triumph. The coins fall through slots of different sizes, and dollars, halves and quarters land on velvet; but the pennies and nickels drop whack onto a Chinese gong.

A Question of Nationality.

"I say, Teddy," said one little newsboy to another, "what are them things those fellows were talking about? 'Bacteria' they call them."

"Those are French things, they come from Paris—that's why they call 'em Parasites!"

"No," said another; "they come from Germany—that is why they call them Germs."

"Not at all," said a third; "they are Irish—they came from Ireland, for I heard Dr. Cuttter call 'em Mike Crobes."

Fully Competent.

Counsel—Do you understand the nature of an oath?

Witness—Sir?

Counsel—Do you understand the nature of an oath, I say?

Witness (impressively)—Sir, I have driven a keb in this city for nigh on forty year.

HIS SENSE OF JUSTICE.

Missourian Is Credited With Originating the Expression "If This Court Knows Herself."

A Pike county Missourian is credited with having first used the expression, "If this court knows herself, and she think she do," says the Kansas City Journal. Long before the discovery of gold in California a Pike county boy named Blackburn, so it is said, ran away from home and went to the Rocky Mountains, where he grew to manhood as Indian fighter, hunter, trapper and mountain guide. He became six feet four inches tall, proportionately thin, and marvelously awkward. He had many encounters with grizzlies and Indians the results of which were similar to those described by the Italian mock bear fighters. "Some time I whippe de bear, and some time de bear he whippe me." He was scarred from head to foot, one eye had been partly gouged out, his hair was thin and coarse, and stood straight up on top of his head and hung in every direction from the sides.

Blackburn, as might be supposed, was not an educated man, but he was not lacking in keen wit and sound sense. When gold was discovered, Blackburn went to the mines, and the miners as a sort of joke elected him alcalde, an office similar to that of justice of the peace. The first case brought before the alcalde was that of a gambler who, while drunk and on horseback, had run over a young Mexican woman, knocking her down and seriously injuring her. The trial took place in the largest cabin in the neighborhood, which was packed with roughly dressed, mush bewhiskered men. The gambler, who was rich, hired able counsel to defend him.

Alcalde Blackburn called the young woman, who told her story in broken English, but frankly and honestly. When she finished, the alcalde peremptorily ended the trial. The attorney for the defendant protested vehemently, but the alcalde ran his hand through his hair until it stood up straighter on top than ever and remarked: "If this court knows herself, and she think she do, I fine you $5 damages and assess upon you the costs of puttin' this yere gal in good condition." When asked what he meant by "good condition," he replied that the "gamblin' chap" must pay the doctor's bill and all other costs of the women's ill. A more learned judge might have made a more formal ruling, but scarcely a juster one.

The Defendant Wins.

A fat old gentleman was bitten in the calf of the leg by a dog. He at once rushed to the police and laid a complaint against a man in the neighborhood whom he supposed to be the owner of the offending cur. The following was the defense offered at the trial:

1. "By testimony in favor of the general good character of my dog I shall prove that nothing could make him so forgetful of his canine dignity as to bite a calf.

2. "He is blind and cannot see to bite.

3. "Even if he could see to bite, it would be utterly impossible for him to go out of his way to do so on account of his severe lameness.

4. "Granting his eyes and legs to be good, he has no teeth.

5. "My dog is always muzzled and chained in the yard.

6. "My dog died six weeks ago.

7. "I never had a dog."

Hard on the Prisoner.

The man stammered painfully as he stood in the dock at the police court. His name was Sissons. It was very difficult for him to pronounce his own name. He had the misfortune to stay out late and make an uproar one night, and to have to account for it before the magistrate the next morning.

"What is your name?" asked the magistrate.

Sissons began to reply:

"Sss-ss-ssss-sss-sss——"

"Stop that noise and tell me your name," said the magistrate impatiently.

"Sss-sss-sss-sss——"

"That will do," said the magistrate, severely. "Policeman, what is this man charged with?"

"I think, yer honor, he's charged wid sody water."—Brown Book.

A Chance for Promotion.

"Here, my man," said the citizen to the messenger who had delivered his suit of clothes, "is a check in payment."

"But," said the messenger, "I am not allowed to collect money."

"I know, but this isn't money."

"Yes," remonstrated the messenger, "but it's the same thing."

"My dear, misguided boy," said the citizen, with tears in his eyes, "your confidence touches me. Leave, I beg you, the employ of this soulless corporation. And if I find you can persuade the banks of this city that my checks are the same as money, your fortune is made."—Baltimore American.

A Difference of Opinion.

Scene: Police court.

Magistrate—O'Rafferty, why did you strike Mr. Murphy?

O'Rafferty—Because, yer honor, Murphy would not give me a civil answer to a civil question. I asked him as perlite as yez plase, 'Murphy, ain't yer own brother the biggest thafe in the country, excepting yerself and yer uncle, who is absent at the convict prison at Sing Sing?' And the rude answer he gave me civil question was, 'Av course, present company excepted.' So I said, 'Murphy, ye spalpeen, that's a lie,' and OI sthruck him wid me fist."

Stranger—I s'pose you don't use the cash register in your business?

Hotel Clerk—Oh, yes we do. If you haven't any baggage it'll be a ... register" every time.

How It Happened.

Some friends were talking once ... well-known caricaturist of the effect ... powerful painting upon the mind, ... some one said, enthusiastically:

"The painter with his brush can ... tears to the eye quite as well as ... with his lyre."

"This is indeed true," replied the caricaturist. "I was in ——'s studio ... day, and he was showing me one ... pictures, and, though I am not ... in the melting mood, I wept for ... minutes."

"Ah! I had heard that —— was ... ing a very pathetic subject. And ... found his wonderful brush ——"

"Oh, that isn't it. The stuck his ... derful brush into my eye while gesticulating."

FOXY GRANDPA

Those Mischievous Rascals Fill Grandpa's Umbrella with Flour! But They Catch It All Right!

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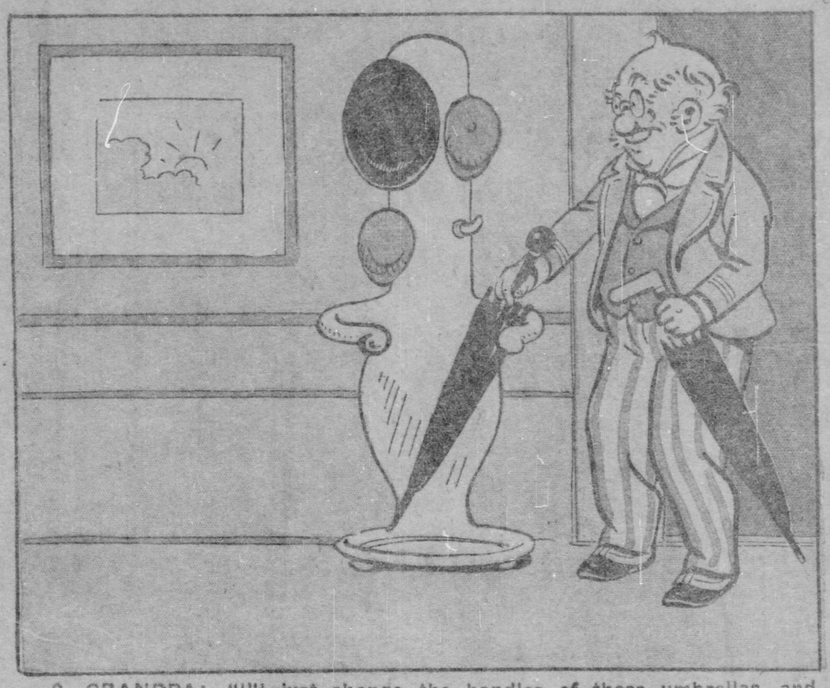
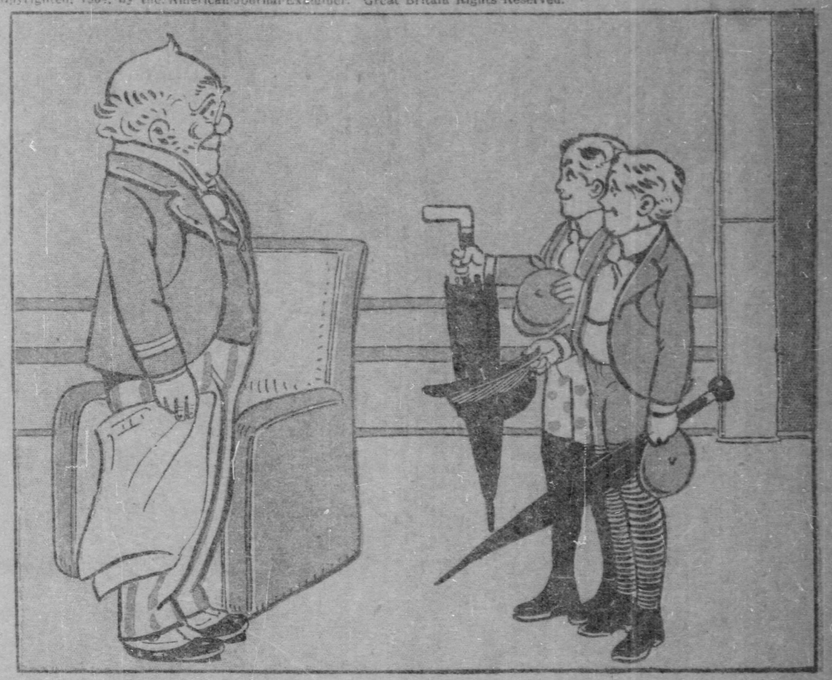
1. BOYS: "Let's fill Gran'pa's umbrella with flour and then invite him for a little walk. It is sprinkling out, and just the time to catch Gran'pa."



2. GRANDPA: "I'll just change the handles of these umbrellas, and lie in wait for those young mischiefs."



3. BOYS: "Here, Gran'pa, is your umbrella and hat. Come let us take a little walk."

4. GRANDPA: "Goodness, boys, it's raining. I'm afraid it is a little too wet for me."

5. BOYS: "Oh, come on, Gran'pa. We will put our umbrellas up. It is only sprinkling."

6. GRANDPA: "Why, hello, boys, what in the world have you got in your umbrella?"

THE LOVE OF LULU AND LEANDER.

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1. LEANDER: "D'ye see those two little fellows trying to play ball? That boy doesn't know how to pitch. I will show him."
LULU: "Now don't, Leander. You will only make yourself ridiculous."

2. LEANDER: "My boy, let me show you how to pitch the ball. I was an expert when I was your age."
LULU: "Please don't, Leander. I'm sure something will happen."

3. LEANDER (aside): "Lulu can't help being proud of me when she sees me pitch a curve. (To the boy) Are you ready, sonny?"
THE BOY: "Let 'er go!"

4. LEANDER: "There, my son, is a beauty! Now soak it good and hard—send it a mile away."
THE BOY: "Just watch me!"

5. LULU: "THERE!!! I told you so, Leander! I knew it! I knew it!"
LEANDER: "!!!xx***!"
CHARLEY ONTHESPOT: "Hello! What's all the fuss about?"

6. LULU: "Just look at him! Isn't he a perfect sight? Now what am I to do? He was to take me to Clara's wedding and reception to-night. He can't go in that condition. Oh, Charley, won't you take me?"
CHARLEY ONTHESPOT: "Why, I'll be delighted, Lulu."
LEANDER (aside): "Did any mortal ever have such tough luck as this?"

THE KING'S WINE.

In 1860, during his visit to America as prince of Wales, King Edward was received with much distinction at Harvard college, notably by President Felton. The welcome included a lunch to the prince and his suite, at which everything moved on smoothly enough until the principal guest innocently asked for champagne. Here was an unforeseen dilemma, for the banquet was based entirely on temperance principals, and there was nothing to drink but lemonade, flanked by tea and coffee. Little time was available for reflection, but it suddenly occurred to President Felton that there was a store of champagne in his own cellar. So, beckoning to a senior who happened to be near, he sent him with a message to Mrs. Felton, asking her to dispatch a bottle as soon as possible. The president, thus happily relieved, at having saved the situation, set himself to entertain his guest during the inevitable delay. But the result of his maneuvers was not in the least what he had expected. Mrs. Felton quickly jumped at a conclusion with disastrous effects, and "the true prince" got no champagne that day. When the senior submitted his message, which was merely verbal, she at first looked dubious and then replied: "Ah, the president sent you for champagne, did he? Well, you'll have none from me. I know students pretty well, and I am familiar with all their tricks, so you'd better be off." The messenger promptly followed this advice and thus shared the defeat of President Felton.

This little contretemps is probably unique in all his majesty's experience, as it is very doubtful if on any other occasion he asked for a glass of wine and failed to get it.—Lippincott's.

Solved.

Miss Strong—Pardon me, but if I am not mistaken, you are one of the poor, underpaid working girls whom our Emancipation society tried to benefit—or at least you were two years ago.

Fair Stranger—That is true.

"Then our society has evidently not been without influence, for you look very prosperous now."

"I have everything I want, and never was so happy in my life."

"Thank heaven! You must have solved the woman problem."

"I have."

"Glorious! Tell me how you have managed it?"

"I have married."

A Miracle.

An Irish farmer asked a priest what a miracle was. He gave him a very dull explanation, which, however, did not seem to quite satisfy the farmer, who said: "Now, do you think, your reverence, you could give me an example of a miracle?"

"Well," said his reverence, "walk on before me and I'll see what I can do."

When he did so he gave him a tremendous kick behind. "Did you feel that?" he asked.

"Why wouldn't I feel it?" said the farmer, rubbing the damaged place; "be-gorra, I did feel it, sure enough."

"Well," said the priest, "it would be a miracle if you didn't."

Smart.

Sergt. Ballantine relates the story of a barrister who had been supplanted by Adolphus, an Irish lawyer. The one who was losing his briefs, in a fit of spleen, remarked to Adolphus: "You remind me of the three Bs—blarney, bully and bluster." Instantly the Irishman retorted: "You did not complain of my bees until they sucked your honey."

A near-sighted sportsman strolled into a hotel on the shores of Loch Carron and said: "Just seen a seal, shot at it three times, and missed it each time." At dinner, an hour later, he sat next to a tourist who had a bandage around his head. "Had an accident?" asked the sportsman. "Accident," growled the other, "attempted murder. I was having a bath when some lunatic fired at me three times from the shore and shot part of my ear off. I don't know why such animals are allowed out without a license."

A Story of Mr. Gilbert's.

W. S. Gilbert tells a story in the London Telegraph to show that "gags" are sometimes unavoidable.

Many years ago he was at the Theater Royal, Leicester, during a performance of "Kathleen Mavourneen," and there was a hitch in "setting" the bedroom.

The officer who had left the stage to lead the young rebel to his doom, at once returned, evidently with instructions to go on "gagging" until the scene was ready.

This took some time, perhaps three or four minutes, during which the gallant officer delivered himself of various impromptu, but extremely loyal remarks on the subject of rebellion generally, and the Irish rebellion in particular—which he described as "quite too awful."

Eventually, after receiving a hint from the wing that the bedroom scene was ready, he concluded his remarks with: "Yes, yes, rebellion is indeed a fearsome thing, and it is meet that he who takes part in it should suffer death to the very fullest extent!"

His Fear.

"Judge," pleaded the convicted man, "do what you like with me, but don't send my wife to prison, too. Let 'er go free."

"Impossible," replied the judge sternly. "You go to the penitentiary and she goes to the house of correction."

"Oh, that's all right! I was afraid you was goin' to put us in the same cell."—Catholic Standard and Times.

Guilty.

A story is told of a Pennsylvania judge who once had a number of Irishmen before him indicted for a riot.

All their names were included in the one indictment, and the jury found them all guilty, though one of them, Pat Murphy, clearly proved an alibi. They were all brought into court to be sentenced, and Pat was directed to stand up with the others. Pat protested vehemently, and reminded the judge that it was clearly proven on the trial that he was at the time sick in bed, and at a considerable distance from the scene of the riot.

"Stand up, Pat," said the judge—"stand up; you're just as guilty as any of them. You know you would have been there if you could."

This Glorious Climate.

Mrs. Ferguson—George, we're freezing! Why don't you make a fire in the furnace?

Mr. Ferguson (in a wild, hoarse voice) I will, as soon as I've finished this job of putting up the screen doors and windows you started me at yesterday!—Chicago Tribune.

JUST AS EASY.

A Baltimorean fond of arguing religious questions and of "pinning down" those with whom he comes in contact, asked an East Baltimore minister in the course of a conversation several days ago, if he believed "all of the Bible."

"I do," instantly replied the good man.

"Every bit of it?" insisted the questioner dubiously.

"I most certainly do," was the pastor's reply.

"Do you really believe the story about Balaam and the ass?" asked the man with a slight smile.

"Most assuredly I do," responded the clergyman unhesitatingly.

"And you firmly believe," insisted the inquisitive friend, "that the ass Balaam rode under the tree spoke like a person?"

"Yes, I do," asserted the minister, with just the slightest suspicion of irritation in his voice.

"Well," asked the questioner in an I've-got-you-now tone, "can you tell me how it could be possible under any circumstances you can imagine for an ass to talk like a person?"

"Ah, that is easy," asserted the minister, laying his hand on the man's shoulder. "It is just as easy, my friend, for an ass to talk like a man, as it is for a man to talk like an ass."

The man had nothing more to say.—Baltimore Sun.

Jack's Bride.

A bluejacket who has recently married gives the following description of his bride and her apparel:

"My wife is just as handsome a craft as ever left millinery dry dock, is clipper built, and with a figure-head not often seen on a small craft. Her length of keel is 5 feet 8 inches, and displacement 97 cubic feet of air, of light draught, which adds to her speed in the ball room, full in the waist, spars trim.

"At the time we were spliced she was newly rigged fore and aft with standing riggings of lace and flowers, main-sail part silk, with forestaysail of Valenciennes. Her frame was of the best steel covered with silk, with whalebone stanchions.

"This rigging is intended for fair weather cruising. She has also a set of storm sails for rough weather, and is rigging out a small set of canvas for light squalls, which are liable to occur in this latitude sooner or later.

"I am told in running down the street before the wind she unswers the helm beautifully, and can turn around in her own length if a handsomer craft passes her."—Brown Book.

Good Value.

The man from the east looked with disdain on a native at a railway station in the north country as he bought a ticket for a short run.

"You've got a pretty lot of people here," he snorted, "to allow themselves to be charged at the rate of 3 cents a mile on a miserable little crawling one-horse branch railway."

The ticket agent looked at him with a calmness which nothing could disturb.

"I'd like to call your attention to one fact before you go on usin' any more language," he said, mildly, "and that is that while it may be 3 cents a mile, it's only 10 cents an hour."

After the Play.

Edith—I had to weep for the in the second act.

Ethel—So did I; that grea was a perfect fright.—Puck.

BUSTER BROWN'S BAD PRANKS
AND GOOD RESOLUTIONS

After the Battle.

In one of the British regiments engaged in the war with the Boers was a big, good-hearted fellow named Bob. The story of his death is one of the belated anecdotes that have found their way tardily into the papers.

Bob had an unhapy genius for falling into difficulties. His name appeared often among the records of offences.

Officers and men liked him for his good nature and generosity, but no one had influence enough to keep him from the breaches of discipline which constantly marred his life as a soldier. Religion so far from having any personal meaning for him, was only matter for a joke. His natural good feelings had never flowered into the manhood that was possible to him.

One of his chief amusements was poking fun at a fellow private, Tim Akers, a young man of gentle nature and firm religious faith.

"Tim," he said, one day, "I wish you'd lend me that prayer book o' yours."

"What's the joke, Bob?" asked the young man, quietly. He had learned to meet Bob's clumsy scoffing without quarreling.

"I want to write a letter home to my girl, and I thought I'd find some good words in that book o' yours."

"Yes, you will find good words in it, and the girl will be glad to get them."

Bob burst into a loud laugh. "Ho, ho. You're an easy bite, kid! You don't really suppose I'd write religion in a love letter?"

The next day a battle was fought. It lasted until night hid the forms of the wounded and the faces of the dead. When the gray dawn broke on the dreadful scene Bob was lying between two dead comrades. A sergeant who lay near him with a shattered foot heard him say in a weak voice: "I'll be away in a few shakes. Is there any religious cove near me?"

"Is that you, Bob?" answered Tim's weary, boyish voice.

"Bad hurt, Tim?" asked the sergeant.

"Yes, I'm done for," answered Tim.

"Me too, boy," said Bob, thickly. "I say, Tim, I didn't write that letter. I 'adn't the 'eart, an' now I'm done for an' she'll never get it. Can you—can you pray for me, Tim—an' for her? She don't need it, but I do."

"We all need it, Bob," answered Tim, gently and faintly.

"Give us your 'and, Tim. I can just reach you."

Tim stretched out his hand and said, "Now say it after me," and he repeated the Lord's Prayer.

Bob said the words after him, clumsily, awkwardly, but with a thrill in his heavy, thick voice. The sergeant joined in.

"I—can't—speak—any—more," whispered Bob.

"Shut your eyes and don't be afraid. We'll go up together. It'll be all right. You'll get in Bob."

"With all the wrongs I 'ave on me, boy?"

The breath had left Tim's body. The sergeant glanced at Bob and saw a look of content spread over his face. The dawn was full upon the field. The sergeant had almost forgotten his foot. A drowsy numbness came over him, and when he woke out of it he found himself in the camp hospital.

He told the story afterward to his comrades. It was long before the tale got beyond the regiment, for soldiers do not tell all the stories they have lived and seen; but every man in the regiment knew of Bob's first and last prayer. A sermon had been preached to them that they did not forget.—Youth's Companion.

Face-Fittings.

The ideal man is clean-shaven.

Confidentially he exposes to the world his features undisguised by hirsute appendages.

Can we conceive the Apollo Belvedere with even a mustache? I doubt it. A merely honest man also, one would think, should wear no hair upon his face.

And for these reasons.

Each of us in great measure, partly from exaggerated ideas of his own perspicacity, partly from the stress of life, judges his neighbor from his face. His clothes are but a doubtful index of his character. But his features are, we firmly believe, indicative of his nature and his mode of life.

There may be villainy written large on his upper lip. A certain mold of chin betrays its owner as a man of considerable homicidal tendencies. Cover the lips with a waterfall mustache, drape the chin with an Assyrian beard, and it may be well that this murderous monster is a pleasing enough fellow to view.

Such a one does not venture to pass clean-shaven through our streets.

Your rogue must, if he would successfully practice roguery, be a person of suave manner and of pleasing address. He must, in fact, pretend not to be a rogue at all. His shifty eye he can by no means conceal—black spectacles are worn solely in melodrama. But a jaunty mustache, a silken beard, deceives the uncritical. And yet if you come to think of it, these things are quite as sinister signals of dishonesty as were the black crape masks on the knights of the road.

Away with them, in heaven's name! Let each one of us present in all candor such features as are his.

To possess a receding chin is no crime. It is merely a sign of weakness. But to conceal it with a huge and bushy beard, such as might be worn by a determined colonist, and thereby to present the appearance of a man endowed with great strength of will, is surely a false pretence.—Cornhill.

America and Ireland.

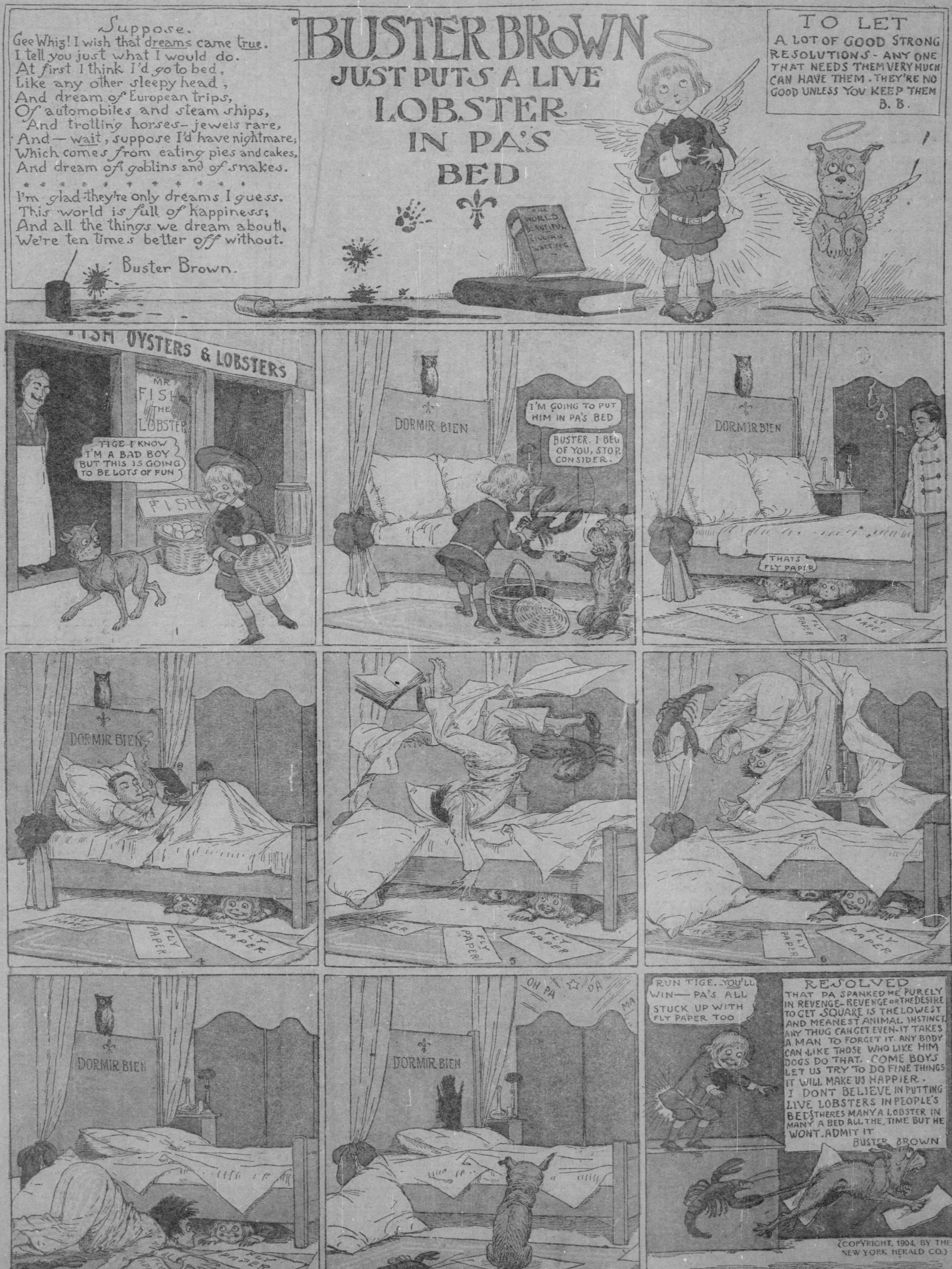
A famous judge, returning home after a session of court, saw an old Irish laborer, whom he knew, about to enter a third-class carriage.

He at once paid his fare and took him into the parlor car with him. The conversation of course, turned upon the relative merits of America and Ireland.

As the train rolled on through the fields of waving corn, past the well-ordered farms and orchards, the judge said: "Well, Mike, you are evidently admiring the country. Far away above Ireland this, isn't it?" The old man shook his head.

"Come, come now," said the judge, surely this is a finer country in every way. For instance, you would be a long ... in Ireland before you would enjoy ... honor of riding in a parlor car with ...

... replied Mike, "and you'd be ... in Oireland afore they'd make ...



Current Coin.

ROLL CALL IN KOREA.

Slowly died the last red sunbeam, slowly ca... the hush of night
Where the moon-illumined stronghold of t... bearded Muscovite
Broke the landscape's rolling contour in a fa... Korean vale,
Many a warrior's heart was heavy, many a warrior's cheek was pale,
For the bloody fight was o'er,
Silenced was the cannon's roar,
All was quiet as a form without a soul,
And, before the call of taps,
Several non-commissioned chaps
Volunteered half-heartedly to call the roll.

Major Hitthedopesky! Present.
Major Fourflushsky! Here.
Brave old Spikethegunsky, absent.
Bugler, Blowsky, standing near.
Punkeroff is here, and Sniffsky.
Up spake Quartermaster Biffsky:
"Can't lose me, boys, never fear!"

Present, too, were Bobtailstraightsky,
Aceupsky, Blufferoff,
Cushioncaromsky, Pingpongsky,
Vladimir Onelungeroff;
Butterinsky, Maltesecatsky,
Lageroff and Antifatsky,
Ivan Caseyatthebatsky,
And the selfish Feetinroff.

Not to mention many more with appelations much the same,
Who rendered "Here" and "Present" when the time to answer came.

Slowly spread the crimson sunrise, and the birdies in the trees,
Sang a song that sounded bully to the Muscovite main squeeze.
"By my beardsky!" muttered he,
"'Twas a glorious victoree!"

Valiant Spikethegunsky had to go, poor soul,
But the only other chap
Was the non-commissioned yap
Who succumbed to lockjaw when he called the roll.
—Milwaukee Sentinel.

The astronomer's business, in spite of the dull times, is looking up.

A little boy, being asked if he was the oldest in the family, replied "No, mum—my granny is."

Old Wideawake: I say, old man, lend me $5, will you? And I'll be everlastingly indebted to you.

Elsie: Laura's health seems greatly improved. Ada: Yes, she has heard that her doctor is engaged.

A Hindostanee work on music states "that music is the painfully acquired art of speaking very loud in a shrill voice."

She (earnestly): It must be awfully dangerous to be a soldier. Young Officer: It is indeed. The women are always after you.

"I infer that Jaysmith is very familiar with history." "How did you acquire that inference?" "I heard him speak of Charlemagne as Charlie."

"I've just 'eard that you little Bill got run over," said one. "'Ow did it 'appen?" "'E was picking up a 'orseshoe for luck," replied little Bill's father.

Artistic wife, to bald husband: Let me paint a spider on your head, darling, so that the flies won't come to trouble you while you are doing your little nap.

Doing Paris in Two Days.—Bridegroom: Now, Aurelia, we must have a straight division of labor. You look at the sights, and I'll keep my eye on the guidebook.

Young wife (worn out by attending crying baby): Dear, dear! I do wish people had their second childhood first; then they'd be old enough to know better than to cry so.

Passenger: I say, driver, I really believe there is somebody in the 'bus playing on castenets.
Driver: Casternets! Them ain't no casternets; them's the horses' ribs a-rattlin'.

Irascible Old Gent. at the ferry, (who is just a second too late): Confound and d——. Fair Stranger (who feels the same, but dares not express it): Oh, thank you, so much!

"I like you very much, Charlie, but I couldn't marry you. I don't think we could live happily together." "But my dear Maud, reflect. After we were married I shouldn't be at home very much."

Took All the Discounts.

Mark Twain was the man being spoken about.

"Ever hear of his trick with a book clerk, when he was a publisher?" asked one. "You know, the trade gives a discount on purchases to publishers, authors, friends of the proprietor, and all that. One day Twain saw a book in a store window and wanted it. He entered.

"'How much is that book?' he asked the clerk.

"'Well,' said he, when he received an answer, 'as I'm a friend of your proprietor, I expect the usual discount.'

"The clerk told him he could have it.

"'Also,' said Twain, 'I expect the publisher's discount.'

"The clerk said this also would be granted.

"'And the author's discount,' went on the humorist.

"Again the clerk was acquiescent.

"Twain rattled off the several discounts to which as author, friend and publisher, to say nothing of several other things, he was entitled, and finished by saying:

"'And now what is the price I am to pay for the book?'

"The clerk figured. 'Nothing sir,' he said finally. 'I find our firm owes you 15 cents.'"

A Visible Object.

A testy old gentleman, forced ... over an hour in Dull Town, was ... his fate, when a mild-mannered ... strolled into the station and essaye... versation. Taking the many lab... the visitor's bag as a leader, he sa...

"You've traveled about quite a b..."

"Yes."

"Ever seen a Injun?"

"Many a one."

"Ever see a Chince?"

"Thousands of them."

"Ever seen a Jap?"

"Yes."

"Ever seen a Jew?"

"Yes. D——"

"Ever seen a——"

The testy old gentleman could stand ... no longer, and, rising to his full height shouted in stentorian tones: "Did you ever see a fool?"

The mild-mannered citizen let his mild eye rest on the irate traveler a moment, then in a sweet, low voice replied:

"Yes, I hev."—Lippincott's.